

# South Jersey Republican

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## LAWS OF NEW JERSEY

An act to revise and amend the Charter of Atlantic City.

### TITLE FIRST.

BOUNDARIES AND CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all the part of Absecon Beach, lying and being in Atlantic County, in the State of New Jersey, being in the Atlantic Ocean as far as the jurisdiction of said State extends, at a point on a line with the south side of California street; thence easterly along the boundary line of the State to a line at right angles with the east side at high water of Absecon Inlet; thence westerly along the west side of said inlet to a point opposite and at right angles with the west bank of Clam creek; thence southerly along the west bank of said creek to its first prominent fork; and thence on a line parallel with Atlantic street to the intersection of the aforesaid line on the south side of California street; thence along said line to the place of beginning; and all the freemen citizens of this state residing within the limits aforesaid, be and they are hereby ordained and constituted and declared to be from time to time, and forever hereafter, one body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the name of Atlantic City.

### TITLE SECOND.

ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF CITY AND WARD OFFICERS.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That there be and forever hereafter shall be in and for the said city, one mayor, one recorder, who besides his duties as recorder, shall in case of death, absence or disability of the mayor, have, hold, use and execute the several duties annexed to the mayorality and every of them; during such absence or disability, one alderman, six councilmen, one city clerk, one treasurer, one marshal, one assessor, one collector, two chosen freeholders, three commissioners of appeals, two constables, one overseer of the poor, three trustees of common schools.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That the mayor, alderman and councilmen of said city shall constitute the city council of Atlantic City, and shall hold an annual meeting, in said city on the third Tuesday following the general election for state and county officers; yearly and every year; and such adjourned and special meetings as they shall see proper, or shall by ordinance direct and appoint, and shall meet at such place and at such times as they themselves shall agree upon or shall by ordinance fix and appoint; the mayor shall preside at the meetings of the city council, and shall have a casting vote only in cases where there is a tie.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That an election by ballot shall be held annually, at such time, place and manner as the election of members of the senate and general assembly may be held in said city, at which election the said city council shall cause public notice either printed or written, to be set up in five public places in said city, at least one week previous to the day of such election, at which election one mayor, one recorder, one alderman, six councilmen, one treasurer, one marshal, one assessor, one collector, two chosen freeholders, three judges freeholders of good character to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to assessments in cases of taxation in said city; two constables, one overseer of the poor, one judge of election, three trustees, one of them elected to serve for one year, another elected to serve for two years, and the third elected to serve for three years, and one trustee shall be elected every year after the first election held under this act to fill the place left vacant as above provided, and one superintendent of common schools, shall be annually chosen in said city from among the citizens residing therein and entitled to vote at such elections, which said several officers shall hold their respective offices for one year, except in the case of the trustees of common schools, and most others shall be chosen and legally qualified in their stead; the officers of said election shall be the same as those holding and conducting the general election, and the said election in all things shall be conducted, continued and concluded as nearly as may be according to the same

rules and regulations, and under the same restrictions and penalties, as are prescribed by the laws regulating the election of members of the senate and general assembly, and after the polls shall be closed, the said judges shall count the votes given for the several candidates and make out and certify under their hands, two certificates of the result, with the number of votes given for every person who shall be voted for, one of which certificates shall be filed and preserved by the clerk of the election, and the other enclosed, sealed and directed to the city council of Atlantic City, and within three days thereafter be delivered, sealed as aforesaid, to the city clerk, who shall lay the same before the city council at their first annual meeting; and the city council at their first annual meeting as aforesaid, when assembled in a public manner, shall proceed to open the same and count the number of votes given for the respective candidates, and shall ascertain and declare who shall be elected by the greatest number of votes to the above mentioned several offices; and the number of votes each candidate received shall be entered upon the minutes of said city council, and a certificate thereof shall be made and filed in the office of the city clerk; provided, that the first election held under and by virtue of this act shall be held at the house of Ryan Adams, and the certificate of the result of said election shall be enclosed, sealed, directed and forwarded to the clerk of the county of Atlantic, who shall on the seventh day thereafter open the same in a public manner, count the number of votes given for the respective candidates, ascertain and declare in writing who shall be elected as aforesaid, and file the same in his office.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur either by a refusal to serve, death, removal, resignation or for any other cause whatever in any of the offices mentioned in the preceding section of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the city council to appoint others to fill vacancies for the unexpired terms, and the person or persons so appointed to fill vacancy or vacancies shall during the said term, perform the like services and be entitled to the same compensation and subject to the like responsibilities and penalties as if elected at the annual election as aforesaid; and if any of the officers elected at the said annual elections, or who shall be appointed to fill any vacancy under this act, shall not qualify according to law within thirty days after any such election shall be held; or appointment made by the city council, the office to which he or they were elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant, and said vacancy be filled as aforesaid.

