South Jersey Republican.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER CVIII.—An act for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey.

ORGANIZATION.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the active militia of this state shall be known as "The National Guard of the State of New Jersey," and shall consist of not more than six companies of infantry, and such batteries not more than two, and such cavalry companies not more than six, as may be authorized by the commander-in-chief, to be organized into brigades, in number not more than three, and to be established in one division; provided, that each county of the state shall be entitled to at least one of said companies.

2. And be it enacted, That the rifle corps of this state and the present organized uniformed militia shall be included in the National Guard.

3. And be it enacted, That the commander-in-chief is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed at once to organize the National Guard in conformity to this act.

4. And be it enacted, That the National Guard shall be officered as follows: and not otherwise: the governor shall be commander-in-chief, his staff shall be as follows: four aides-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, whose term of service shall expire with that of the governor; one adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general; one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; one surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general; one inspector general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; one judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; the quartermaster general shall be acting commissary general, and the inspector general shall be acting paymaster general; there shall be a major general of division; his staff shall be as follows: three aides-de-camp, each with the rank of major; one inspector, with the rank of colonel; one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel; one surgeon, with the rank of colonel; one paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; and one quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: there shall be one brigadier general to each brigade; his staff shall be as follows: one inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; one quartermaster, with the rank of major; one surgeon, with the rank of major; one paymaster, with the rank of major; two aides-de-camp, with the rank of captain; to each regiment there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; to each battalion there shall be one major; the regiment or battalion staff shall consist of one adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant; one quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant; one paymaster, with the rank of first lieutenant; one surgeon, with the rank of major; one assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant; one chaplain, to rank as captain; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one principal musician; to each company there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, five sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, and not less than forty nor more than eighty privates.

5. And be it enacted, That brigades, regiments, battalions, batteries and cavalry companies shall be numbered by the commander-in-chief in such manner as he shall deem proper and best calculated to secure uniformity, and a register thereof shall be kept at the adjutant general's office.

6. And be it enacted, That whenever any company, battalion or regiment shall fall below the standard of numbers required by this law to constitute the same, or shall be guilty of mutinous conduct, the same may be disbanded or consolidated with other corps by the division commander.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, &C.

7. And be it enacted, That all officers hereafter appointed or elected shall take rank from the date of such appointment or election; when two of the same grade bear equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

8. And be it enacted, That all elections shall be by ballot, on five days notice of their time and place to all persons entitled to vote, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

9. And be it enacted, That all general, field line and staff officers who shall have been duly elected or appointed, shall be commissioned by the commander-in-chief, and their commissions shall be sent by the adjutant general by whom the said commission shall be countersigned to the officer who held the election or who made the appointment; no commission shall be delivered to the person elected or appointed until he shall be uniformed and equipped according to the regulations of the military service of the United States, or the regulations of this state, if a different regulation exists in this state; should any person so elected or appointed, neglect or refuse so to uniform and equip for one month from the time of his election or appointment, the commission shall be returned to the adjutant general, with the cause of its return endorsed upon it, and the election or appointment shall thereupon be void; all non-commissioned officers shall receive warrants from their respective commandants, these are to be on parchment blanks and to be furnished by the adjutant general.

10. And be it enacted, That each and every officer who has been or may hereafter be appointed and commissioned in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not already have taken the same, shall, previous to his entering on the execution of his office, give assurance of fidelity and attachment to the government of the United States and of this state, by taking and subscribing the following oath of affirmation before the general or some field officer of the brigade: "I, ——, do sincerely profess and swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will and bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this state, under the authority of the people, and will with integrity execute the office of —— of the national guard of the state of New Jersey, according to the best of my ability, so help me God;" and a certificate thereof shall be made upon the back of every commission by the general or field officer before whom the said oath or affirmation shall have been taken and subscribed.

11. And be it enacted, That any commissioned officer wishing to resign shall to that end make application in writing, if a line officer to the commandant of his regiment or battalion; if a field officer to the commandant of brigade; if a brigadier general to the commandant of division; if commandant of division to the commander-in-chief; if a staff officer to the officer upon whose staff he serves; and if a sufficient reason for such resignation appear to the officer to whom such application is made, he shall so certify by written endorsement on such application, and transmit such application through the proper channels to the adjutant general who shall file the same in his office, and thereupon such resignation shall be held to have been accepted and the commission to be void; no commissioned officer shall be permitted to resign except in the manner herein prescribed.

12. And be it enacted, That if any officer holding a commission is appointed or elected to another office in the state forces, and accepts the same, his commission which he held at the time of such appointment or election shall be void; and if any officer removes out of the state, or be absent therefrom more than six months, his commission shall thereupon be void; and if the corps to which any officer belongs is disbanded, or cease to exist, the office of such officer shall thereby expire, and he shall be placed on the retired list by the adjutant general.

13. And be it enacted, That whenever the office of brigadier general shall, from any cause be vacant, the major general of division shall give notice of an election to be held to fill the vacancy, he shall preside at the election, and shall immediately certify its results to the commander-in-chief; whenever the office of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major of a regiment or battalion shall be vacant, the commandant of the brigade to which such regiment or battalion belongs, shall in like manner give notice of, preside at, hold and certify the result of the election; whenever the office of captain or lieutenant of a company shall be vacant, the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which such company belongs shall give notice of an election to fill such vacancy, and he shall hold accordingly and preside at the election, and certify its result to the commander in chief.

14. And be it enacted, That when there shall not be an officer qualified to hold an election as prescribed in this act, the division commander shall issue his warrant to any officer whom he may select to hold such election, who shall give notice of and conduct it in all respects as hereinbefore prescribed, and he shall certify its results to the commander-in-chief.

15. And be it enacted, That the governor and commander-in-chief be and he is hereby authorized to confer upon such citizens of this state, not exceeding three, as shall have served long and meritoriously as adjutant general, quartermaster general, or brigadier general of the national guard, the rank of brevet major general; provided, that the governor shall nominate the said officers to the senate, and the rank shall be conferred by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and all other laws authorizing the conferring of brevet rank in the militia are hereby repealed, the rank heretofore conferred upon them, however, is not to be affected by this repeal, but the commissions issued on the same are to be and remain in full force.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS—ADJUTANT GENERAL.

16. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duties of the adjutant general to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the state to the several corps; he shall attend at public reviews, if required, when the commander-in-chief shall review the national guard, or any part thereof; he shall obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; he shall furnish blank forms of the different returns that may be directed by the commander-in-chief, and shall explain the principles on which they shall be made; from the report of the inspector general he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same, with a report of the general state of the national guard, and also of such improvements as he may think necessary to advance the discipline of and benefit the national guard, before the commander-in-chief of the state, who is required to lay the same before the legislature; he shall also annually make a return of the national guard of this state to the president of the United States; he shall keep a book, in which shall be recorded all orders, returns, names of commissioned officers throughout the state, and also every proceeding relative to the details of the military force ordered by the commander-in-chief upon requisition of the president or congress of the United States in case of invasion or other emergency; all certificates of election of officers shall be transmitted to him, to be entered on record before such officers shall be commissioned by the commander-in-chief.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general to cause each stand of arms now in the arsenal, or which may hereafter be received as the quota of the state, to be struck on the barrel with a steel die, with the letters N. J.

