South Jersey Republican

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, A joint resolution relative to the Harsimus Cove Commissioners was adopted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the comptroller of the State shall audit and pay by warrant on the certificate of the attorney general, the actual expenses (including the traveling expenses of the several members of the commission) of the said commission, to provide for any existing indebtedness against said city, by issuing bonds in said corporate name of said city, and under their corporate seal, to be signed by the Mayor and clerk of said city for an amount of money not exceeding ten thousand dollars, in such sums and payable at such time or times, not exceeding ten years from the date of said bonds respectively, as said committee council shall deem proper, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and to pledge the property and credit of said city for the payment of the same; provided, that no bond shall be sold for less than its par value.

2. And be it enacted, That the common Council shall have power and authority to provide by taxation on the taxable property in said city for the payment of the said bonds and the interest thereon, and shall yearly and every year, until the said bonds shall be redeemed and paid off, order and cause to be assessed and collected a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and indebtedness as the same shall become due and payable, and to pay and discharge the principal at the several times it shall become due and payable, and that all such moneys so to be raised by virtue of this act shall be exclusively applied to the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds and indebtedness as the same may become due and payable.

3. And be it enacted, That this shall be deemed a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1869.

CHAPTER CXVIII.—A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall not be necessary to call any defendant in attachment in open court, as heretofore practiced, and that in lieu thereof the plaintiff, or any person for him, may set up in the office of the clerk of the court whence the attachment issued such notice of the suit as the said clerk is now required to publish, and file with said clerk proof of the setting up of such notice; and thereupon the court may order the defendant's default to be recorded, and take all other proceedings in the cause as if the defendant had been called in the manner heretofore practiced.

2. And be it enacted, That the court out of which any writ of attachment shall issue may appoint one person to be auditor, who shall possess all the powers and rights, and perform all the duties of the auditors now required by law to be appointed.

3. And be it enacted, That if for any cause the officer to whom such writ is directed shall fail, neglect or refuse to attach under such writ any lands of the defendant in his county, or if the defendant shall become seized of or entitled to any lands in such county after the return of such writ and before final judgment shall be entered in the suit, such writ shall be a lien thereon from the time of issuing the same or from the time when the defendant becomes seized or entitled to such lands, as the case may be; and the court whence such writ shall issue, or a judge or justice thereof, at chambers may order the clerk to amend the return to such writ by annexing thereto a short description of such lands, and may make all necessary rules and orders for the disposal and sale of such lands as if the same had been attached by the proper officer under said writ.

4. And be it enacted, That the word lands in this act shall be construed to include tenements hereditaments, and real estate, and any interest therein.

5. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 16, 1869.

CHAPTER I.—Supplement to "An act prescribing certain oaths."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the chief justice chancellor, or any member of the Senate, shall be and each is hereby authorized to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the person who shall be elected governor of this state, or who shall be constitutionally eligible to take the oath of office, which oaths, if the legislature be in session, shall be administered in the presence of the Senate and House of Assembly at such place as they may designate.

2. And be it enacted, that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby, to the extent that they are so inconsistent, repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved January 14, 1869.

CHAPTER CCXXXV.—A further supplement to "An act to incorporate trustees of religious societies," approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, with all the penalties, privileges and advantages thereof, shall be and hereby are extended to and for the benefit of associations known as "Young Men's Christian Associations," in the state of New Jersey.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 26, 1869.

CHAPTER CCLXXV.—An Act to prevent accidents on railroads.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person shall be injured by a locomotive engine, car or cars, whilst walking, standing or playing on any railroad in this state, or by jumping on or off a car whilst in motion, such person shall be deemed to have contributed to the injury sustained, and shall not recover any damages therefor from the company owning or operating the said railroad; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any person or persons crossing a railroad at any lawful public or private crossing.

2. And be it enacted, That hereafter no railroad shall be laid upon any bridge across the Delaware river intended for public travel, unless special authority for that purpose be given by legislative act, particularly designating the bridge to be subject to such use.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 30, 1869.

CHAPTER CCXLVII.—A further supplement to the act, entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where a tax warrant has been or shall hereafter be issued for the collection of taxes in any township of the state, and the officer receiving the same has neglected or failed to execute or return the same, or to collect any part of the taxes thereby directed to be collected within the time now limited by law, the justice of the peace who issued the said warrant, or in case of his death or disability, or the expiration of his term of office, then any other justice of the peace of the said county shall, at the request of the township committee of the said township, issue alias pluris tax warrant for the collection of such taxes as shall remain uncollected under the previous warrant, which said alias or pluris warrant shall be good and effective for that purpose, and shall be executed and returned in like manner as is provided in the case of original warrants, and shall be directed and delivered to such constable of said county as the township committee may designate, or such special constable as may be appointed by the said committee for that purpose; and such constable or special constable, so designated or appointed, after giving bond, with such security as the said committee may direct and approve of, shall, in the execution of said warrant, have the same powers and perform the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and forfeitures, and receive the same compensation as is now provided in relation to the township collectors of the several townships in the execution of warrants for the collection of taxes.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 24, 1869.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

Mr. Editor.—We noticed in your issue of the 3d inst, a brief explanation of a bill to punish bribery, introduced into the last legislature by Senator Little. And it is remarked that "the bill ought to pass but it is supposed too many members have personal reasons for opposing it." In the same issue the *Ayes* and *Nays* are also given; the bill having been defeated in the House. We doubt not that members are too often influenced by "personal reasons," but in this case we think all who voted in the negative quite justifiable. We have been unable to see any good reasons why the provisions of this bill should supercede those of the bribery law of 1855, now on the Statute book.

The improvements intended by the bill were—

I. To increase the penalty for offering a bribe from one thousand to five thousand dollars. The penalty for accepting it was not to be increased.

II. To allow the accused to swear in his own behalf.

III. In case the bribe should be accepted to hold the briber guiltless.

The Legislature would have been a little partial to itself had it so increased the penalty for offering a bribe without increasing it for accepting one. It wouldn't matter to an honest member if the penalty for accepting a bribe was hanging, and lobyists, as a general rule, know their men. And as for the second improvement, it is altogether probable that he who would, in violation of the law, offer or accept a bribe, would swear to suit his case when swearing for his money and reputation. And what is more, by a provision of law already made, it would be also for his right to hold office, for both parties are now disqualified forever to hold any office under this State; And as there are generally but two parties to these transactions, the only evidence the State would have would be that of the briber, who must have violated the law but from whom the guilt would have been lifted by the fact of acceptance by the member. There would probably be a personal reason in such a case for the information, and a jury would in most cases, we think, consider the testimony about a "stand off," and doubts all go to the benefit of the accused.

The third improvement, made the offering a bribe criminal or not according to the action of a second party—whether it should be accepted or not. This is a doubtful principle, and should be adopted only when there is, at least, a strong probability that it will have a beneficial result. The benefit contemplated in this bill was, doubtless, to use the briber as a witness and to make members fear that the briber, being guiltless would expose them. This is well enough in theory, but there is no honor so persistent as that among rogues, and the exposition would only be for personal reasons which would weaken the testimony very much, while the accused could rebut it with his own. True we would get one witness where we have none now, but the benefit would be lost by allowing the accused to swear for himself. It might give lobyists even more influence over certain members than they now have. We believe the house did finally pass a supplement to the bribery law, something about turning States evidence. But, with great respect for the talents of Senator Little, we are glad that in the vote on his bill the Representative from our county is recorded

NAY.

Miscellaneous.

The Disguised Heiress.

Miss Vernon sat thoughtfully at her window, unobserved, as she thought. This need be scarcely wondered at, for the question upon which she was pondering affected her nearly.

She was an heiress, having come into possession, at her majority, of fifty thousand dollars. She was prepossessing in her appearance, and this of was natural, as usual, was considerably exaggerated, and brought her suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winsor, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

William was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and had the reputation of an active, sharp man of business. He was of good appearance, and so far as could be judged, was a good match for the heiress. Nothing to his prejudice had come to the ears of Miss Vernon until the day before. A poor woman had come to the door in evident poverty, and asked for relief.—On being questioned, she said she had been employed in making shirts at twelve cents apiece for wholesale dealers—that after making a dozen and carrying them to the store, she had been roughly told that they were quite spoiled and that nothing would be paid her for her work; but that she might have more, if she would agree to make them better.—She added that this was one of the small ways in which the firm made money out of poor women, by pretending that their work was unsatisfactorily done, when really no fault could reasonably be found.