### TITLE THIRD.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY COUNCILS.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That the city council shall appoint some fit person at their annual meeting to be clerk of said city, who shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor shall be appointed, and the said city clerk so appointed shall be ex-officio clerk of the city council, and the said city council shall have power when assembled from time to time to elect and appoint such other and all other subordinate officers of said city, as well as such as are in the act named, and whose appointment or election are not provided for as to those who are not named herein, and who may in the opinion of the city council be necessary for ordering and governing of the said city, for the preservation of its health or convenience and safety, and advantage of commerce and trade, and said city council may prescribe their duties under such regulations, conditions and restrictions as they shall think proper, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the city council from conferring the power on the mayor of the city to appoint the police officers and watchmen of the city, and provided also, that the city council shall not appoint any person to fill any office provided for in this act, the compensation for which is paid out of the treasury of the city, from among themselves.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the city council or a majority of them, in city council assembled to pass such ordinances as they shall judge proper for regulation, cleaning and keeping in repair the streets, highways, alleys of said city; for preventing the encumbering or obstructing of highways, streets, alleys and sidewalks in said city, and preventing and removing all encroachments in or upon the same, and for preventing persons from riding, driving, or passing over the sidewalks with beasts, wagons, carts, barrows and carriages of any description; for preventing the impudent riding or driving through or in any street, highway or alley of said city, for preventing or regulating the running at large of cattle, horses, dogs, swine, sheep, goats or geese, or imposing a reasonable tax on the owners or possessors of dogs; for abating or removing any nuisance in any street, alley or any lot or lots, or enclosure or other place or places in the city, and for causing com-

mon sewers, or drains, to be constructed, or the construction of vaults in any thereof, for grading, paving, curbing, graveling or macadamizing highways, streets and alleys of said city, and the sidewalks thereof, or any of them, and for protecting shade or ornamental trees in said city, for protecting public and private property, for providing for a supply of water for said city, and for lighting the same; for preventing and restraining riots, routs, disturbances or disorderly assemblages, noisy, disorderly or indecent conduct, and drunkenness in any street, lot or place in said city, and for regulating, erecting, improving the public works in said city, preserving the aqueducts in said city, and sinking and regulating wells, pumps and cisterns in the streets thereof, for regulating the use of lights in stables, for the prevention or suppression of fires, and to appoint and remove fire wardens, and by ordinance to prescribe the powers and duties of such wardens, and of the fire engineers and firemen, to pass ordinances for protecting goods from being pilfered at fires, for compelling the cleaning of chimneys, and licensing chimney sweeps, for appointing watchmen and police officers, and prescribing their powers and duties, for regulating petty grocers, keepers of ordinaries, victualling houses, and the vending of meats and vegetables, for establishing and regulating hawkers, pedlars, petty chapmen and showmen within the said city, for restraining vagrants, mendicants and street beggars, for regulating carmen and cartage, for regulating the use of locomotives and railroad cars within the limits of said city, for erecting, maintaining, and regulating one or more public markets in said city, and city hall or town house, city prison or jail, together with such other public buildings as may be necessary for said city, and the said city council may and shall from time to time pass ordinances for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality, for preserving peace and good order, for the prevention of forestalling and regrating, for suppressing and restricting disorderly and gambling houses and grogeries, and such other by-laws, and ordinances, as may be consistent to the laws of the state or the United States, as they may consider calculated to promote the welfare, good order, government and prosperity of the said city, and the said city and inhabitants thereof, and to enforce the observance of all such laws or ordinances by enacting penalties for the violation thereof by a fine or imprisonment, or both, the fine in no case to exceed two hundred dollars, or the imprisonment thirty days, a copy of which laws and ordinances shall be set up in five public places in said city for the space of three weeks.