18. And be it enacted, That the quartermaster general shall, upon the application of the commandant of any corps of national guard, who are uniformed according to law, furnish from the state arsenal, when in his opinion they can be spared without manifest injury to the service of this state and of the United States, the number and kind of arms and equipments suited to the corps, he being first satisfied that the said corps is provided with a proper depository for such arms and equipments; and he shall require the commanding officers of the company to give bond with sufficient security, that the same shall not be loaned nor suffered to go out of the possession of the company, and shall be kept in good order, and returned to the state arsenal when he shall so require; it shall be his duty carefully to compare the returns made by the respective brigade inspectors, of the number and condition of public arms and equipments in the respective regiments and battalions inspected, with the number actually loaned to the respective companies in such regiments or battalions; and if the number does not fully appear on the respective returns, or their good condition is not manifested, the said quartermaster general shall cause the public arms and equipments of such companies to be returned to his care; he may require all arms belonging to the state, deposited in any place, or in possession of any person or persons, not under lawful responsibility, to be returned to the arsenal, and he is hereby required to keep any arms and equipments so returned separate from those already in the arsenal; it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general, the first week of every session of the legislature, to lay before them a return of the number and condition of the arms and equipments belonging to the state, the number loaned out, in whose hands, and whether they remain under proper responsibilities, including in said return all camp equipage in his charge; and he is authorized to require from the respective brigade inspectors such particular returns as may give every information requisite, fully to carry this section into effect; he shall require annual returns from the captain or commanding officer of every uniformed corps furnished with arms and equipments, the property of the state, on or before the first day of December in each year of the actual situation, condition, and number of the arms and accoutrements, and the number of men actually enrolled, equipped and in uniform, doing military duty, of the respective corps; and in case of failure of such commanding officer to make such returns, or if the number of arms loaned to such corps does not fully appear on the respective returns or their good condition is not manifest, the quartermaster general shall cause the said arms and equipments to be returned to his care; he may from time to time issue such orders and make such regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the care and safe keeping and return of the military property of the state in the use of the uniformed companies; he may issue to any officer the arms and accoutrements required by him, for his use in the military service of the state, on payment of the regulation price, said price to be placed to the credit of the arsenal, and accounted for by the quartermaster general in his annual report; he shall furnish upon due requisition, such arms, ordnance and accoutrements, equipments or implements therewith, ammunition, tents, camp equipage or other state property, and such subsistence and forage, to conform as nearly as may be to the rations and forage prescribed for the armies of the United States, to be issued in kind as may be required at any time for the use and supply of the state forces at any parade encampment or station, or as may be required by them when on actual service; he is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the commander-in-chief from time to time, a suitable person as armorer or keeper of the state arsenal; to take charge of the said arsenal, to repair and keep in good and proper order, the arms and equipments belonging to this state, that now are or may hereafter be placed under his charge, and the said armorer shall be responsible to the quartermaster general for the safe keeping of the said arms and equipments.

19. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the state be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay a salary, at the rate of five hundred dollars a year, to the armorer, in quarterly payments, and one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to one assistant in like manner, so long as they shall be actually employed in repairing and keeping in order the arms and equipments of the state, upon warrants drawn by the quartermaster general, and approved by the commander-in-chief.

SURGEON GENERALS.

20. And be it enacted, That the surgeon general shall have charge and general supervision of the medical department of the state forces, and shall issue from time to time such regulations, subject to the approval of the commander in chief, as the necessities of the case may require, he shall if duly called upon, examine the location of all camps or stations, to see that they be established in proper places, and be properly laid out and conducted with reference to the health and comfort of the troops; or he may detail an officer for that purpose; he shall also establish a medical bureau, in which all papers and transactions of his department, and all statistics and available information, concerning health and comfort of the troops in camp and in the field, shall be preserved for the use and guidance of the medical staff, and he shall deliver the same over to his successor; all persons nominated as surgeons or assistant surgeons to any command, shall be first examined by the surgeon general, or such competent surgeon on the medical staff of the state forces as he shall designate for that purpose, and no person shall be appointed upon the medical staff except upon the certificate of the examining officer that he is a fit and competent person for such appointment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspector general to attend such brigade reviews and parades as the commander-in-chief may direct, and from the returns of brigade inspectors make a report of the condition of the national guard to the adjutant general, on or before the first day of December in every year; he shall have power to inspect all armories, arsenals, or military storehouses, and as acting paymaster general, all accounts of paymasters, and report the condition of the same at any time to the adjutant general for his action.

DIVISION INSPECTOR.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the division inspector to see that the brigade inspectors make proper inspections, and transmit to him due returns of the same.

BRIGADE INSPECTORS.

23. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to once a year attend the brigade, regimental and battalion reviews, parades and musters of their respective brigades of the national guard, and to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; each brigade inspector shall make returns annually, on or before the first day of December in every year, to the inspector general of the state, of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein particularly the name of the reviewing officer, the actual condition of the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, their armories and storehouses, and every other thing which in his judgment may relate to their government, and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; in case of the absence of the brigade inspector, the commanding officer present at the inspection shall appoint some officer to perform the duties thereof; it shall be the duty of the respective brigade inspectors, in the annual returns required from them, to make a particular statement of the companies in uniform, their arms and equipments, likewise the arms and equipments, if any, belonging to the state, which may have been loaned to the brigade, or to any companies within the bounds thereof, or that may have been purchased with money arising from fines levied within their respective brigades.

PAYMASTERS.

24. And be it enacted, That all division, brigade, regimental and battalion paymasters, or persons acting as such, shall be the collecting and disbursing officers of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, and shall have charge, under the provisions of this act, of collecting and accounting for fines and penalties, as hereinafter provided; they shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, severally give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commandant of the division, brigade, regiment or battalion, as the case may be: division and brigade paymasters in the sum of three thousand dollars, regimental and battalion paymasters in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and shall repair to the clerk of the county in which they reside, and take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, ——, appointed paymaster of —— division (brigade, regiment or battalion as the case may be) of the national guard, do swear (or affirm) that I will, to the utmost of my knowledge and ability, honestly and faithfully perform the duties of the office of paymaster of the said —— division (brigade, regiment or battalion), so help me God; which oath (or affirmation) the said clerk shall administer and endorse on the said bond, and file the said bond in his office, to be prosecuted whenever the brigade, regimental or battalion board shall so direct; the said clerk shall, on the back of the paymaster's commission, give a certificate under his hand and seal of the county, of said bond and oath (or affirmation) having been taken and filed, which shall be received as evidence of the authority of said paymaster.

25. And be it enacted, That every brigade paymaster shall keep a journal of his proceedings, and shall receive and file all vouchers and returns, and keep proper and distinct accounts of the moneys accruing from the fines and forfeitures, in the several regiments and battalions in the brigade, which shall be paid or returned to him; and shall also receive and file all returns, orders, vouchers and receipts for all moneys which he may receive and pay conformably to law, and he shall submit his books of account, returns, orders, vouchers and receipts to the inspection and examination of the brigade board to whom he shall account from time to time for all moneys and returns by him received, and produce orders for any disbursements he may have made, and he shall make like submission to the Treasurer of the State, or to such other officer or officers as may be provided by order or regulation of the adjutant-general, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, whenever the treasurer or such other officer or officers may require.

26. And be it enacted, That the regimental or battalion paymasters, or persons acting as such, shall in like manner keep a journal of their proceedings, receive and file all papers and vouchers, and receipts for all moneys received and paid out by them, and shall account to the regimental or battalion board for all moneys or returns received by them, and produce orders for any disbursements they may have made to the regimental or battalion board, and from time to time to such other officer or officers or board of officers, as may be prescribed by order or regulation of the adjutant-general with the approval of the commander-in-chief.

27. And be it enacted, That if any delinquent or delinquents shall neglect or refuse to pay any fines returned against him or them, to any paymaster or person acting as such, such paymaster or acting paymaster, shall immediately thereafter put the return or list of said fine or fines so unpaid into the hands of any judge of the inferior court of common pleas of the county, or justice of the peace of the town or city where the delinquent resides or has property, who is required forthwith to issue execution against the persons or persons named in said return or list, for the sum or sums assessed opposite their respective names, with costs, as in cases of taxation, directed to the sheriff of the county, or to any constable of the town or city in which such delinquent resides or hath property, who is required to levy the same of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and to pay the sum or several sums in said executon named, within thirty days, to the paymaster or person acting as such, charged with the collection of said fine or fines; the form of the execution, shall as near as may be, be as follows:—

—— county: The State of New Jersey to the sheriff of (or to ——, one of the constables in) the county of ——. Whereas the persons named in the schedule or list, hereunto annexed, have been duly adjudged for deficiency in military duty or equipments, to pay the fines to their names respectively annexed, you are therefore commanded forthwith of their several goods and chattels, respectively, within the said county, to levy by distress and sale thereof, the fines set opposite their respective names, with costs, and to pay the same to paymaster of —— battalion, (regiment, brigade or division) and you are to make return of this execution, with your doings therein, unto me ——, within thirty days next coming; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; Hereof fail not. Given under my hand and seal the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ——.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

28. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Judge advocate general to have supervision, care and management of all things relating to the administration of justice among the military forces of this state; he shall act as judge advocate at all courts martial where the public interests require his attendance; he shall, when required so to do, by the commander in-chief report his opinion on any question of law involved in this act.

[To be Continued.]

Miscellaneous.