The sum, small as it was, of which she had been defrauded, was all important to her, as it represented nearly a week's work.

"Only a dollar and forty-four cents for a week's work?" exclaimed Miss Vernon, in dismay.

"That's all," said the woman.

"How then, do you live?"

"It can hardly be called living. It's just barely keeping body and soul together," said the woman.

"And who is the extortioner that first offers you starvation wages then defrauds you of them?" asked Miss Vernon very indignantly.

"William Winsor."

"Who?" demanded Miss Vernon, firmly, quickly.

"William Winsor."

"I can hardly believe this. I know the gentleman."

"It is true, and if you will investigate the matter you will find it to be so."

"I will investigate the matter. Here are five dollars for your present needs.—Come here to-morrow at this time, I may have some work for you to do."

The woman departed, invoking blessings upon the heiress.

"I will look into this," said Margaret Vernon, resolutely, "and, if it proves true, the engagement between William Winsor and myself shall be broken. I will not give myself to such a man."

"Nancy," said Miss Vernon the next morning to the chambermaid, "have you an old dress and shabby cloak and bonnet that you can lend me?"

"I have got some that are so poor that I am not going to wear them again," said Nancy, surprised at such an inquiry.

"Will you lend them to me?"

"Of course, Miss; but what would the likes of you want with such old clothes?"

"A little fun, that is all," said Miss Vernon. "I am going to disguise myself, and see if I can deceive somebody."

With this explanation Nancy was content, and produced the clothes. Miss Vernon put them on, and in addition, borrowed of another of the servants a thick green veil, somewhat the worse for wear, and then set out on her mission. No one, in her disguise, would have recognized the usually elegant and richly dressed heiress, Miss Margret Vernon.

Miss Vernon slipped out of the basement door and took her way to a large store, on which was inscribed the name of William Winsor, in large gilt letters.

She entered, and after a while a clerk spoke to her in a rough voice,—

"Well, what do you want?"

"I want to get some work," she said, in a low voice.

"We can give you some shirts."

"Anything."

"Can you sew well?"

"I think so."

"At any rate, we will try you."

A half dozen shirts were given to Miss Vernon, and she was informed that if satisfactorily done, she would be paid twelve cents apiece. These she carried home, slipping in at the back door.

About two hours later the poor woman called.

"Here are some shirts for you to make," said Miss Vernon.

"Why, they are the same as I have been making," said the woman, in great surprise.

"That is true, and they came from the same place."

"Am I to take them back to the store?"

"No, you will bring them here. I will pay for the work when done, double the price you have been receiving."

"Thank you, Miss, you are so very kind."

"Sew them as neatly as possible. I wish to see whether they will be rejected as poor work."

"Yes, Miss Vernon, I will take pains with them."

Three days later the poor woman returned with the work completed. Miss Vernon paid her for them, and requested her to call the next day.

"Nancy," said the heiress, after her protege had departed. "I shall wish to borrow your old clothes again."

"Certainly, Miss," said Nancy, surprised at such a request, "but what can you want with them?"

"No one will know me, Nancy, not even Harry, Miss, you saw me take the pattern from your table."

"Now I think I shall need them again. Nancy, you can go to the store to-morrow. Not one of my rivals, Miss Vernon, as her shabby disguise, entered the establishment of William Winsor, with the bundle of shirts under her arm, and approaching the counter, laid them down.

"What have you got there?" demanded a pert young clerk.

"Some work, sir," said Miss Vernon, very humbly.

"Well, why don't you open the bundle," said the young man, picking his teeth with his knife.

Miss Vernon did so.

The young man deigned to tumble over the shirts, and sneeringly glanced at them carelessly.

"Shocking! shocking!" he said.

"What's the matter sir?"

"They're wretchedly sewed. That's what's the matter. How do you expect we are going to sell such shirts as these?"

"I am sure I thought they were all well done," said Miss Vernon.

"You thought, did you?" repeated the clerk, mocking her. "We shan't pay you for these shirts. They will have to be sold at a loss."

"But what shall I do?" asked Miss Vernon, in seeming distress.

"That's your business, not mine. We will try you once more and give you another half dozen shirts. If they are done better you will be paid for them."

"These are done well," said Miss Vernon, savagely, snatching the bundle from the counter," and I will show them to your employer."

To the indignation of the clerk, who was not used to such independence in the poor woman who worked for the establishment, Miss Vernon took the shirts to another part of the counter, where she saw William himself.

"Mr. Winsor," she said, "your clerk will not pay me for these shirts. He says they are not well done."

Mr. Winsor took one up and pretended to examine it.

"No, it is poorly done. We can't pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and, if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid."

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the clerk, triumphantly. "Now, young woman, how much did you make by that operation?"

"More than you think, perhaps," said Miss Vernon, quietly.

"Do you want any work?"

"No, I don't wish any more," she answered coolly.

"Oh! you are on the high horse, are you? Well, you may be glad to get work some day, when you can't have it."

That evening was the one which William Winsor usually spent with his betrothed. When he was introduced, he went forward, as usual, to greet Miss Vernon.

She drew back coldly, and did not offer her hand to grasp his.

"What is the matter, Margaret?" he asked, surprised and startled. "What have I done to entitle me to such a reception?"

"My hand has taken yours for the last time Mr. Winsor," said Margaret.

"Good Heavens! what is the meaning of all this? Margaret, explain yourself. I cannot understand it."

"I cannot take the hand of one who grows rich by defrauding poor women out of their scanty earnings."

"Who says this of me? Some one has been slandering me. Confront me with my accusers. There is some mistake here."

"I will do as you desire. Wait just five minutes."

Miss Vernon left the room and soon reentered in her disguise.

The young man strode up to the woman angrily.

"Are you the one who has slandered me to Miss Vernon?" he demanded.

"I told her the truth."

The young man reflected. Violent contradiction he saw would not avail him; he would try another course.

"Hark ye, young woman," he said, in a low voice. "There was a mistake. I will make it up to you richly. I will give ten dollars on the spot, and all the work you want at double rates, if you will tell Miss Vernon it was all a mistake."

"Too late, Mr. Winsor," said the veiled figure, throwing up her veil, and showing the contemptuous face of Margaret Vernon. Your bribe is offered in vain. Good evening, sir."

Confounded and astonished, William Winsor found his way to the door, and has never ventured to enter the house of the heiress since. He was paid double the money in his own coin, and is disposed of in the miserable race.

The Spots on the Sun.

Attention has already been called, in the columns of the *Tribune*, to the fact, that there is at present upon the solar disk a large group of spots, visible without magnifying power, requiring only the protection of the eye by a piece of colored or smoked glass. It made its appearance on the eastern edge of the sun about a week ago, but was then too much foreshortened from its position, to be conspicuous. Mr. David Trowbridge writes us that upon the 13th inst. "when examined with the telescope it was found to consist of five distinct nuclei, all included in one penumbra. The diameter of the spot in the longest direction, though somewhat foreshortened, occupied as much as one-sixteenth of a solar diameter, or length of about 55,000 miles, and the breadth was as much as 30,000 miles, giving a superficial area of about 1,600,000,000 square miles, and this was about 700,000,000 miles east, and this was about 700,000,000 miles west, of the sun's central meridian. At this time the spot had already passed about one-third of the distance across from the eastern margin. It is now visible but a few days longer, before the sun's revolution will have carried it around to the further side, and therefore, out of our view. It is not impossible that it may continue upon the sun's disk until the 6th of May, in which case it will again be visible upon the eastern edge. Spots sometimes remain upon the disk for many revolutions. For instance in 1779, a spot continued visible for six months, and in 1840 and 1841 Schwabe observed 18 returns, though not consecutive, of the same group. There are indications, however, that in this case the spots will have little permanence; for they have been so divided and separated that yesterday the largest of them was much smaller than, as measured by our correspondent, three days before.

Spots upon the sun, visible by telescopic aid, are of so frequent occurrence that it is generally the case that they are more or less upon the side toward the earth. It has been discovered however, that, as in the case of the November meteors, there is a periodicity in regard to their number and size. The maximum, which occurs at intervals of a little more than 11 years, will occur next year, so that we may now expect, for two years to come, that the sun's surface will seldom be free from spots, and that there will frequently be spots or groups of spots of large extent, and possibly much larger than those now visible. The region frequently surpasses the earth in magnitude, and the penumbra has been observed of very much larger dimensions. Groups of spots have been seen to extend a fourth, or even a third across the disk. It is not to be confidently expected, however, that we shall soon witness such a phenomenon, for the maximum itself is subject to another period of about 56 years; so that although the spots will be more frequent and larger for the next two years than for the last nine, or the nine following 1871, it will not be until about the year 1892 that the highest maximum will be reached.