[To be continued.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### The Husband's Strategem.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The sunset had faded into gray, uncertain dusk. It was decidedly too dark to read yet; it was not time to call out the brilliant fairies of light that were imprisoned in the gilded tubes of the chandeliers. And so it happened that the room was yet in darkness, save for the twilight that struggled in through the heavy curtains of amethystine silk, and the ruddy, fitful gleams of the soft coal-fire that danced and sparkled in the grate. For it was late in October, and the autumn frosts were descending on the uplands, and even city homes looked all the brighter for a cheerful fire.

"All alone? and in a brown study, as I live! I hope I haven't interrupted you, Clayton?"

"As if break little Dr. Colwell ever interrupted anybody! Does the sunshine interrupt the flowers in the garden? Does an invigorating breeze interrupt the fevered brow on an August morning? We rather think not! And Dr. Colwell was a man decidedly after the order of sunshine and brisk breezes.

"Not at all, doctor—take this armchair." "Well, I will," said the doctor, depositing himself comfortably in a nest of crimson silk cushions, and finding his hat on an opposite table. "And you shall tell me what makes you look so despondent?" "Did I look despondent?" "Did you? A pretty question to ask an old fellow who has held you on his knee many a time! As if I didn't know every change of your countenance as completely as if it was a printed book! Something is wrong, Mark, so out with it!" "Really, sir," said Mark Clayton, laughing. "I was not aware—"

"Thank you doctor!" said Clayton. "There now—was that a genuine laugh? Not a bit of it—only a hysterical cackling—that an honest man ought to be ashamed of. Let me feel your pulse, my boy. Hum—ha—ha—all right there. Now then, if you don't speak out I'll—I'll—"

What Dr. Colwell would have done, in that case never was made known to the world, for just as the words were trembling upon his lips, the door opened, and a beautiful young lady swept into the room, bonneted and shawled, as if for a walk. The old gentleman started up with a brisk gallop.

"Mrs. Clayton—and as rosy as a pink. I needn't ask after your health, it seems." "I am very well, thank you, doctor. Dear me, Mark, how very warm the room is! Why haven't you lighted the gas?"

Mr. Clayton obeyed by instantly illuminating the room. His wife threw herself carelessly into a chair.

"What's this envelope on the table? Tickets for the opera?"

"Yes. I thought you would like to hear the new prima donna."

"Well, I shouldn't then. The opera always makes my head ache. I wish you ever remembered my likes and dislikes rightly."

"Then," said Clayton, smiling, "I am almost afraid to present this bracelet I bought this morning in remembrance of the day we were engaged to one another, two years since."

"Oh," said Mrs. Clayton, ungraciously, "Turquoises—the very stone of all others that is most unbecoming to me."

"That's a pity, for I have had your initials marked on it, and consequently it can't be exchanged."

"I can't wear the thing," said the wife, pettishly, giving the velvet box a push along the table. "I wish, Mark, you would take your foot off that fender—all the disagreeable habits men pick up, that is the worst!"

Mr. Clayton removed his feet from their obnoxious position without a word; the old doctor sat observing the couple in silence.

"Your handkerchief, dear," said Mark, leaning forward to restore an embroidered cobweb of fine muslin that had slipped from his wife's lap. As Mrs. Clayton took it, she uttered a little impatient sound.

"Mark—you have been smoking!" "Only one cigar, Nina—and that was two hours ago. I didn't suppose your olfactory nerves were so delicately strung."

"It is too bad, Mark," fretted Nina Clayton, "when you know how I hate a cigar."

"It shall be the last time, puss!" said the husband, caressingly. "Come, sing us some of Dr. Colwell's favorite Scotch ballads before tea."

"I don't feel like singing," said Nina, petulantly.

"Play something, then."

"I suppose it never occurred to you that I might possibly be tired, after my walk!"

"I beg your pardon, dear; I did not think of it."

"Of course not; men are privileged to be selfish. By the way, did you get me that new piece of music?"

"Never once thought of it! But I'll be sure and bring it home to-morrow."

"You needn't," said Nina, applying the cobweb handkerchief to her eyes. "I don't care for it now!"

"Why, Nina, isn't it just as good to-morrow as to-day?"