Not many years since, certain English miners, working far under ground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit some forty-six years before. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected—an agent prepared in the laboratory of nature—had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it up to the surface, and, for a while, till it crumbled through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay there the image of a fine, sturdy young man. No convulsion had passed over the face in in death; the features were tranquil; the hair was black as jet. No one recognized the face; a generation had grown since the day on which the minor went down his shaft for the last time.

But a tottering old woman, who had hurried from her cottage on hearing the news, came up, and she knew again the face which, through all the long years, she had not quite forgotten. The poor miner was to have been her husband on the day after that which he died. They were rough people, of course, who were looking; a liberal education and refined feelings are not deemed essential to the man whose work is to get up coal, or even tin; but there were no dry eyes when the grey-headed old pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse and poured into its deaf ear many words of endearment unused for forty-six years. It was a touching contrast—the one so old, the other so young. They had both been young those long years ago, but time had gone on with the living, and stood still with the dead.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

A Summer Tour.

IV. A TRAMP AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BY R. R. B.

Among the many features of a country that attract seekers after pleasure and health are its mountains. To these the geologist resorts for the better pursuit of his favorite study, the tourist to enjoy their many grandeurs and beauties, and the enfeebled to recruit wasted energies in their cool, bracing atmosphere. Mountain scenery fills the soul with awe and reverence, and he who does not feel his heart expanding at the sight of its majesty may be set down as one of the most callous of mortals. To look at the summit of a mountain rearing itself aloft into heaven and perhaps capped with clouds, or from the summit to behold vast regions of country spread out before the eye in picturesque beauty, to confront a beautiful cascade in some lonely forest, or to skim over the surface of transparent and romantically situated lakes, cannot but inspire the most sublime and poetic thoughts. But I must not anticipate.

Our approach to the White Mountains was from the North. We had so long looked upon the low, flat lands of Canada that lie between Quebec and the States, that the contrast in favor of the bold scenery of the New Hampshire was most striking. The first sight that we had of the wonders among these gigantic hills was at Dixville Notch. This is a Pass situated far to the North in New Hampshire and not very distant from the head-waters of the Connecticut River; and as the means of traveling to it are not very pleasant, it has not yet become a general resort. But we had been strongly urged to visit it, and were ready to brave all hardships in following the friendly counsel. We were obliged to ride thirteen miles in an uncovered stage late at night to Colebrook, the nearest town, and thence hired a team to take us about the same distance to the place the next day. Our way to it lay through almost uninhabited country—only here and there were the miserable dwellings of the inhabitants, and for the last three miles of the route we did not see a single house. As we approached the Pass the mountains seemed to hem us in on all sides, and when at last we came upon it we were in their very midst.

Imagine a narrow, somewhat crooked defile of a mile in length, with a carriage road running through it, on either side of which rise abruptly the barren, precipitous sides of the mountains at an angle of seventy degrees and to a height of a thousand feet, their summits capped by bold faces of rocks, and you may form a good conception of what we saw. A profound stillness, broken only by the rumbling of our carriage wheels and the occasional chirping of a bird, reigned in that sequestered place, and we felt for the first time what it is to be far away from the sights and sounds of life. Our driver took us through the whole length of the gorge, and then after tying his horses led the way to a beautiful cascade in the heart of the woods. There we saw a small stream leaping, gliding and tumbling over the rocks, sometimes for long precipitously as much as thirty feet, for a long distance. We ate our lunch at a spring, whose waters rise in a gurgling stream, flow a few feet and then are lost in the debris of the mountains; and whose farther outlet has never been discovered. My friend and myself then climbed one of the sides of the Pass after a hard scramble of twenty minutes, and sat for a long while on the summit enjoying the extensive view. Mount Monadnock on the North, the Percy Peaks on the South with their bald summits, and farther beyond the dim outlines of Mounts Washington and Jefferson, with the Connecticut River winding its way among them, were included in our range of vision. After a delightful afternoon spent among such wild and desolated scenery, we returned to Colebrook. Thence early the next day we journeyed by stage and rail to Gorham.

Gorham is the station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, where travelers take stages for the Glen House which is situated just at the foot of Mount Washington. A ride of eight miles in a luxurious coach, and among the ever varying scenery of the mountains, brought us to that delightful resort about noon. My companion and myself, being strong of limb, had intended immediately to walk up to the top, but owing to a late dinner, were not able to start before three o'clock. At the dinner table we became acquainted with a Bostonian, who joined himself to us in the walk up. When at last we got on our way, the heat was intense, and the rays of a sweltering afternoon sun beat pitilessly upon us, as we trudged the first four miles to the Half-way House. Up to this point the road, which by the way is a finely graded one, winds through dense forests, but beyond as vegetation decreases the views from it are unobstructed. We thoroughly enjoyed everything on our way up—the loneliness of the woods, the flowers and berries that grew on either side, and the cool sparkling springs where we frequently slaked our thirst. Then from the Half-way House for a mile or two, our range of vision continually increasing as we ascended, embraced mountains and valleys and streams spread out in grand views before us. But our ascent was not unattended by discomforts. At the Half-way House we met a shower of rain that disagreeably added to our state of saturation; higher up we entered a cloud; and still higher we encountered the chilling winds of the top. On and on we trudged through the fog that grew denser around us, holding an umbrella in front as a sort of protection against the wind that now began to blow fearfully. An overcoat would have been very acceptable just then as the cold wind chilled us through our light clothing—but alas! there were none at hand. Our Boston friend could not keep up with us and so lagged behind until he was soon out of our sight. At length, after three hours and a half of constant walking, we reached the Tip Top House, and there found the thermometer at forty degrees and a warm fire burning. The latter, it may be surmised was very acceptable to us in our wet and chilled state.

During our stay at the top, the mountain was capped with clouds, a dense fog that would saturate one completely after a few minutes' exposure to it, so that we missed the views said to be so grand and beautiful. We hoped that the morning would be clear that we might have a view of sunrise, but on awakening we found the clouds denser than ever. The only approximation to such a view from the top was on our ascent, within a mile of Tip-Top House, when the fog parted for a moment, and we saw an extensive view of the lesser mountains with their valleys and streams, but it was only for a moment. At last we concluded to go down on the other side, as it appeared useless to stay any longer. Our party was increased to seven, and a merry time we had relating our experiences, for, like Mark Tapley, we had all concluded to be "jolly under difficulties." The way to the White Mountain Notch was by no means so pleasant as our ascent, for instead of a smooth road we had a bridle path, that led us over several elevations and scraggy rocks. After a three hours walk, half in the fog and half in the sunlight, we made the descent of nine miles to the Crawford House.

The White Mountain Notch, where we found ourselves then, is another road for summer travellers. It is a wild romantic place, and the scenery through it is very grand. The bases of the high mountains nearly touch each other at some points, and one feels as if he were totally hemmed in. After dinner at the Crawford House, a hotel kept in city style with excellent accommodations, we strolled down the defile three miles to the Willey House. On our way we saw a beautiful waterfall, the Silver Cascade, leaping down precipitious rocks for a distance of three or four hundred feet, and several profiles. One of these, a gentleman who was passing us fancied, resembled Horace Greely and said he would name it after that great man. The Willey House remains as the only remembrance of a whole family of that name who were buried under an avalanche of earth and stones more than forty years ago. They heard it thundering down the mountain behind them, and supposing it would bury their house, they all ran out, but, as it happened, rushed into instead of out of danger. A large rock behind their house turned the avalanche away from it, and so if they had remained where they were their lives would have been preserved. From the Crawford House we went by stage and foot to the Profile House in the Franconia Notch.

This part of the White Mountains was by far the most interesting. The Profile House stands on a level plot of ground, while but a little distance off rise the bold rugged sides of the mountains to a height of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet on either side. As we approached it, we stopped to look at Echo Lake, a beautiful sheet of transparent water, and whose situation among such mountainous scenery is so charming and romantic. At the Profile we hired a team and drove five miles through the pass to the Flume. On our way we passed the "Old Man of the Mountain," a distant profile that seems stationed as a guard to watch over the whole defile. How long it has been keeping that solitary watch no one can tell. The Saco creek along the road presented numerous beauties to our right. Miniature cascades and basins worn in solid rock by the action of the waters, full of the clear fluid added much to the interest of the ride. After hitching our horse at a hotel near by we walked a mile through the woods to the Flume. Our way to it led us past the Basin a large pool of several feet in depth, worn in solid rock, and on which was a boat kept for the benefit of strangers by an insane but harmless old man. He has a fanciful idea of the creation which he explains from a diagram he has drawn upon the rock.