The cause of the spots upon the sun is not yet known, although its periodicity seems to connect it with the large planets, Jupiter and Saturn. It has been supposed that "when the sun or a part of the solar surface approaches a planet, the spots disappear or the brightness increases." Not only does this period correspond in a remarkable manner with the revolution of the planets around the sun, and especially of Jupiter, the largest of them, but it has been observed that the period corresponds to that of the recurrence of meteoric showers. It has long been supposed, and two or three years ago was established, that the November meteoric shower occurred at its maximum at intervals of 33 years, corresponding to three cycles of the solar spots, so that "the minimum of spot-frequency coincides remarkably," as Schwabe himself has recently remarked, "with the recurrence of meteoric showers." The phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis, which was so marked on Thursday evening last, seems also to be connected in some way with the solar spots. It will be remembered by many that, in 1859, the very year of the last maximum of the solar spots, there was a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis, forming a corona as on Thursday last, and visible throughout the United States.—When so many and apparently so independent phenomena are found to be connected, the result can hardly fail to be the discovery of the law governing them all, and the cause of that connection.

Lieut. Ashe, the Director of the Quebec Observatory, has proposed the following theory; he conceives the sun's surface to be composed of an equally bright and incandescent photosphere; that our sun is a nebulous star, and that the nebula consists in what is seen as the zodical light, thus connecting still another apparently independent phenomenon with the others, and that the solar spots are small meteor planets that revolve around the sun and fall into it.

Looking at the sun through the telescope, there are several species of variation from an even luminous surface. First, we see apparently black spots. I say "apparently," because it has long been suspected that these spots are not really black in themselves, but only by contrast. In fact, a recent observer has stated that upon narrowing the field of view, so that a spot could be seen by itself, it was found to be of a deep red color. Around the spots there is usually a much larger portion of the disk, sometimes enclosing two or more spots called the penumbra. This is decidedly self-luminous, although much less bright than the rest of the disk of the sun. In addition to these, there are what are called faculæ, or bright streaks, which are likewise brighter than the general disk, and are as variable as the spots, and probably depend upon them, surrounding them usually near the limb. These have been proved to consist of elevations or ridges in the photosphere or luminous surface of the sun; and it has been supposed that they sometimes rise so high as to form the red prominences visible in total solar eclipses, and which are now undergoing special observation by a recently discovered method, founded upon spectral analysis, by which they may be observed without the necessity for a total eclipse to reveal them. In this direction therefore we may expect, at no distant day, further and more definite knowledge of the constitution of the sun's surface.

Observing the sun's disk with a good telescope, the attentive eye will observe over the whole surface, on the sun and in respect differing from the spots which are wholly confined to the sun's equatorial region, a mottling or roughness of the surface, irregularly scattered over the surface of the sun, these patches, being the most numerous in those parts of the disk presenting the oak knowns mottled appearance. I ought to add, however, that even the existence of this mottled structure of the sun's photosphere is not undisputed, the Rev. W. R. Dawes and other experienced observers considering them as ocular illusions, arising from the different conditions of the surface of comparatively large luminous clouds, and stating that while with an insufficient magnifying power they very much resemble ices, yet with a higher power they may be seen, to be not uniform either in size or shape.

There is still another means by which our knowledge of the spots upon the sun may be increased. Mr. Huggins, the well-known observer with the spectroscope, has undertaken the observation with that instrument of the solar spots. We have already learned the chemical constitution of the general photosphere of the sun, to a considerable extent, and further observations showing the different constitution of the spots, if it shall prove to be different, may materially aid in developing the cause, and removing the mystery which has hitherto surrounded their existence.

Dr. Holland on Spurgeon.

The rush to Mr. Spurgeon's church is so great that I took an early start, on a bright Sunday morning in order to be served among the first strangers, if possible. On alighting at the door of the church, instead of being obliged to wait, I was met by some officer of the place and day, who inquired whether I would like to go directly into the church and to wait my chances there. Responding in the affirmative to this polite proposition, he led the way, at the same time putting into my hand a slip of paper which he begged me to read. It was a request for a contribution to Mr. Spurgeon's institution for the education of clergymen. It was a neat business transaction—one for which the practical and business-like Mr. Spurgeon is justly celebrated. The officer told a gentleman that some "American friends" would like seats; and we—myself and party—were soon invited forward, and seated in some of the best pews in the house.

Mr. Spurgeon's church is a very large and well contrived house, capable of holding a larger congregation I judge, than that of Mr. Beecher's in Brooklyn. Indeed it is claimed that it affords comfortable sittings for five thousand persons. There were not more than five hundred people in the church when I entered, but they came pouring in from that time forward, until every part of the building was crowded. The interior is oval, the platform pulpit standing out from one extremity, and permitting the seats to sweep entirely around, an arrangement which gives a pretty good sized audience only the chance of seeing the back side of the preacher's head. The personal appearance of the great preacher has become so familiar to Americans through engravings and the descriptions of better writers, that I need not say more than that he impressed me, as he stepped quietly upon the stand, as a hearty, healthy, powerful man. After giving out a hymn, and begging the congregation not to sing it too slowly, he joined with them in the music. Then he read a telegram he had just received from some distant part of the kingdom, from a man who was dying, and who found himself, in the dark hour, unsustained by the Christian's hope. His prayer for this stranger was one of the most touching things I ever heard. Indeed, the whole prayer, of which this formed an episode, was marked with great fervor, thorough spirituality, and a flow and command of language which much surpassed my expectations.

When he finished his preaching, I was not at a loss to understand the secret of his power. He is a good man, a strong man, thoroughly in earnest. There were passages in his sermon, not a few, which reminded me of Beecher. The same directness, the same bursts of grand and sweeping power, the same felicities of diction, which distinguish the performances of the American preacher, were scattered through the sermon. Mr. Spurgeon's vocabulary is not so large as that of Mr. Beecher's. He is not so completely *en rapport* with the world of nature, and is fancy and dramatic, understands human nature, believes in Christianity (a good thing in a preacher), knows exactly what he wants to do, and drives straight forward to the end he seeks. I do not know that Mr. Spurgeon or Mr. Beecher is superior in any thing, except it may be as a builded man. His facility of organization, or of so setting other people at work as to multiply his own personal power a thousand fold, must distinguish him in the results of his life from Mr. Beecher. Mr. Spurgeon is doing by organization and institution what Mr. Beecher is doing by personal magnetism. Mr. Beecher inspires other clergymen; Mr. Spurgeon educates them, and so builds and shapes the policy of his institutions that he will be the producing preacher after his own kind long after he has passed away. The spirit of the man is kindly. His manner toward the people is familiar and fatherly. Like the Brooklyn preacher, too, he is not without his dash of humor. In short I left his presence at last with a good taste in my mouth, and the fervent wish in my heart, that the Lord would send into the world and set to work ten thousand just such sensation fanatics as Mr. Spurgeon.

The English Oyster Fisheries.

The condition of the oyster fisheries in England as we learn from the *London Times*, is such as should guide us in reference to this interest. The natural oyster beds in the English water are, first, private beds, belonging to corporations or individuals; second, public beds which have been protected by a limitation as to periods when dredging was permitted; and public beds, to which no restrictions were attached, but not long ago those of the second class were exempt also from restrictions by legislative acts. To enforce such regulations as exist, one public officer has been appointed; but, accordingly to the French view, such would be wholly insufficient, for they have appointed thirty-seven officers. The result of the management of the English oyster beds is disastrous, for aside from the confusion arising from vague laws referring to private beds, the public beds are exhausted, and the supply is almost wholly derived from the grounds of corporations, while the oystermen themselves are reduced to great distress, how much as their employment has, to a great degree, ceased. Formerly, oysters brought in England $4 a thousand; but now the price is $7, which is considerably more than with us, even on the currency basis. But it is to be considered that our grounds are much more extensive; still unless we exercise proper care, the increasing wants of the trade will in time leave us equally destitute.