Mrs. Clayton made no answer, but left the room shutting the door behind her, with no gentle hand. Mark rose from his seat, with a disturbed countenance, as if to follow her.

"Sit still, Mark," said the doctor, quietly pushing him back into the chair. "I've discovered the secret of your changed aspect now!"

"I assure you, doctor, she does not mean—"

"Yes, yes—I understand! She's simply a spoiled, petulant child, who has unconsciously fallen into the habit of finding fault with everything that occurs. But Mark—she makes your life miserable."

Clayton's head had fallen upon his hand. "I can't deny it, doctor—I am miserable; and yet I know that Nina loves me dearly, in spite of all these little irritabilities. O, doctor, how happy I should be if she was only the Nina of a year ago."

The doctor had been adjusting and readjusting his spectacles, and polishing the glasses thereof, with great energy, for a minute or so. Suddenly he stopped, and fixed his keen, gray eyes on Mark Clayton's face.

### Downfall of Napoleon III.

Some one, curious in the statistics of fatality, has been making calculations to show that Napoleon III. will come to his downfall in 1860. The calculations are on some very odd coincidences of dates, which we will try to explain. In the first place, they take the dates of the principal events in the history of Louis Philippe and his Queen, which they group together so as to sum up 1848, the year of his downfall. Thus Louis Philippe was born in 1773 and ascended the throne in 1830. Now to 1830 add separately the figures 1, 7, 3, of his birth date, and they make 1848, thus: 1830 and 1 and 7 and 3 makes 1848. The same result is reached if we take the year of his marriage. That event occurred in 1809, and he ascended the throne in 1830. Now 1830 and 1 and 8 and 0 and 9 makes 1848. Again if we take the date of the Queen's birth, 1783, and go through the same process—1830 and 1 and 7 and 8 and 2, we arrive at the same fatal year, 1848, in which he lost his throne.

The second part of the calculation is this: Napoleon III. was born in 1808, and ascended the throne in 1852. Now, if we start with 1852, and add the separate figures in his birth year we come to 1859. Taking the date of his ascent to the throne in 1852, we have: 1852 and 1 and 8 and 2 and 6—we again bring us to the fatal 1869. He married Eugenie in 1853, and taking the date of his ascent to the throne in 1852, we have 1852 and 1 and 8 and 5 and 3 makes 1869. In fact, these French historical dates are full of such curious indications.

Robespierre fell in 1794. Taking that date and adding the separate figures of it as above, and we have 1794—and 1 and 7 and 9 and 4—making the date of Napoleon's fall, 1815. Pursuing the same method, we take 1815, and 1 and 8 and 1 and 5, making 1830, the date of Charles X's fall. Going on to 1848, the date of Louis Philippe's downfall, and we find that 1848 and 1 and 8 and 4 and 8 bring us once more to the fatal 1869.

But there is still another fatality attending these French dynasties, which is put in this form: Seventeen years was the limit of the supremacy of Napoleon I.; seventeen years the restored Bourbons reigned; seventeen years Louis Philippe occupied the throne; and the same seventeen years being accorded to Napoleon III., it carries him to the same fatal 1869 as the end of his career. And this fatal seventeen is also produced by strange coincidences. Taking the figures in the year of his birth, 1808, and adding them up thus, 1 and 8 and 0 and 8, and they sum up 17; taking the figures in the year of the Emperor's birth, 1820, and adding them, 1 and 8 and 2 and 0, and they also make 17; then taking the figures in the year of his marriage, 1853, and 1 and 8 and 5 and 3, and they likewise make up 17.

These coincidences are extraordinary enough to set the wonder-mongers at work, and some of them see the fingers of fate in it all. And it not unfrequently happens that such shadowy prophecies set influences in motion that enable them to work out their fulfillment. The Bonapartists are all confirmed fatalists, and these things may cause the present head of the family a great many anxieties about 1869.—Ledger.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—An exchange raps on the knuckles of a certain class in this style:

When you find a man writing his advertisement, and sticking it up at the post office, or in the hotel, or on street corners, instead of publishing it in his own town paper, look out for him—the act shows that he is too close-fisted to deal with to advantage.