At length the Flume was reached. A better idea of it cannot be given, I think, than that it is a huge fissure or crevice in solid rock. It is three hundred yards in length, about fifteen in breadth, and in some places the rocks rise perpendicularly to a height of forty feet. A stream of water flows through it. One of the most interesting features of it is a huge boulder of two or three tons in weight wedged in between the sides at the top, and so little holds it that it is supposed it would fall to the bottom if two or three inches were chiselled off. This fissure was probably formed in the Igneous period of the world, and is the effect of cold upon heated rock, causing it to split apart. The boulder being above it naturally fell downward and lodged, and so has remained wedged in to the present day.

From the Franconia Notch we went to visit friends who lived in the vicinity, and spent a delightful week among the charming scenery of the Connecticut Valley.

Potato Culture.

A score of practical farmers, in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., have for about a dozen years borne the title of the "Harvest Club" which simply means that they harvest each other's experiences, and thus gain time in winter for the severer labors of summer. At a recent meeting, the homely but invaluable esculent, the potato, was glorified by discussion, and the following are some of the better methods of culture divulged:

One gentleman testified that he raised two or three acres a year, and had tried most of the new varieties. He usually plants on inverted sod, ploughing under barn-yard manure, chiefly for the benefit of future crops. He furrows out for the potato-rows with a horse-hoe, calculating to have the rows about two feet apart from outside to outside. He prefers to select, from the seed of his own raising, such shaped potatoes as he desires to grow, selecting them in the winter as the family use them, reckoning five to eight bushels of seed per acre. This seed is usually of medium size, and two or three weeks prior to planting is cut into pieces of two eyes each, and being sprinkled with plaster to dry up the moisture of the cuts, is put away in barrels till wanted. In planting, the operator walks in the furrow and drops a piece at the end of his toe, thus making the hill about one foot apart, or averaging eleven hills to the lineal rod. A small handful of plaster and hen manure, in equal parts, is then dropped in each hill, when they are covered with a plough or horse-hoe. As soon as the potato sprouts begin prick through the ground, so that the rows can be discerned, he runs a horse cultivator among them, and if the weather is pleasant enough to kill the weeds, the next day he covers the rows and sprouts with about an inch of earth by means of a horse-hoe. The crop is usually cultivated a second time, but seldom is a hand-hoe used, except at the ends of the rows. If weeds appear after this treatment, the larger ones are pulled by hand. Weeds are objectionable, partly because they hold dampness, which induces rot.

Of several varieties raised side by side last year, the Early Rose was the strongest grower and best yielder; the Early Good-rich stood second in this respect; the Sebec was injured most by the striped bug; the Jackson Whites, as usual grew the most balls, and the Gleason yielded best. He thought it would be difficult to select any one variety of potato for the table that would prove good the year round. In his experience, Jackson Whites and Jersey Peach Blows were the two best varieties for summer and autumn use, and the Gleasons and Garnet Chili best for winter and spring. His experiments on that popular notion of changing seed often had not been satisfactory. Better results had followed from planting selected seed of his own raising than from purchases outside. This was particularly true of the Jackson Whites, which he had tested for nearly a dozen years.

Another gentleman stated that his practice was to raise potatoes among corn in alternate rows. The rows of potatoes would thus be about six feet apart, and the hills two feet. He liked to have the rows run north and south, so as to let in the sunlight well. He plants whole, medium-sized potatoes, one in a hill, believing that cutting the seed weakens it and induces disease. It is a singular fact that the potato rot is a modern disease, and that the Irish in their native land, where they cut seed most, have been the greatest sufferers. The objection that where whole potatoes were planted there would be too many stalks, was scouted. The strongest stalks invariably take the lead and absorb all the others. In digging, this gentleman advised ploughing a furrow each side and away from the rows, and this greatly facilitate the labor of throwing them out.

Other notions advanced at this meeting were, that a wet season makes the tubers sprouty; that sales in the hills, on moist land, makes them scabby; that muck mixed with manure makes them smooth; that different varieties require different degrees of fertilization—the Jackson Whites doing well on rich land, and the Davis Seedling and Jenny Lind on poor; that red skinned potatoes generally do best on sandy plains; that air-slacked lime, sprinkled on potatoes in bins or piles, was advantageous in drying up the outside moisture; that the average life of the potato from seed was about twelve years; and that this was the reason why so many good varieties in the past were almost obsolete now. The majority favored planting potatoes on sod, but cases of good crops were cited after rye, corn, and, in a single instance, after cabbage and turnips. Few are the crops of any kind that do well after these last named.

The impression was made that the potato was not as sure a crop as corn, and that it cost about as much to raise. The average yield in this locality is believed to be about one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre. There are no extensive growers within our knowledge, but each farm and farmer raises enough for home use, and generally some to sell. The cities and larger manufacturing districts look to Maine and Vermont for supplies. The necessity and wide spread use of the potato seems wonderful, when its feeble origin is considered. A native of South America, brought to notice only about two hundred and fifty years ago, its introduction to the Old World opposed by prejudice, till distress and famine conquered the way, its culture has become general within the tropics as well as the temperate zones, for it seems adapted to all exposures and every soil. Its healthfulness no one will question; for who have ruddier cheeks and more abounding health than the potato-fed peasantry of Ireland?

A well-bred potato contains the elements of nutrition in excellent proportions for man or beast, as has been proved a hundred times; and should the potato be expunged from our list of edibles, it would be a severe, if not irreparable loss to mankind. There is a difference in the quality of potatoes, as almost every one knows. Soil and season affect them, and there are numberless varieties. Still he who originates a valuable variety, or improves one already originated, is a public benefactor. We say this not in the interest of any speculator, or as a dealer in fancy tubers; our advice in regard to all the high priced novelties take them cautiously. They will be cheaper or another year.—*Hearth and Home.*

Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates for a square being one inch.

	1w.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 inch	$5	$8	$12	$15	$20	$30
1 col.	8	12	18	25	40	60
1 col.	12	18	25	35	60	100
1 col.	18	25	35	50	100	150

Advertisements in local column, 25 cents a line. Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Business advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid quarterly or at sundry times.

October 1st, 1867.

The Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

There has been some opposition in the Legislature to the proposition to annex the Village of Atlantic City. The amendment to the bill, which includes the whole of Absecon Beach in the city limits. This is right. The city ought to have authority to enforce its ordinances against nuisances. Drug shops and other objectionable institutions may otherwise locate therein to the annoyance of the city authorities. Some of our most conspicuous and objectionable nuisances have the advantage of belonging to the city. They are now separated from the township in which they legally, but not naturally, belong, by many miles of bay and marsh, which they must cross to reach their noisy place, for payment of taxes, and the transaction of town business of any kind. And this is a more serious matter, they are entirely out of from school privileges within the township. The Atlantic City School is the only one that pays a cash. These reasons are quite sufficient to justify the annexation of the rest of the island to the city. The township would have no longer a Drug Harbor township, it is only right that the people of that township should know of the proposed change, and be in a position to regret that no notice has been given to them. The omission was not wholly substantial. It was premature. No objection would be made to the change. And it is almost certain there would not be. The people of the interested township cannot fail to see the importance and the reasonableness of it, and their inability to address adroit any valid argument against it. Nevertheless, there is an important principle involved, and one that ought never to be violated, though it may seem to be of small importance. When changes in boundary lines are to be made, notice should be given to interested. Bills of this kind are frequently passed, though, in the city, they ought never to be. It does not by any means follow that the consent of the township should be had, or that there is any valid reason why the change should not be made, but it is made whether they consent or not. We are sure they would not object. They certainly cannot advance reasons against it equal to those that exist in favor of it.