It is interesting to note, how the manner in which laws are framed and receive their sanction. While no system has been found ready for dredging, the fishermen from all the ports and coasts of England flocked thither to engage in the harvest, and they carried off every oyster possible. As a consequence, the young oysters were left to provide future supplies; and although the removal of the nuisance is a matter of rejoicing to the oysterman, they now see that no plan could have been worse, and at last large numbers have petitioned that proper regulations be again established. Experience has shown that the beds managed by private parties are by far the most productive; indeed, it is from only a few of those that the whole of the supply are drawn, which shows, first, that if properly cared for, oysters may be in great abundant supply, and secondly, that the natural interest and oversight are the most effective in results to what Government, with all its power, is capable of achieving.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What is the difference between Joan of Arc and Joan of Arc? One was a maid of Orleans, and the other a maid of Quinwood—the latter being a Scotch lassie.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

[illegible]

Nothing more need be said of Sprague than to say that he is willing to use such language, not only in the presence of the Senate, but really in the presence of the whole nation, for he knew it would be read in every part of the country in less than twenty-four hours. We do not wonder the [illegible] Sprague would have [illegible] consider himself dog-proof. It is a crying shame that men of so little respect for themselves or for the position they hold should have seats in the national senate. The self-conceit of Sprague is enormous. The most desirable traits of manhood are not so prominent. And yet he has—just set himself up for a reformer of Congress! As the first step toward reformation he cannot do better than to take himself out of it.

The newspaper opinion is that there must soon be a general decline of the present high prices. We have been hoping for this for some time.

The public do not need to be told that Senator Sprague, who has been, somewhat sensational of late, has not had the implicit confidence of the party to which he owes everything, and which is indebted to him for nothing at all. Since the defection of Justice Chase because of a disappointed ambition to be the President of the United States, ex-in-law Sprague has, more times than one, manifested more sympathy for the opposition than was consistent with political honesty or personal honor. His conduct during the impeachment trial was not altogether satisfactory. It was then suspected that he would act against the Republican party. This suspicion was told him, when he vehemently declared that it was impossible for him to ever be other than a Republican. He was then a candidate for re-election. His recent conduct has justified the first suspicions and falsified his professions. He has not yet fairly broken from his moorings, but there are indications that he is preparing to do so, and that his course is the first step in a deep-laid plot which originated in the vaulting ambition of the Chief Justice, and has for its object the gratification of the revenge, or ambition, or both, of that unfortunate personage. It is said and believed that Sprague has recently bought a large interest in the Washington *National Intelligencer*, the former organ of Andrew Johnson, and that that paper is henceforth to be the organ of the Chase-Sprague disaffection. Many and various will be the tunes they will play on it no doubt. It has already begun to pipe the praise of Sprague, using for him the old adulations of Johnson, with but slight variations. And so the crusade begins. Of the end, no man knoweth exactly, though there might be a guess, or two.

We have received advance sheets of a Life of Jefferson Davis, with a secret history of the Southern Confederacy gathered behind the scenes in Richmond, &c. by Edward A. Pollard. The work is not written in adulation of Davis, though by a devotee of the "Lost Cause." It reveals much not before known and is a readable, interesting book. It is published by the National Publishing Co., 26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, and sold only by subscription. Agents are wanted.

The Senate has adjourned. Grant is taking a few days of rest, several of his cabinet officers are out of Washington, and place hunting, for the present is suspended, and the people have time to look over what has been done. On the whole it will be found satisfactory. Some unfortunate appointments have undoubtedly been made. It could hardly be otherwise. But we do not doubt that when a man shows himself incompetent or unworthy he will be promptly removed, and a better man put in his place. The President will not fail to improve by experience, and we believe will be found equal to what was expected of him, though the office seekers have well nigh swamped him.

There are some dissatisfied persons of course. All those who want office but did not get it, regard Grant as a failure. There were some prominent men who served Grant during the campaign in the hope of reward, who have not got it, and they are the most indignant of all and can see in the President nothing but perverse cumbersomeness. They were Grant men so long as they could hope to gain by being so, but with the blasting of their hopes has come the blasting of their faith also, and they are now a decidedly blasted set. It is to be presumed the President will survive the loss of their good opinions.

The Alaska Indians are not noted for loveliness of character, we judge. It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the bark John Bright, which was wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men have been found in that vicinity, and it is deemed necessary that the Government should send a gunboat there to protect the whites. So there will be more expense.

It is announced [illegible] S. Minister to China [illegible] the Chinese Government in declaring that the [illegible] against the Chinese are in contravention of the terms of the treaty of [illegible] between the United States and China.

It is rumored that the Imperial edict recently [illegible]

[illegible]

A new and extensive coal field has been discovered near Pai-ang Lake.

The Yang-tse River rose to the unusual height of 32 feet at Hankow, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

Baron Richthofer had started for [illegible] for the purpose of examining the mineral regions of Shantung.

The news from the North of Japan confirms the reported capture of the Islands of Ladd and Tsugara by the opponents of the present Government. Several more of the leading Daimios had joined the rebels. Osaka was in a continual state of alarm. Numerous bands of the Tak-ugawa Clan in that vicinity were endeavoring to excite the populace to revolt, and it was deemed necessary to the foreign settlements to post soldiers at the English Consulate, the Custom House, and the Bonded Warehouses. It was reported that disturbances had already taken place at Kino. Business was at a stand-still. The Mikado intended to return to Yeddo in a few days, and had issued instructions to the principal Daimios who desire to meet him there. It is believed that he intends to make Yeddo his permanent residence. The Government of Japan has granted the right to export copper under an ad valorem duty of five per cent. The ram Stonewall was transferred to the Mikado's Government on the 9th of March. The Japanese *Times* states that four of the most powerful Daimios of the Empire—Satsuma, Choshiu, Hizen, and Tosa—have decided to transfer their armies and fleets to the Mikado, thus resigning their territorial supremacy. The steamer China arrived at Yokohama March 31st. The Japan papers publish President Grant's Inaugural.

Only a day or two ago the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, announced with the utmost gravity, that "Frank Blair is perhaps more feared and hated by the Radicals than any other man in America." The antiquated individual who edits that fossilized remains of past ages, must have awakened from an unprecedently long nap. Rip Van Winkle is no comparison to him. The assertion that Frank P. is feared is decidedly cool when we consider the fact that not a dozen men in America know whether he is dead or alive. This is the first mention we have seen of him since November, and positively don't know whether he is in this country or not, and positively don't care. Frank P. is "played out."

A private letter from Savannah, Ga., says that an extensive trade has been carried on in that city for many years, but that since the war this traffic has largely increased, and Savannah now ranks so high that she stands second to New Orleans only in the extent of her operations, outstripping even Mobile. As an evidence of the magnitude of the Savannah cotton trade, it may be stated, that she has during the past 30 days shipped direct to foreign ports 74,899 bales of Uplands, and 743 bales of Sea Island, and coastwise, during the same time, 87,824 bales of Upland and 253 bales of Sea Island. The letter also says that another prominent article in the trade of Savannah is guano. During the past four months the Georgia Central Railroad alone transported about 30,000 tons, valued at over $2,000,000.

This from the *Tribune*: Savannah is so situated that it must become the Emporium of the South. It is also probable that it will yet do a large amount of the Pacific Railroad trade, and be one of the most important cities in the Union. It has a prospect it never could have had, if the rebellion had been successful.

Senator Abbott of North Carolina rose in his place in the Senate and gravely asked Senator Sprague whether he meant his dog speech for him? That is, if he intended to compare him, the honorable member from North Carolina to a cur dog, and stated that if so, and he would not get satisfaction in the Senate Chamber, he would have it somewhere else. It is a matter for surprise that any Senator would deign to notice so vile and vulgar a speech as that made by Sprague, or to notice the author of it, and Abbott has not honored himself in doing so.

The N. Y. *Times* offers this for the consolation of the afflicted: "Next to the pleasure of getting a first class mission or a high post in one of the Departments, is the pleasure of being talked about for one of the other."

During the last days of this week, probably to-day, the last rail of the Union Pacific Railroad will be laid, and the line of iron will be complete from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It will be some weeks before the trains can run, but the rails are probably all laid, and the great work so far complete. It is a great event for our country, and will have an important bearing upon the commerce of the whole world, as it will greatly lessen the time between London and Paris on the one hand, and Japan, China and the Indies on the other.