This is the frozen truth, but what can be thought of a man in business who does not advertise at all? Would our neighbor think there was anything wrong in him? Such a man, at farthest, is not governed by strict business principles, but looks through a glass darkly, and not only robs himself of his fair advantages, but bestows the spoils on his wiser rivals; in a word, he "saves at the spigot and loses at the bung." In the words of Horace Greeley, to neglect advertising is like resolving never to travel by steam, nor communicate by telegraph—it is to close one's eyes to the light, and insist on being in perpetual darkness. Advertising is already working a revolution in trade, by driving thousands of the easy-going out of it, and concentrating business in the hands of a few, who will amply suffice to do the whole, and will soon have to do it, for at this day of light and knowledge, people's eyes are wide open, and they conclude there is something wrong with the man who has merchandise to dispose of and does not advertise.

The wisest man may occasionally do a weak thing; the most honest man a wrong thing; the proudest man a mean thing; and the worst of men will sometimes do a good thing.

A Terrible Case.—The following is a specimen of the kind of thing that is going on in the State of New Jersey.

"A few weeks ago there was a lady, elegantly attired, who came to talk with me, as she said, to see me. She took it with her, and she wanted to recover her property seized by the Government. She asked me to read it for her. I told her I had no time; that she had better read for herself, and then all up the 'Herald' provided to prove the legitimacy of her claim. She then admitted that she could neither read or write.

I own that while I picked her, I felt a little mischievous; so I pointed to the Ohio clerk, and told her he would write the document for her. She said, 'Thank you, and asked me with sharpness and severity, 'can that nigger write?' Yes, madam; I said, and he will attend to the business for you. With some reluctance she went to his desk. He arose, bowed, and gave her a seat, and made out in a few words 'hand the necessary statement, and then read' it for her. It was then offered for her signature, but when she drew off her gloves, and I saw a splendid diamond sparkle on her finger as she made her mark, I picked her from my heart; the superiority of the negro was seen in the simple transaction. The poor woman perhaps felt it then herself, for she wept, came to her senses, regretted her harsh remarks about the nigger, and went away with ideas more becoming a reconstructed woman than when she came.

A joke is told of Horace Greeley, who occupies a part of each day at the Bible House building, in preparing the second volume of his "History of the American

Conflict." Coming out upon the street, one afternoon, more abstracted and drowsy than usual, he unconsciously fell in with a crowd of vagrants, who were being taken from the Tombs to Blackwell's Island. Noticing, at length, the company he was keeping, he endeavored to get out of the rough lot, but a policeman, not having seen him join the crowd, and thinking he was a vagrant trying to escape, seized him by the collar and marched him to the boat; and the fears of the unfortunate wretches who believed him to be one of them. Mr. Greeley protested again and again that he had several editorials to write for the Tribune, and must not be detained; but this declaration caused the policeman to declare that the "old cove was crazy," and must go to the lunatic asylum. The boat, full of malefactors, had already steamed out into the river, when some one on the vessel recognized H. G. as a horse, and using some hard expressions by this time—and released him from his disagreeable predicament, greatly to the delight of the perplexed editor, and to the profound mortification of the over-cares policeman.

PEARS.—The Massachusetts Agricultural Club, consisting of some of the most eminent horticulturists of the State, has unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears, taking all things, viz: quality, thriftiness, value for market, &c., into consideration: viz., First six, the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Beurre d'Ajou, Sheldoni, and Seekel. Second six, the Quondage (or Swan's orange), Wm. Morris, Doyenne d'Eté, Violette de Winkfield, Paradis d'Automne and Falcot.

Future experience, in regard to some of these varieties and others, may change their relative position, but the selection is doubtless as good for New England as could now be made, nor is it likely that any essential improvement could be made in the list for years to come. If there are other varieties as good or better in quality, there will be found some offset in the shape, or growth of the tree, the keeping qualities of the fruit, or its inferiority as a market fruit. The list will be extended hereafter.

The teacher of one of the freedmen's schools was examining the class in geography. Pointing to Africa on the map, he said, "What country is that, children?" They responded, "Africa." "That," said the teacher, "is where your ancestors came from—your fathers and mothers." At this remark a bright-looking little colored chap jumped up and said, "Oh, no, Mass's teacher, dat ain't so—my pa is a white man, and lives in Raleigh!"

A Pittsfield Democrat, who is more noted for his political tact than wisdom, being informed that Connecticut had gone Republican, indignantly replied: "I don't care a fig—the President will vote it."