Another point of importance in this amendment was the exemption from taxation of all mortgages in the state, held on Atlantic City property, and also assessment of property in the city for its value without regard to any mortgages thereon. It was claimed that such a provision would give the people of Atlantic City an advantage in borrowing money. Such would be the case but for the fact that there are objections on the part of those who have money to loan, preferring real estate security. The value of the real estate there is in the buildings and improvements almost exclusively, they are liable to deterioration, and the collection of insurance is no case absolutely certain. All things being equal, other securities are generally preferred. An act of the kind in question would help to put the city on an equality with other places. At present, the advantages are against it. Adopting the principle is not right as property owned in Camden, for instance, ought to pay tax there. To a man who owns, say, a house in Atlantic City pays the tax there, although he may live in Camden, and it is really no more unjust that the tax on the mortgage should be paid where the property is situated even when the mortgagee is held. In actual reality the property, is in Atlantic City and ought in strict justice to pay tax there. We believe the adoption of the principle of taxation would be the best. We would tax the property and exempt the mortgages. The objection will be that by so doing the property would be overtaxed, and that people would be obliged to pay tax on property that they do not own. The replicate was those who lend money under the present law are almost always required to pay the tax, and that those who have the use of property should pay the tax on it. The way to avoid the tax is for the owner to borrow on mortgages not taxed one or two per cent. lower than on securities on which the holder must pay tax. This would meet the case, so far as the abstract justice of it is concerned, but whether it would make it easy for the poor who would be relieved by it to borrow money we do not undertake to decide. It might make such securities less desirable, and might not.

Report came on Thursday evening of last week that Andrew Johnson was dead. The grief occasioned by the announcement was not excessive; nor was the joy especially great on Friday when it was ascertained that he was not dead, only sick of the palsy, and not very sick at that. In fact, there was complete indifference. No one seemed to care a pinch whether he lived or died. He is, we believe, recovering; the only alarming symptom is the announcement that his next stroke will speak in accent of the prominent towns in the vicinity of Greenville.

Philadelphia is earning a reputation for domestic murders. One of the most horrible on record was committed last Sunday morning. Mr. Blackstone, of the firm of Blackstone and Blackstone, picture frame dealers, 912 Market st., murdered his wife and two children, mutilating their bodies in a frightful manner with an ax and leaving their blood congealed in the middle of the floor of the kitchen at their residence No. 1216 Judson st. He then went to his brother's in the Delaware, after having written on what he had done to the friends of his wife in Connecticut. He had always been regarded as a man of good character, and respected as a kind of a family. It is thought he was under the control of a species of monomania, brought on by the fear of pecuniary embarrassment, which he had intimated to his brother. The business of the firm had kept the appearance of being good.

The Democrats of Indiana have perpetrated a wretched farce which should be titleless of the name of a joke, which they have dignified with the name of a law. The Democrats of Indiana have given them of the body of a bill of attainder against persons who were lost to consideration of principle and honor.

The statement of the case as it appears on the face of it is, that the Democratic majority in the Legislature, which is home, before the legislature for ratification. The Republicans have attempted to have the legislature to make the ratification a certainty. The Democrats could defeat it in only one way. The parties were so balanced in the legislature that enough Democrats could resign to leave the legislature without a quorum. This they did. All business was stopped. The Governor found himself obliged to issue writs for new elections to the vacancies so made, which he did; and the result of the election is that the Democrats who resigned are returned. And there is a great crowing over this new sign in the democratic roost; that favorite resort of every fowl and unclean bird.

But the end aimed at which no great sacrificing is now made, is an misfeasance (thing without either shell or yolk, and the property of much of a value) is not attained. Democracy has been acting a farce, and has shown a greater deficiency of skill than was to have been expected from those so long trained to dishonest arts. The solons were so badly managed that the whole thing as well as the greasy machinery by which it was moved, and the tallow candles by which it was to have been illuminated are exposed to the mocking gaze of an unfriendly public, and since the actors have been once in the act of rehearsing for the play, the exhibition effect has become an impossibility. The result is robbed of its interest by the exposure of the means by which it was to be accomplished, which, we believe, it was to be decided that the quorum of the legislature should be destroyed by the resignation of Democrats, a consultation of which, we have reason to believe, took place. When changes in boundary lines are to be made, notice should be given to interested. Bills of this kind are frequently passed, though, in the city, they ought never to be. It does not by any means follow that the consent of the township should be had, or that there is any valid reason why the change should not be made, but it is made whether they consent or not. We are sure they would not object. They certainly cannot advance reasons against it equal to those that exist in favor of it.

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Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to carry into the Claims convention with Mexico was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to protect soldiers and their heirs to the water-of-bounty property. Mr. Howard introduced a resolution for the House resolution in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Bill was discussed.

In the House, Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution expressing sympathy for Cuba, and authorizing the President to recognize the independence. The resolution was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Election Committee reported that John Covode was given first entitled to the seat from the Twenty-Six Pennsylvania District pending the contest. Notice was given that the report would be called up for action on Tuesday. A minority report, from four of the Committee, was also submitted. Mr. Butler called up a motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Tenure of Office bill, and succeeded in a motion to refer to the House, repeal resolution requiring the President to return his nominations to the Senate within five days from the time they are made. Finally the reference to the committee was withdrawn, and the bill was passed by a vote of 99 to 70, refused to concur in the Senate bill, and adhered to its own repeal of the Tenure-of-office act.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate yesterday, the Vice President presented the ratifications of the Suffrage Amendment by South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Bills were passed footing up the present period of the army for another year, and dropping from the rolls of Office all officers without legal rank. The non-concurrence of the House in the Senate Tenure-of-Office bill was announced, and after discussion, on motion by Mr. Grimes that the Senate recede from its amendment was rejected, the yeas being 20, and the nays 27. A motion by Mr. Trumbull that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask a conference with the House was then agreed to, and the Speaker appointed after an executive session.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced. A resolution offered by Mr. Bingham of Ohio, was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Railroads to investigate the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, for portions of the line which it is alleged had been not properly completed. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill exempting from tax, salt, tea, coffee, sugar, matches and tobacco, and laying a tax of 24 per cent. on all other articles. The resolution was tabled, yeas 107, nays 40, the latter being Judicial, bill was reported and passed. The substitute provides for the retirement of judges on a pension, after serving ten years.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. The Supplemental Civil Rights bill was taken up, and finally, after a long discussion, passed, and the Senate adjourned.

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THURSDAY.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 5th proximo.

In the House Mr. Schenck, form the committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate bill authorizing the repayment of the interest on the public debt and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing an appropriation of $25,000 made for the Hospital Plans, Quinton House for the next fiscal year, to be expended during the present fiscal year. He explained that the work could be completed next May, and referred the House to the enthusiastic assurance given at the last session by the member from that district (Paterson) that no further appropriation would be asked for that purpose. The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee for the repeal of the Constitutional Government for Mississippi.

Mr. Butler made a report from the conference committee on the Tenure-of-Office bill. The bill, as proposed to be adopted, repeals the first and second sections of the original Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867. The last section of the Senate amendment is left untouched.

News of the Week.

SATURDAY.

The Rebels yesterday confirmed R. W. Clarke to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, J. Alfred Sewell Assistant Postmaster General, Moses H. Grinnell, Collector; Alonzo B. Cornell, Surveyor; and E. A. Rollins, Naval Officer of New York.

A delegation of Mississippians had an interview with President Grant yesterday. The President said he thought that the Mississippi constitution ought to be legal submitted to the people allowing a separate vote on the objectionable portions of the Rebel constitution, which would leave the matter of the military commission.

A despatch from Greenville, Tennessee, says ex-President Johnson is improving, and will speak at Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, next month.

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, who was Attorney General of the United States under President Tyler, died in St Louis on Thursday.

Judge Sutlier, at Savannah, yesterday, rendered a decision that negroes were ineligible to office in the State of Georgia.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune says a negro murderer was taken from jail in Dooly county, Ga., on Tuesday, and burned in about half an hour.

Five negroes, in Chicago, were arrested yesterday by the accidental killing of a white man by a negro, the night before.

There was no session of the Board of Brokers yesterday. On the street, gold was quoted at 131 and closed at 131 asked. Government securities were dull. Cotton was steady.

MONDAY.

It is understood the Reconstruction Committee have prepared a report for bill repealing the civil legislation of Georgia, imposing the test oath and reinstating the colored members.

General Sheridan issued an order on Saturday removing Governor Walls of Virginia, and appointing the Governor's duties on himself. General Sheridan issued an order on Saturday and did not retire at midnight.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order assuming command of the Military Division of the Missouri and establishing his headquarters at Chicago.

General Adelbert Ames has been appointed Assistant Freedman's Bureau Commissioner for Mississippi, and General J. J. Reynolds Assistant Commissioner for Texas.

Two women have been elected members of the School Committee at West Concord, N. H.

Jesse Pomeroy, the young murderer of the little children, in Boston, has been sentenced to the State Prison, in accordance with Pres. Grant's pardon. He was then held in $20,000 on two other indictments for embezzlement and fraud.