The Portugese Cortes assembled at Lisbon on Tuesday and the session was opened by the King in person. Much public anxiety exists over the unsatisfactory state of the finances, and the subject was immediately brought before the Cortes, with the statement that the expenditures are largely in excess of the revenues. The Ministers said they were preparing extensive economical reforms, and would soon submit to the Cortes measures for the reduction of public expenditures, for the redistribution of taxation, and for the payment of the floating debt.

Special attention of the readers is called to adv. of "Barlow's Indigo Blue," Wiltberger's, in this issue.

Camden and Atlantic [illegible] held its [illegible] for officers [illegible] Welch, President [illegible] made a long and highly favorable report. It is a complete and interesting history of [illegible] extensive and most important work. [illegible] forming a link of inland navigation from the Chesapeake to Long Island Sound, and to the Raritan Canal [illegible] vessels of 300 tons. The company has two main lines of railway between the two largest cities of the Union, which, with their branches, cover 160 miles of railway, 204 miles of double track, and 31 single track, with 60 miles additional of sidings, and holds controlling interest in 250 miles of auxiliary railroad—in all 630 miles of road. Over and above all this it has terminal property to the value of six millions of dollars, and a great amount of rolling and floating stock. The cost of the companies investment, not including cash and materials on hand, was on the 1st of January last thirty one and a half millions of dollars, of which 16½ millions was in stock, a little over 13 millions in debts, and the rest furnished out of earnings. The receipts of the four companies in 1868 were $7,580,562. The number of passengers carried exceeded six millions [illegible] were through from city to city, the receipts from which were $3,029,338. The average increase of passengers, taking a long series of years, is five per cent. per annum, which, if continued, will give an annual increase of passenger receipts of $189,000, with little additional expense. The whole number of passenger trains now operated daily is more than a hundred, of which twelve, each way, run through from city to city. Upwards of a million of tons freight was moved on the railroads, the freight trains annually increased at an average of 15 per cent., or a little more than doubles every five years. By reason of the greater increase of low class tonnage, the increase of freights does not keep pace with tonnage, and doubles in but about six years; at that rate the increase should be $300,000. The removal of transit duties heretofore imposed by the Legislature is made the subject of much gratulation as a relief from a burthen, and a check that has hitherto interposed to dam back freight. The tonnage by the Canal last year was over 2¼ millions, and the receipts $912,107. The average increase is about 7 per cent. per annum, giving $65,000 increase of expenses. The receipts of the Companies are large and steadily increasing. Occupying the most favorable ground between the two largest cities of this country, and forming a link in the great through line from north to south and south-west, it is claimed that, if railroading can anywhere be made profitable, it should be by this Company. With in the coming three years, its annual receipts are estimated at over ten millions of dollars. To accommodate eventually, this rapidly growing trade, the Company has bargained for, what is known as Harsimus Cove at Jersey City, opposite New York; a tract of 70 acres, with 1300 feet of river front and nearly half a mile inland. The report warmly commends this purchase, as not only cheap, but as indispensable to the Company's future business, though it is not proposed to go immediately on with its improvement. The Legislature, at its late session, authorized the Companies to increase their stock sixty per cent. This This privilege it is not proposed to now use to an extent of more than ten or twenty per cent. on the present stock of the companies, to be offered prorata to the stockholders semi-annually in 7 per cent. scrip convertible into stock. This, however, has not yet been definitely determined. The death within the past year, of three prominent Managers of the Company was announced, appropriate resolutions passed, being feelingly seconded by Messrs. Gatzmer, Bradley and Welch. The following ticket of Directors was then elected: Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Joseph P. Bradley, Samuel Welsh, Charles Macalester, John Jacob Astor, and Wm. H. Gatzmer.—*Ledger.*

The Democracy Disappointed.

The Democracy appears to have made up their minds that President Grant is, after all, something of a Republican. Up to the time of his inauguration, they indulged in all sorts of prophecies as to the sore disappointment which awaited the Republicans and the havoc which the President would make among them in disposing the patronage of the office; some of them even insisted that he was quite as likely to allow himself a Democrat as anything else, and that in any case, he would never give the slightest aid or comfort to the Radicals. The New York *World* made itself merry for months in rehearsing the possible miseries of Republicans consequent upon the defection of Grant after the manner of Andrew the First. But the Democracy have very generally changed their tune since the 4th of March. Grant has not shown the slightest disposition to apostatize; on the contrary, he has adhered inflexibly to the most advanced principles of his party, and in some respects has even exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine admirers. He has not only insisted upon the establishment of negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the restoration of the unreconstructed States, but he has given a practical illustration of his belief in the equality of races by appointing negroes—genuine, full-blooded, undoubted negroes—to office. This last has proved too much for the sensitive stomachs of the most complacent of the Democracy, and they are now denouncing the President no less violently than they applauded and flattered him when they hoped to capture and carry him over to their camp. Such disappointments must exert a very depressing influence upon a party which has of late years encountered so few oases in the desert over which it has travelled; but it will in time get used to misfortune, and may yet come to relish even the sweet defeats as blessings in disguise.

Montreal is suffering great distress from the effects of the great flood in the St. Lawrence river. The police are engaged in distributing bread from boats, which are paddled through the streets covered by water to the depth of two, four, and, in some places, six feet. As the relief parties passed along the streets the windows of the houses were filled with women and children, clamoring for bread. The most destitute lived in the back and back yards. Families were found lying together on the floor, covered with bed-clothes, and thus, by the additional warmth, endeavoring to resist the pangs of hunger.

The House of Parliament, in London cost fifteen millions of dollars in gold, and it is now said that people of taste have a most noble monument, and people of business a most inconvenient house.

It is computed that the total number of persons annually employed in getting coal in Europe is 700,000; in Great Britain, 300,000; in Belgium and France, 120,000; in Austria, 30,000, and the remaining 200,000 elsewhere.

Another Spanish outrage is reported. The American schooner Ella Fennell, whilst in British waters off Great Bahama bank, being stopped and searched by a Spanish man-o-war.

Events of the Week.

SATURDAY.

[illegible] nominations not acted [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Minister to the Sandwich Islands, A. H. Markland as Third Assistant Postmaster, General James L. Foley as Secretary [illegible] Keim as Consul at Kiu Kiang, Jon V. Schofield [illegible] Mc Grath as Appraiser at New York, and James Kelley as Postmaster at New York.

A train was thrown from the track of the Long Island Railroad, near Queens, yesterday morning, and the rear car was smashed. Six persons were killed, and eleven injured, two of the latter [illegible]

The floods continue in New England and Canada, but are beginning to subside, and are also abating in New York. Several streets in Hartford are inundated, and at Windsor Locks, Conn., a portion of the canal supplying the factories has been swept away which throws several hundred operatives out of employment. In Canada, two persons were drowned at St. Hyacinthe, [illegible] property is very great. In New York, the trains are again running regularly on the Hudson River Railroad.

The [illegible] has taken [illegible]

A meeting of Cubans and their sympathizers was held in New Orleans last night, which was followed by a torchlight parade. A number of colored men participated. Dumas, the New Consul General to Liberia, was one of the signers of the call for the meeting.

Attorney General Hoar has given an opinion agreeing with that of Mr. Evarts, to the effect that the eight hour law does not compel the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, and the Secretary of the Navy has instructed the commandants of the navy yards in accordance therewith.

The Republican Convention of Washington Territory met on Thursday, and nominated L. Garland for delegate to Congress.

Wm. B. Waugh of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, to succeed Major-General Charles E. Mix, who retires on May 1st.

Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., who was convicted of the larceny of a portion of its funds, was sentenced yesterday to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

The whisky seized by the revenue officers in New Orleans on Wednesday, has been released.

Gold closed yesterday at 133¾. Government securities were without material change. The general stock market was less active than the day previous, and railroad shares were a little weaker, the market closing steady. Cotton was more active at previous prices.

MONDAY.

The steamer Haidee, having on board a number of discharged soldiers, struck a snag in the Missouri River, near Sioux City, on Saturday morning and sunk. While sinking her boiler exploded, killing and wounding a large number of persons. The number missing is reported at fifty.

Messrs. Benitez and Parez, of the Paraguayan Legation at Paris, have arrived in Washington. It is thought they are on a mission of intercession for Lopez.

The nominations of Sanford as Minister to Spain, Jones to Belgium, and Pile to Brazil, were not rejected by the Senate, but laid upon the table, which allows them to be sent in next session.