In Detroit on Saturday, a broker named Williams was robbed by an aquaintance. He placed the bonds in a desk, the drawer of which death of Gen. Sherman.

The railroad bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio, was taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Ford to satisfy a judgment of $1,000 and costs.

The Rebel Gen. Sterling Price, died at St. Louis on Thursday, of a lingering illness

HAMMONTON!

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms, in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

The Title Perfect.

Warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition to support plants. With proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

The Best Fruit Soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and-a-half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful; the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are very cheaply made, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—Good schools with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. Mills convenient.

Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c. at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New-York Tribune; *Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for R. J. Byrnes, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information address,

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

☞ All letter answered.

☞ Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26eif

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Fertilizers.

BAUGH'S Commercial Manures.

TRADE MARK

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND

North Western Fertilizing Co, CHICAGO,

Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

Price, $35; $2000 lb.

BAUGH'S

CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE

Price, $50; $2000 lbs.

The above manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

☞ The bags are uniform in weight—160 lbs.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger per centage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

N'TH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.,

CHICAGO.

☞ Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada. 6a18-1y

BOWER'S

Complete Manure,

Manufactured by

HENRY BOWER,

PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO., AGENTS.

39 South Water and 40 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS, 10 South Street, BALTIMORE, MD. And by dealers generally throughout the country. 6a24-1y

For information address Henry Bower, Phila.

WE HAVE NO

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Farmers and Dealers who send their orders *direct* to us can avail themselves of the

LOWEST PRICES

and *save the commission.* Early orders will be advantageous to buyers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Manufacturers of

IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND THE

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure, packed in barrels.

We also offer for sale Pure Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement and a full assortment of Oils and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

30.42

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP

Will cure the ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, BLOOD SPITTING, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, PAIN and WEAKNESS IN THE CHEST, TROUBLESOME COUGHING AT NIGHT, &c. It will speedily remove the Cough that frequently follows Measles, and any affection of the respiratory organs, no matter of how long standing, or whatever the age of the person. It acts as a specific, is purely vegetable, and is pleasant to the taste. Its effect is soothing, allaying the violence of the cough, facilitating expectoration, quieting the nerves and exhilirating the system.

Mothers, Save Your Children!

No child need die of CROUP, if this Syrup is used in time; this is a *fact demonstrated by experience.* No family should be without this Syrup, as first fatal disease, CROUP, comes like a thief in the night, to steal away your little ones, when regular medical aid cannot be obtained.

Prepared only by

DAVID E. FOUTZ,

Baltimore, Md.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,

23-1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Fancy Dying Establishment,

47 North EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

We have no connection with any other office in this city.

LADIES' silk, Merino and DeLaine Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed or cleaned in a superior manner. GENTS' GARMENTS cleaned or dyed without ripping.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

29-41 No. 47 North 8th st., Philadelphia

Farmers and Consumers TAKE NOTICE.

Farmers & Consumers of Dry Goods take Notice.

The most reliable and cheapest place to buy your Dry Goods is at John R. Green's No. 7 North Second Street, First Dry Goods Store above Market st., Philadelphia. All Goods sold at a small advance over cost. Quick Sales—Small Profits our motto. Honest and fair dealing the best policy. We guarantee to sell as cheap as any store in the city. Buyers visiting the city will be sure to find the best Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, at the very lowest prices. Medium and fine white Flannels, Grey and red twilled Flannels, Ginghams, Blue Drill, Ticking, Check, Crash, Tip top assortment of Table Linens, Towels, Napkins; Shirt Linen, Shirt Fronts, always on hand, cheap, and large assortment of soft-finished Cambric, Nainsook, Jaconets, Soft Mull, Victoria Lawn, Plaid and Striped Muslins for dresses, Brilliants, Fig. Pique or Marseilles, Children's, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's, Men's, Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Hose, Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers, medium and low price. Dress Goods in season. Prints all prices, red and black Table Covers, &c. We call attention to our large assortment of Men and Boys' wear, low and medium price. All Wool Cassimere Satinets, Cottonades, Linsedrills, Kentucky Jeans, &c. We keep the best selection of Black Alpaca in the City. We exercise extreme caution in our purchasing of these goods, in order to procure perfect colors and a good quality. We say, without fear of contradiction, we sell the best Black Alpaca in the city for the money. Constantly receiving job lots of Goods. Do not forget the No. 7 North Second Street, above Market st., Philadelphia.

31-43 JOHN R. GREEN.

WHOOPING COUGH

Cured by DEBEVAU'S CELEBRATED REMEDY.

Price FIFTY Cents.

Prepared at Sixth and Wood sts., Philad'a.

Ask your druggist for it. 6a29-1y

Miscellaneous.

The Best and Cheapest Family Sewing Machine IN THE WORLD.

The $25. NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.

It makes the famous elastic lock stitch that will not rip nor ravel and will not break in washing, ironing, or wearing. It is adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, and indeed for all purposes where sewing is required. It uses the straight needle, which is not so liable to break as the curved. It does not soil the dress of the operator, and does not require to be taken apart to be oiled. It is not injured by being turned backward, and is, therefore, not liable to be put out of order by children or inexperienced persons. It is made in the most thorough manner, of the best material.

For beauty and excellence of stitch, for strength, firmness, and durability of seam, for economy of thread, for simplicity and thoroughness, and for cheapness this machine is

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

At the Massachusetts State Fair of 1867, the Novelty Sewing Machine Took the Premium over Wilcox & Gibbs, and was awarded a bronze medal therefor.

Every machine is sold with a table and complete outfit, and is warranted for one year.

We add a few—and but a few—testimonials, such as we are constantly receiving from all parts of the country:

From the *Christian Intelligencer, New York, July* 16, 1868. "In point of price this machine is less than half that of any other reliable and warranted machine. Of its merits as to simplicity, reliability and durability, abundant testimony can be furnished."

From the *Liberal Christian, New York, July* 18, 1868. "Every family and every seamstress should have one of these admirable machines."

From *Harper's Weekly.* "Every seamstress, every family should save one."

From the *Judge's Report, Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, who awarded the Novelty Sewing Machine a medal, in the face of opposition from the established high priced machines:*

"This machine is the very embodiment of simplicity. Ladies will find them useful and convenient."

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere. To such as will assure us of their intention to prosecute the business thoroughly, valuable territory will be awarded.

S. E. H. VANDYNE, *General Agent,*

52-1y 615 Broadway, New York

The Last Great Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,

5a43-1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

165 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. 35-1y

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SALE FOR TAXES

The following list of taxes in the Township of Mullica, having been returned to me, as Township Collector, by the collectors of said township, according to the ordinance of Assembly, to assess and collect the township taxes in the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic, the several estates upon which the same were assessed, (or so much of them as will pay the taxes thereon) will be sold at Public Vendue, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE IN ELWOOD, in said township, commencing at two o'clock, P. M.

The cost in each and every case is $1.25.

NAMES.	TAX
Altephain, Charles	2 25
Achuff, Charles	25
Atkinson, M	25
Allen, Elwood	25
Anderson, Andrew	25
Antill, James	35
Ackbaker, Charles	50
Aspinwall, Alice	25
Abell, P A	25
Albrecht, John	25
Little Egg Harbor Association	9 00
Bard, Wm Est	2 75
Bols, Bonefacius	50
Brown Peter	9 25
Brownbeck, Wm C	37 50
Butterhoff, John	13 00
Extra for School,	1 40
Bandel, Sebastan	1 25
Binder, Fred	25
Bazil, A H	25
Blumel, Librecht	25
Brooks, Job	1 00
Braum, Frang	25
Braunstein, Fred	25
Bodenschatz, H	25
Bernhardt, Albrecht	25
Beck, Frang	25
Roman, John Estab	22 50
Extra for School,	3 00
Bruenighaus, E	25
Barkley, Evastus	13 00
Bozarth, Austen	2 25
Bauer, George	25
Berk, Freder	50
Blaske, E	1 25
Braunsam, Charles	50
Bauerfield, J	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Bang, Sophia	25
Behr, Henry	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Berndt, Francisca	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Bullinger, Johanna	1 50
Extra for School,	1 00
Braun, Martin	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Brown, Wm	2 25
Bonsilp, T H	2 50
Extra for School,	50
Beevens, Robert M D	25
Benyard, E B	25
Bacon, James	25
Bennet, Mary	25
Beamish, Esther	25
Burk, James	25
Bachelor, Wm	50
Beamer, David C	25
Buckwalter, Reuben	25
Beck, George	50
Bradshaw, Jno	50
Beck, Julia A	25
Butterworth, Jno	25
Bents, Jacob	25
Backer, Charles	1 25
Briggerman, John	50
Bennet, Thomas	25
Brown, C A	25
Benson, John	25
Beddy, Danna	25
Barbe, Louisa	75
Barstaw, Wm	25
Bender, F A	25
Bowers, Hester	25
Bassett, John	25
Bedding, M	25
Braggens, George	25
Benz, David	25
Bezenbine, John A	25
Butler, John	25
Bolton, Samuel	25
Black, James	50
Cross, Mason	1 00
Cline, Wesley	1 00
Clawson & Smith	75
Cohnheim, Eliza Mrs	25
Crowley, Catharina	3 00
Cook, Joseph	4 40
Copp, Dr	6 25
Cochran, James	3 00
Clark, John	1 50
Charles, August	3 00
Clark, Charles	25
Crooks, H B	25
Cuningham, Robert	25
Cole, Jos H	50
Clark, Elizabeth	25
Crozier, Andrew	25
Campbell, L & L	25
Conner, Wm	50
Chairman, Wm	25
Curry, Sarah	50
Crislet, George	25
Crawford, Andrew	25
Cox, Samuel	25
Carland, Mr	25
Chatham, James	50
Carley, Charles	50
Dickenson, Hanna	50
Derbyshire, Francis	50
Duval, G C A	25
Dawsick, Nicholas	25
Derbyshire, George	25
Davis, Thomas	50
Doyle, Thomas	25
Donahue, Thomas	25
Doughty, Robert	25
Devine Peter	25
Dalzell, Ellen	25
Dillon, John	25
Derbyshire, Harry	50
Dorton, Elisa	50
Dudley, Daniel	25
Dott, John	1 75
Dehner, Lorenz	25
Dautrich, Mariah	25
Doerner, Charles	75
Dunnalk, J A	2 50
Darmstadt, Wm	2 25
Ebert, A	25
Espich, Charles	25
Egg Harbor Association, ex. school	18 00
Engleman, Jno	25
Eastlow, Joseph	1 00
Eldridge, Ephriam	25
England, Cornelia F	25
Ewang, Hannah	50
Evans, George	50
Elliot, Henry	25
Eldridge, John	25
Fritz, Jos S	20 25
Follansby, J	1 00
Fitch, Erastus	1 50
Foster, Thomas	1 00
Foster, Elmer	4 75
Frost, Samuel	3 00
Forest, R	3 00
Fick, Henry	3 00
Extra for School	40
Fisher, J H	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Fuerst, Charles	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Fautock, Henry	3 00
Extra for School	40
Faber, Xaver	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Freling, G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Fleming, Theodore	50
Field, Eliza B	25
Fairbanks, D	50
Faust, Robert M	50
Fowler, Bathe	50
Freed, Jno M	25
Fable, Wm S	50
Freak, Fries	25
Fenton, James	25
Frinks, George	25
Finley, George	25
Felger, Maria H	25
Fisher, W C	25
Fisher, John	25
Flinn, Dan	25
Frieth, Edmund	25
Fleming, John	50
Farnsworth, Jay	75
Florinel, Celia	1 50
Grun, Samuel	50
Gresty, Jos	50
Gunner, Maria A	50
Garwood, W D	25
Garwood, John jr	25
Giesl, Hugo	50
Gunner, Jas sr	25
Gunner, Jane	25
Groyle, Wm	25
Greff, M A and W C	25
Guttknecht, Fac M	25
Gibbs, B	50
Gugan, Patrick	25
Golden, M	25
Garson, Nick	25
Griffith, J	25
Garland, Jas	25
Green, H	25
Green, John	25
Gesty, Jno	25
Galiano, Raphale	25
Cost in each case is $1.25 and interest.	
Gasawaye, Richard	25
Gaskill, Samuel	1 00
Godfrey, M	1 00
Extra for School	20
Gaskill, Chas	25
Gibbons, Mr	25
Grover, Frederick	50
Gaskill, Edd C	25
Gerche, Hedwing	1 75
Extra for School,	40
Grandlock, E	25
Glemser, Anna	1 75
Extra for School,	50
Hartmeyer, John	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Hilier, John	25
Hahn, Henry	3 00
Extra, for School,	40
Hook, Frank	25
Hiscoming, Ernes	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hinscatbeck, Caroline	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hoffendahl, H	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Holger, Wm	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Hagmann, G A	75
Extra for School,	10
Handtke, C	6 00
Extra for School,	80
Hofman, Val	75
Extra, for School,	10
Hovenberger, Jacob	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hartley, Alfred	5 25
Halloway, Henry	2 50
Halloway, Peter	1 00
Hyson, Jacob	1 00
Hahn, Jacob	1 00
Heyermann, Chas	25
Harvey, H H	11 25
Extra for School,	1 50
Humbert, F W	25
Hanning, Chas	25
Hargadon, John	6 00
Hofer, Catharinen	25
Hugenin, G A	25
Huber, Martin	25
Hasturis, Hugo	7 75
Hafemann, A	50
Hauck, Jos	50
Heller, Dr Max	50
Hartler, A H	50
Heerner, John	25
Harburger, A G	1 00
Haigh, Jas	25
Hickson, Chas	25
Hakenson, Henry	25
Hemphill, Mariah	25
Hensey, Caroline	50
Hart, Thomas	25
Harra, John M	36
Hanley, Wm	25
Henderson, A J	25
Holden, Eli	1 50
Homer, Henry	75
Huber, F A	75
Hirept, David	50
Hudson, Wm	36
Hamilton, Dav	25
House, George	25
Hargarden, Jno J	50
James, Mathias	25
Jones, W H	25
Jonston, Geo	25
Jacob, Louisa	25
Jackson, Wead	50
Junker, Balthasar	50
Jahn, Franz	25
Johnson, P H	62
Jenser, F J	75
Keller, George	2 50
Kimbos, Wm	6 00
Kusche, Wm	15 00
Extra for School,	2 00
Klein, Wm	50
Klein, Moses	1 50
Kaufman, A & C & S	75
Kaercher, G A	25
Kusche, Harriet	1 50
Klein, Andreas	25
Knecht, Adam	25
Knittel, Wm	25
Kirchkofer, A	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Kimble, Martha	36
Kirk, John	25
Knox, A	25
Kilt, Saml	38
Kelley, Adam	25
Kunedy, R C	75
Kers, James R B	25
Lohrman, John	75
Extra for School,	10
Levick, Jas	55
Lawson, Mr	25
Lees, Robt	50
Leimer, Eliza	25
Lippincott, Saml	25
Lake, Eliza	25
Lallement,	25
Landreth, Oliver	25
Lutz, Mathias	25
Lawrene, Nathan S	25
Langestein,	25
Lee, Edward G	25
Logan, Esther	25
Laugh, Patrick	25
Lewis, Humph	25
Longran, Patrick	25
Lees, Abner	75
Little, Jno	36
Lenenring, H G	36
Lee, Robt	25
Lewis, Robt	50
Lees, Jos	1 00
Lees, David	50
Luther, John	25
Lees, John	50
Lampreaht, M	25
Luethi, Godfrey	50
Langhorn,	37
Lutz Andrews	4 75
Lang, W M	2 75
Lamer, John	25
Morgan, M	75
Miller, James	54 00
Extra for School,	7 00
Morton, Nathaniel	6 00
Marchbols, Alex	50
Marshow, Wm	7 00
Mafler, Andrew	25
Meyer, Fred	25
Meisgen, W M	25
Mailler, J G	25
Mailler, Aug	22
Marot, Emeline	6 00
Marot, Samuel	6 00
McCrosey, James	6 00
Martin, J A	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mallery, Garrick jr	15 00
Extra for School,	2 00
Martin, Fraugott	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Meyer, Christian	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mandbred, Marg	25
Martinell, Julia	25
Mercerslet, L	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Muir, Maria	2 25
Mueller, H	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Merz, J G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Morley, W D	36
Matteson, W G	36
Mathew, J L	25
Mardt, Wm sr	50
McBear, Alex	50
McNiel, M	36
Mason, Ruthet	36
McMartlee, M	25
McMartlee, Archa	25
Miller, Katharian	25
McCroy, James	50
McMama, John	25
Mason, E W	50
McCann, C	50
McBrenty, P	50
Miflin, S W	2 50
Mitchell, J B	50
Marot, W	25
Michner, E C	25
May, Sarah	25
McPherson, Alex	25
McGarvey, Sam	25
McReynolds	25
Meech, G C	25
Morley, John	36
Marshal, Jeremiah	25
Mitchel, James	25
McFetters, R	36
McNeil, Robert	25
Mayhew, Daniel	25
Mardt, Samuel	50
Meyers, W	25
Mullen, Pernelina	36
Morgan, Jos	25
Millite, Wm	25
Mogee, Chas	25
McCormick, B	25
Meyer, E	36
Murray, George	25
Mard, Charles H	75
Macklin, James	36
Neff, S G A M A	25
Neal, Wm	25
Neff, Jacob A	25
Napthalith, John	25
Neal, Sam	62
Nicholson, Thos	2
Rice, Wm	25
Reed, Eliza	25
Reed, Daniel B	25
Rubicam, Sallers	1 00
Richards, Sarah A	25
Rylie, Samuel	25
Robinson, Chas H	25
Rickett, Mary	1 50
Richards, Wm	36
Ryan, Timothy	25
Rickett, Jos	25
Raith, Gatt jr	22
Richardson, Wm	25
Reville, J J	25
Rocker, Jas D	50
Rimbey, Jos	50
Smith, H W	14 00
Smith, Chas Estab	18 00
Extra for School,	2 40
Smith, Henry	50
Sanborn, George C	2 25
Simson, John	2 25
Schen, Francis	7 50
Extra for School,	1 00
Schroeder, J H K	25
Sigg, Wm M	50
Sibbet, Alfred	25
Schavedler, Fr	50
Sigle, J W	75
Six, Fredr	50
Staudemeyer, J	2 75
Extra for School,	50
Steffens, P	25
Suck, J F	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Schsendel, Jos	25
Schoch, Henry	25
Schultz, John	25
Straube, J Dr	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Smith, G L	7 50
Schlagether, B	25
Schenkenburger W	1 00
Stroetman, H M	3 75
Schaub, George	1 25
Sasse, Fried	50
Senne, John A	50
Staff, Nich	1 00
Stich, George	25
Seiffert, Sarah	25
Smith, Jas	1 00
Sewell, George	1 75
Silliman, W	25
Simons, Flora	25
Selmon, B	36
Smith, S C	25
Snyder, Maria A	25
Shaffer, John F	25
Smith, Jno	25
Seddon, Jno	25
Stewart, Jno	25
Smith, Anna	36
Scull, Lake	36
Schofield, Jas	25
Stevens, Wm	25
Stokes, Garrett,	75
Stewart, John	1 00
Street, Wm	50
Singley, Thomas	50
Smith, Greenwood	50
Supple, W, J	25
Stevenson, John	50
Theakara, J W	1 50
Thies, H	3 75
Extra for school	50
Thwaites, H G	3 00
Extra for school	40
Tiebeger, A	25
Taylor, Henry	50
Trul, Manuel	25
Tunis, Andersen	36
Thompson, Alex	36
Thaneworth, Samuel	25
Tessey, Patrick B	50
Thomas, M A	50
Taylor, J M	25
Treachy, John B	25
Tompkins, L S	87
Throp, Wm	25
Truemble, W	25
Tawson, Theo	25
Thorton, Mr	25
Ulbrich, Fredr	50
Ulman, Jacob	3 75
Extra for school	50
Udich, Anna	25
Vite, Adam	7 75
Viney, Eliza	25
Vanmeter, J H	25
Volkeman, H	3 75
Extra for school	50
Whitney, H B	5 50
Weaver, Charles	11 25
Wickam, Robert,	4 00
Wood, Wm S	4 75
Wentling, David	1 20
Walker, John	3 00
Watson, Robert	2 25
Walleny, Wm H	1 20
Wimm, Isaac	1 50
Wall, Caroline	3 50
Wolowska, G L	75
Extra for school	10
Wolowska & Clark,	3 00
Extra for School,	40
White, B P	3 75
Extra, for school	50
Weaver, H B	25
Wez, Mewis	25
Warner, H	36
Watson, P A	25
Wellington, R J	25
Wood, E H	50
Why, John	25
Wood, John	50
Wetzel, James	25
Williams, S E	50
Walker, George	1 50
West, Albert	25
Williamson, J D	25
Whitehead, Wm	25
Warburton, J	75
Walger, Peter	1 50
Wiremans, Wm	25
Weekes, Orlando	25
Wood, Agamilla	25
White, George	75
Warfield, John	25
Watcher, D H	50
Wright Jas	25
Walters, J D sr	25
White, Jas	25
Wazweiler, C	25
Weeneamend, Wm	25
Wengenfeld, Jos	25
Wazmuth, Fred	25
Westein, L P	75
Extra for school	10
Yeager, Wm	25
Young, Lewis	1 00
Zeland, E H	25
Zimmerman, G W	25
Seighler, Rudolph	25