Senator Wilson has written a letter, arguing that the Eight-hour law passed by Congress was not intended to effect a reduction of wages from the ten-hour standard.

A dispatch from the Plains says there was a severe snowstorm at Forts Larime and Fetterman on Wednesday, which embarrassed the operations of the troops against marauding Indians.

The report of Special Treasury Agent Purdy, on revenue frauds in California discloses the usual violations of the revenue law, particularly in regard to whiskey and smuggling.

A train ran off the track of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, near Gouvenir, N. Y., injuring several persons.

A fire in the woods at Long Island, after burning for a week, was extinguished on Thursday night. Three miles of timber were destroyed.

The Fenians in Lawrence, Mass., had a parade on Saturday, on the occasion of placing a monument on the grave of Timothy O'Leary, who harbored Darcy, the Fenian, in Manchester, England, and was compelled therefor to fly to this country.

Wm. N. Boreman, colored, of New York, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the Treasury Department.

The Navy Department has assigned Lieut. Commander John A. Quackenbush to command the League Island Naval Station, and appointed Commander George E. Belknap Navigation Officer at the Boston Navy Yard.

The General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Church will meet at New York on May 20th, to settle the question of reunion.

A large number of Canadians are emigrating to Nebraska, to settle in that State.

The wheat crop in Southern Illinois is reported to be more promising than at any previous time.

Trains are again running regularly on the New York Central, Hudson River, and Grand Trunk Railroads in New York State, the floods having subsided.

About 200 feet of the State dam, across the Hudson, at Troy, N. Y., were carried away by the flood, and it is feared the navigation of the Champlain canal will be affected.

Gold closed on Saturday at 133¾. The general stock market was not very active, but was quoted strong at the close. Governments were nearly steady for the registered, and higher for the coupons.

TUESDAY.

It is stated from Washington that our Government has no intention of interfering in Cuban affairs beyond what is necessary for the protection of American citizens and their interests. An Associated Press despatch says that our squadron in Cuban waters will probably not number more than six vessels, two less than heretofore.

In reply to a note from Senator Abbott, Senator Sprague has explained that his speech was not intended to reflect upon Abbott, and the latter has therefore retracted his remarks upon Sprague, made in the Senate.

A recent scouting expedition of the troops in Arizona destroyed several Indian ranches and quantities of stores. Indian depredations are frequent on the Pacific slope.

A petition asking that Frederick Douglas be appointed Minister to Brazil is receiving numerous signatures in Boston.

Yesterday was celebrated throughout the United States as the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship. The principal demonstration took place in Philadelphia. In Boston, New York and other cities there were imposing celebrations.

A vessel from Liverpool, loaded with salt for New Orleans, struck on the outer bar of the Mississippi, on Sunday, and filled with water yesterday. Her cargo is a total loss.

The boiler of the steamer St. Elmo exploded at Mobile, yesterday, killing one man and seriously injuring six others.

At a meeting of the U. S. armorers in Springfield, Mass., on Saturday night, resolutions were adopted, thanking Congressmen for their exertions in behalf of the working men, and asking Senator Wilson to accept [illegible] Louis for a [illegible] believed to [illegible] position.

The U. S. steamer Shenandoah has arrived at Boston from St. Helena.

Gold closed yesterday at 133¾. Government securities advanced [illegible]. The general stock market was [illegible] prices, closing strong. Cotton continues at 28½ [illegible]

WEDNESDAY.

The President is expected to issue the order for the election in Virginia this week.

The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met on the [illegible] and nominated [illegible] Moore as delegate to Congress.

A Sioux City despatch [illegible] the loss of life on the steamer Haidee [illegible] that her crew and passengers got safely ashore.

Robt. B. Randolph, who was dismissed from the Navy by President Jackson in 1833, and afterwards pulled the President's nose, died recently in Washington, aged 78.

The junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is expected to be effected near Promontory Point, Utah, this week.

A San Francisco despatch says it has been discovered that the crew of the bark John Bright, recently wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians.

In the Gold Hill, Nevada, mines, the fire is still burning, and five hundred miners are kept out of employment.

The Louisville Mail Steamer line has brought suit against fifteen insurance companies of Cincinnati, to recover $140,000, being the aggregate value of the steamers America and United States, destroyed by collision last December.

In consequence of the damage done by the late floods, the opening of navigation on the Eastern Division of the New York Canals has been postponed until May 10th.

E. G. Jewett, the long-missing banker of Skaneateles, N. Y., has returned home.

In reply to a question in the Dominion House of Commons, yesterday, it was stated by a member of the Government that the question of imposing duties on American vessels similar to those exacted from Canadian vessels in American ports, would be considered, but the Government would pledge itself to no particular policy.

Advices from Hong Kong to March 19, and Yokohama to April 1st, have been received at San Francisco. Great excitement had been caused among opium dealers in China by a rumor that the Government had prohibited the cultivation of the poppy. The Viceroy of Canton had issued a proclamation forbidding custom house cruisers to search vessels at sea. Preparations were made at Hong Kong to resist an apprehended massacre by the Chefoo troops. Hatred to foreigners appeared to be gaining ground in the Empire.

Gold closed yesterday at 133½. Government securities were strong, at a further advance of ¾. The general stock market was active, closing strong. Cotton was steady.

THURSDAY.

The Virginia State Conservative Convention met at Richmond yesterday. The resignations of its old nominees of 1867 were accepted, and a report was adopted urging the Conservative voters to unite for the defeat of the obnoxious provisions of the new constitution, but making no recommendation as to candidates. The Convention meets again to-day.

A suit against an insurance company came up in the United States District Court at Savannah yesterday, and the company's counsel demanded that the jury take the "iron-clad" oath of 1862. On the oath being read, all the jurors left the box and the case fell through.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that lands entered under the Homestead laws are forfeited by the abandonment by the settler for more than six months at a time.

The War Department has issued an order directing the resumption of recruiting for the regular army.

The House foreign Committee has spent seventeen days in investigating the recent troubles of the American Legation in Paraguay. When the committee meets again next fall, the inquiry will be resumed.

On Tuesday General Sherman visited the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and presented their diplomas to the graduates, seventeen in number.

Senator Wilson had a reception from the U. S. armorers at Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He made a speech, in which he pledged Congress to the defence of the workingmen's interests, and said he would bring the matter of the Eight-hour law to the attention of the President.

The coal miners of Hyde Park, at Scranton, have voted to join a movement for a general strike in the anthracite regions.

At Rye Neck, Westchester county, N. Y., on Tuesday night, Gilbert Robinson, a jeweler, was found murdered in his bed. His head had been crushed by a blow from a gun barrel. The murderer is unknown.

Young Chalmer, who killed Ensign Whittier, some time since, for betrayal of his sister, has been indicted for murder by the Grand Jury in Quebec.

At Cambridge City, Ind., yesterday, Judge Johnson was poisoned by swallowing tincture of aconite, in a mistake, and died within half an hour. He was on a visit to his father at the time.

Gold closed yesterday at 133¾. Government securities continued to advance, the average rise being ½. The general stock market was strong. Cotton was unchanged.

FRIDAY.

The Virginia Conservative Convention adjourned yesterday, after appointing committees to wait upon the President and Gen. Canby in relation to the election. The speeches made in the Convention pointed to the support of Walker, Conservative Republican, for Governor.

It is given as a reason for the resumption of army recruiting, that the regular force is under the contemplated standard.

A letter from the Indian Territory announces that one hundred lodges of Arapahoes are ready to go on the reservations set apart by the Government, and are only awaiting the arrival of the Cheyennes to do so. A cavalry force guards the borders of the reservations to keep the Indians within them. The letter, however, places no faith in the pacific professions of the Indians.

A distinguished party, including President Grant and Secretary Borie, made a trip to Mount Vernon yesterday.

George W. Paschall has issued a pamphlet in Washington, announcing himself as a candidate for U. S. Senator from Texas, and favoring A. J. Hamilton for Governor.

A "Mutual Dress Reform and Equal Rights Association" is in session at Washington. A number of female physicians, including Mrs. Dr. Walker, are prominent in it.

Edington Fulton, the new Surveyor at Baltimore has appointed a colored man, named Taylor as a subordinate in his office.

A passenger car ran off the track of the Rensselaer and Saratoga (N. Y.) Railroad on Wednesday night, and several persons were slightly injured.

The iron ship Sussex, from Mobile for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, took fire off Mobile [illegible] has been towed into the Tybee river, a few bales being broken out in her hold.

The U. S. Grand Jury at Cincinnati, has found [illegible]

Local Matters.

SALE FOR TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant [illegible] the [illegible] will on

Tuesday, May [illegible]

at the House of [illegible] between the hours of 12 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible]

The above taxes will be collected with cost and interest.

ZEPHANIAH SCULL, Collector.

Galloway Township, April 26th '69.

NOTICE OF PARTITION.

By Edw'd T. McKean, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Atlantic. [illegible]

No. 1. The homestead bounded and described as follows: on the North by lands of Gideon Bodly, Constant Adams and others, on the South by lands of Bartlett Tilton, on the East by Tilton [illegible] and on the West by lands of Elisha Doughty, containing 50 acres more or less.

No. 2. A lot of woodland, bounded on the North by a road leading from Absecon to May's Landing, on the South and West by lands of John Somers, on the Southeast, by lands of Enoch Doughty, on the East by the Tilton [illegible] containing 104 acres more, or less. I have nominated David D. Somers, Constant Somers and Daniel Tilton commissioners to divide the said tract of land into three equal shares or parts [illegible] at Hammonton, on the TWENTY FIFTH day of MAY next at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK A. M. the said David D. Somers, Constant Somers and Daniel Tilton will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common." Given under my hand this thirteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

EDW'D T. McKEAN, C. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed issued out of the Court of Chancery will be sold at Public Vendue, on

Monday, May 17th, 1869,

at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of [illegible] in Egg Harbor City, County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey. All that certain, building lot bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the Southeast side of St. Louis Avenue at Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County and State of New Jersey, forty feet Southeasterly of Camp Street, thence Southeasterly along the said side of the said avenue forty feet; thence Southeasterly along a line at right angles with the said avenue, one hundred and fifty feet to the Northwest side of a back street; thence, Northeasterly, along the said side of said back street, forty feet; thence, Northwesterly along a line at right angles with the said street to the point of beginning. Containing six thousand square feet strict measure. Known and designated as Lot No. 14 of Block No. 122 current numbers of Egg Harbor City Blocks.

Seized as the property of Antonio Nearwith, et al Deft., taken in execution at the suit of William Ford and William Schmidt, Compls, and to be sold by

S. H. CAVILEER, Sheriff.

Dated March, 25, 1869.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

Ezra Moulton, administrator of Isaac Moulton, deceased, having exhibited to this Court under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts and request the aid of the Court in the premises, it is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased appear before the Court at the court house at May's Landing, on the FOURTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate.

Dated April 14, 1869.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

Anna T. Hutchinson, administratrix of John Hutchinson deceased, having exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requesting the aid of the Court in the premises; It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased appear before the Court at the Court House in May's Landing on THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate.

Dated April 14, 1869.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Francis Johum and Charles Frehse, Administrators with the will annexed of Louis Fischer deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Atlantic, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Louis Fischer to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased under oath or affirmation, within nine months or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said administrators.

FRANCIS JOHUM,
CHARLES FREHSE, Adm'rs.

Dated April 20, A. D. 1869.

A FIRST CLASS

Boarding School for Young Ladies in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey.

Total charges for Board Tuition and Books, $[illegible] a year. Total charges for Normal pupils, $[illegible] a year. For Circulars, with full particulars, apply to

JOHN S. HART, Principal.

The Republican.

[illegible]

[illegible] are solicited from every part of [illegible]

Local and Otherwise.

—The [illegible] turn-table at this station [illegible] ground. It will [illegible] extra accommodation train [illegible]

—The Methodist [illegible] to meet many obstacles. The officers are just now [illegible] who [illegible] become [illegible] will for the support of the church.

—The firm of Black & DePuy of this town, dealers in Groceries and Hardware, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be conducted by J. W. DePuy at the old stand corner of Egg Harbor Road and Bellevue Avenue.

—Commissioners [illegible] met [illegible] asked to have P. H. Brown [illegible] tion to allow the railroad company the use of so much of Railroad Avenue as is necessary for the erection of such buildings &c. as they desire to put up, was passed. The [illegible] of the late Collector and Treasurer. Proposals for building a town hearse were received, and the contract awarded to G. Valentine,—cost not to exceed $200.

—The new [illegible] being built at May's Landing for Capt. S. S. Hudson and [illegible] is progressing rapidly. The timbers which are of cedar, oak and of well-seasoned heart pine have been placed in position with great care and attention, ready for planking, which is an rapid operation. She will probably cost about thirty thousand dollars as no expense will be spared in her construction, as to the workmanship, quality of material, and the completeness of her outfit.

Mr. Editor—Some of the tax payers of this town would like to use a small space in your paper to inquire why it is, the tax on the Atsion track has not been paid into the town treasury? We understand there are somewhere between $400 and $500 not yet paid over, and that the gentleman acting as town clerk is the professed agent for the owners of the tract, and that he has declined to give the names of the [illegible] There are a part of the rumors [illegible] We should like to know the truth. As the affair now is, some explanation is needed, after which we have some more questions to make. It is not right that the town should lose the use of so large a sum, while as poor fellows are forced to pay.

PAY UP.

Mr. Editor—For the information of the [illegible] interested in the Postal affairs of your City, I will state that the reason why Atlantic City does not receive two mails a day all the year round is: That the Government contracts with the Railroad Company to carry one mail every day the whole year, and two mails a day only a part of the year. And the same has not yet come for it to begin this year, but understand, two mails a day in that part of the year in which two are needed. We are sorry for the person complaining that he did not get the Post Master removed. But for the gratification of our citizens generally we are glad that it so [illegible] it was.—From

ONE QUITE AS MUCH INTERESTED.

Atlantic City, April 24, 1869.

Mr. Editor—I saw a piece in your columns last week inquiring what had become of the officers of the Pleasantville and Atlantic City Turnpike. Now, *Mr. Editor*, I am not prepared to give any information as to their whereabouts but perhaps can give a little light on the subject, to many others feel interested in the success of the officers and road. I therefore [illegible] a committee be appointed [illegible] that there is quite a channel formed in the centre of the road, caused by the sinking of the same, with abundance of water in it, and it may be that said officers have slipped in and got drowned. Action should be taken immediately so that we can have the road in running order by the fourth of July next, so that has been the cry for several years past by the officers.

OBSERVER.

—A fire broke out on Sunday last about 2 o'clock, P. M., at Doughty's Tavern, at the intersection of the Buena Vista, Tuckahoe, May's Landing and Millville roads. A high wind at the time prevailing from the North west it proceeded and spread with wonderful rapidity over portions of the Walker, Estell and intervening tracts, and before night fall it arrived near the head of Tuckahoe river, ten miles distant. The next day the wind coming from the South-west, brought it back in the direction of Estellville and May's Landing, jeopardising the safety of the latter place, the destruction of which was prevented by the desperate energy and exertions of the citizens. About two hundred persons exercised all their skill and effort to oppose the progress and subdue the destructive element, from Sunday at 3 P. M. incessantly to Tuesday morning when it was finally secured. The valuation of the loss cannot be estimated. Beside burning the fence of the property in its path and three hundred cords of prepared coal wood belonging to William Naiross. It burned over twelve thousand acres of young and thrifty timber of eight to twelve years growth. The fire, it is said, was caused by the criminal negligence and recklessness of F. Cromack, the occupant of the above tavern, who was burning brush, and stumps on Saturday. The brands not being entirely consumed. The next day he was warned by persons passing by of the danger, but gave no heed to their suggestions. A fire, supposed to be set, broke out Monday [illegible] in the woods near Pancoast's Mills, [illegible] over portions of the Walker, Han[illegible], Cooper and Weymouth tracts, burning considerable prepared coal wood of Archibald Scott's and destroying about a thousand acres of young timber on each of the above tracts.

—Mr. [illegible] the statement in the *True American* that Elwood is in Cumberland County and likely to soon rival [illegible] shoe manufacturing. Trenton [illegible] powerful stuff.