I hereby certify that the above list of delinquent taxes was returned to the Township Committee of the township of Mullica on the 19th day of March, 1868, by B. F. Dennis, Collector, and verified by me according to the requirements of the Act under which the sale is to be made.

J. R. HAWKINS, Clerk.

31-43

New Advertisements.

WE ARE COMING

ONCE MORE WITH A NEW BRAND OF GOODS,

In our great

One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

PREMIUM RATES OF SHEETING.

For Club Thirty, Sheeting

Sixty,

One Hundred,

All other premiums in same ratio.

Enlarged Exchange List with new and rare articles.

Send new circular and sample. Sent to any address free.

☞ Please send your money by Express or Letter.

J. R. HAWKES & CO.

128 & 130 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

P. O. Box C. 34-36

LICENSED BY THE United States Authority.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S

ONE DOLLAR SALE OF

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, Leather and German Goods of every description, &c., &c., equal

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

One Dollar Each,

and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country.

The goods we have for sale are described on printed slips, and will be sent to any address at the rate of 10 cents each, to pay for postage, printing, &c. It is then at the option of holders whether they will send one dollar for the article or not.

By Patronizing this Sale you have a chance to exchange your goods should the article mentioned on the printed slip not be desired.

The Smallest articles sold for One Dollar can be exchanged for Silver-Plated, Five-Bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of a large Variety of other Articles upon Exchange.

List,

comprising over 250 useful articles, not one of which could be bought at any retail country store for nearly double the amount.

Terms to Agents.

We send no commission to Agents.

For a Club of Thirty, and $3.00, one of the following articles: a musket, shot-gun, or Austrian rifle, 20 *yards cotton,* lady's fancy square wool shawl, lancaster quilt, accordeon, set of steel-bladed knives and forks, violin and bow, fancy dress pattern, pair of ladies' extra quality cloth boots, one dozen large size linen towels, alhambra quilt, honeycomb quilt, cottage clock, white wool blanket, 15 yards best quality print, 12 yards delaine, one dozen linen dinner Napkins, &c.

For a Club of Sixty, and $6.00, one of the following articles: Revolver, shot-gun, or springfield rifle, 42 *yards sheeting,* pair honeycomb quilts, cylinder watch, 6 yards double width waterproof cloaking, lady's double wool shawl, lancaster quilt alpacca dress pattern, engraved silver-plated six-bottled revolving castor, set of ivory-handled knives, with silver-plated forks, pair of all wool blankets, pair of alhambra quilts, 30 yards print, or a marseilles quilt, double eight-keyed accordeon, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary (600 engravings, 900 pages), 21 yards double fast for suit, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $16.00, double barrel shot gun, rifle cane, or sharp's rifle, 50 yards sheeting, fancy cassimere coat, pants and vest pattern (extra quality), pair splendid gum blankets, fancy plaid wool long shawl, 24 yards hemp carpeting, splendid violin and bow, splendid alapacca dress pattern, silver hunting-case watch, single barrel shot-gun, sharp's revolver, one pair fine damask table covers, with one dozen dinner Napkins to match, Worcester's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, (1800 pages), &c.

☞ For additional list of commissions see Circular.

Commissions for larger clubs in proportion.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upward. Make your letters short and plain as possible.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THIS.

☞ Be *sure* and send *Money in All Cases by Registered Letter,* which can be sent from any post office.

This way of sending money is preferred to any other method whatever.

We cannot be responsible for money lost, unless some precautions are taken to insure its safety.

Send for Circulars.

Send your address in full, Town, County and State