—It must not be forgotten by [illegible] use the purple or violet ink which is now popular, that it will fade [illegible] quickly. Those who manufacture [illegible] will claim that it does not [illegible] has been subjected to chemical [illegible] has stood them all. This may be [illegible] is one test it will not stand, and [illegible] sunlight. If any person doubts [illegible] let them write with the [illegible] expose it to the sun, and [illegible] time the paper will be as white [illegible] It had never been written on [illegible] the same by exposure to the light [illegible] it will take a longer time. And [illegible] circumstances it will fade out [illegible] writing that it is desirable to have [illegible] ment should be written with it.

—The palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. Allen for her [illegible] style, Hair Restorer or Dressing [illegible] bottle) and a grateful public appreciate [illegible] very low price, One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of BLACK & DePUY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing the firm are respectfully notified to call and settle the same immediately and save any cost.

[illegible] BLACK,
J. W. DePUY.

April 18, 1869.

The business will be continued at the old stand by J. W. DePuy.

Notice—Board of Freeholders.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County, will be held at the COURT HOUSE, at MAY'S LANDING, on

Tuesday, May 11, 1869,

at TEN o'clock, A. M. Persons having bills against the County will present their to the Freeholder of their respective city or township for their approval. By order of

J. E. P. ABBOTT, Clerk of Board.

N. B. The Annual Meeting of the Board will be held on the following day.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Valuable Wood Land, NEAR BATSTO, N. J.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah E. Richards, deceased, will expose at Public Vendue, and sell to the highest bidder, on

Thursday the 20th day of May

1869, on the premises, about six acres of Wood Land. The wood consists of large Cedar, Oak and Pine, and is in fine condition for immediate use. The property adjoins that of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Batsto, near the Long Bridge at the entrance of the village. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. At which time and place attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JNO. K. F. STITES, Executor.

April 27th 1869.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is the cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes. It does not contain any acid. It will not injure the finest fabric. It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

and for sale by most of the Grocers & Druggists.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label; all others are counterfeits. Will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the Township Committee of WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP, Atlantic County, from March 14, 1869 to March 13, 1869.

Settlement with ELIAS SMITH, Collector, for the year 1868.

	DR.	
Amt. due the township for the year 1867,		$7,027.39
Amt. of duplicate for 1868,		4,364.93
State money for public schools,		136.63
		[illegible]
	CR.	
Paid on county tax to County		
Collector,	$2,144.89	
Deducted by commissioners of appeal,	164.34	
Amt. of road orders,	835.30	
Township bond paid,	106.00	
Amt. of township school tax collected,	399.77	
Sheep bills,	10.50	
Elias Smith, school bill,	10.00	
Nathan Sinclair, school bill,	10.50	
Anthony J. Parker,	11.00	
Robert Campbell, bill,	12.85	
S. M. Dare, bill,	30.55	
I. R. Scheen, bill,	11.00	
Collector's fees,	75.75	
Assessor's fees,	72.10	
Credit to Collector to lossage on tax warrant for 1866,	10.00	
John Hurley's bill,	25.00	
Expenses of town meeting,	12.50	
John Hunter's order,	2.00	
Miscellaneous bills,	33.44	
		$3,[illegible]
Balance due the township in school money and tax warrant for the year 1867,		$7,456.76

BENJAMIN WEATHERBY, Town Clerk.

Tuckahoe, April 20, 1869.

SALESMEN WANTED by a Manufacturing Company to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situation permanent; wages good. H. H. RICHARDS & CO. 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A work descriptive of Washington City; inside and outside unmasked and exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining and instructive and startling book of the day. Send for circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome street, New York City.

Advertisements.

CLUSTER HOP VINES!

FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

By L. BULLINGER, EGG HARBOR CITY.

Mr. Geo. Andrus, Agent, Hammonton, N. J.

For Sale, or to Rent:

The house formerly occupied by M. H. WILSON at Hammonton, with 1½ acres of land. A variety of fruit; pleasant situation, fronting on the lake, with very fine shade. Situation and outhouse convenient. This is a desirable situation for a country residence, being [illegible] hours' ride from Philadelphia, on the Camden & Atlantic R. R. For terms and other [illegible] apply to THOMAS EVANS, [illegible] or at 518 Madison St., Phila.

ATSION FLOUR & FEED, SOLD AT MILL PRICES, By R. JOHNSON, Waterford Station, C. & A. R. R.

Orders received and promptly filled.

TERMS . . . CASH. 37-741

Hammonton Advertisements.

M. H. ROBINSON, House, Sign & Carriage PAINTING, HAMMONTON, N. J.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.

Particular attention [illegible] Gilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.

140 Acres. Consisting [illegible] IMPROVED LAND, considered excellent for trucking. Young Orchard [illegible] Good House and Barn.

About 20 acres of good Cranberry Land partly cleared; the balance [illegible] Situated at PORT REPUBLIC, [illegible] Pomona Station, on Camden & Atlantic Railroad; one mile Mullica River. Will sell the whole or part. CHEAP! TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to S. H. CAVILEER, Port Republic, Atlantic Co., N. J.

TOP CARRIAGES, Light & Heavy Wagons, Cultivators, &c.

H. T. PRESSEY, Cor. Central & Valley Aves., HAMMONTON, having fitted up shops for Woodwork, Blacksmithing and Painting, is now prepared to make to order, or repair, Top Carriages, Light and Heavy Wagons, Plows, Cultivators, &c. My work is as good, and prices as low as any in South Jersey. I shall manufacture and keep on hand an assortment of Carriages, Wagons, &c., which will be sold for cash as low as can be afforded. My facilities and long experience enable me to compete with any in the county. Give me a call.

Hammonton, March 15, 1869.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ AS A HEDGE PLANT.

This species is unsurpassed for its hardiness, and patience in transplanting. Requires no cropping to retain it in shape, while its even uniform and most beautiful, and whether clipped in January or July, possesses its verdure, a charm not found in any other of the genus.

Plants from ONE FOOT to THREE in height, in any quantity, AT REASONABLE RATES, can be had from

J. BUTTERTON, LONDON NURSERIES, HAMMONTON, N. J.

To all Wanting a Farm.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale

Situated One Mile From Absecon Depot.

On Pleasantville Turnpike; and 1 mile from the Atlantic City Turnpike, and is one of the finest situations on the shore. There is a Good House, Barn, and convenient outbuildings in good repair. The Farm contains

82 ACRES OF LAND,

40 under a good state of cultivation; 20 salt meadow; 12 of young timber; and

7 1-2 Acres in Small Fruit.

Besides Pear, Apple and Peach Trees in a good thrifty condition. For further particulars

Address— J. H. HENDERSON, Absecon, N. J.

FOR SALE AT WEYMOUTH WORKS. PINE AND CEDAR LUMBER

of Every Description. Apply to S. R. COLWELL, Weymouth, N. J.

FRANCIS STRAUSS, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

SOLE AGENT FOR H. W. JOHNS'S

Asbestos Roofing

Asbestos Cement

Asbestos Roof Coating

Set up at Short Notice.

TIN, COPPER AND Sheet Iron Manufacturer,

and Dealer in all kinds of [illegible] Force and Lift Pumps, Wrought Iron, Galvanized, Wood and Lead Pipe [illegible]

LIVERPOOL AVE., betw. Aganda & Arago sts.

Always on hand the latest Improved Air Tight, Parlor, Hall, Store and Cooking Stoves, a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c. Gutters and Leaders put up.

New Millinery Goods,

Mrs. H. A. TREMPER,

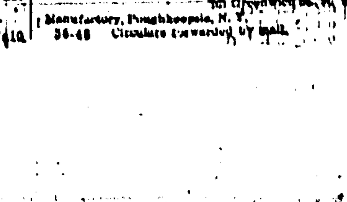
is now opening a fine stock of Millinery Goods—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c.

BONNETS MADE TO ORDER.

Most Perfect and Successful Harvester in the World.



In eleven years the sale of the BUCKEYE has increased from 75 Machines to [illegible] single season, and over 100,000 are now in use in the United States.

It has received the Highest Premiums at the most important Field Trials ever held in any country.

Its Great Durability has been thoroughly Established, and it is everywhere known and recognized as the Standard of Excellence in Material and Workmanship, as well as Perfection of Principle.

Valuable Improvements added for 1869.

Manufactured by ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.

Manufactory, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. [illegible] Circulars forwarded by mail.

WANTED [illegible]

[illegible] Cranberry Vines.

Good Prices Paid. Apply at the grounds or Address WM. GORDON, Weymouth, N. J.

PEACH TREES.

20,000 FIRST CLASS, at $8. per 100; $70. per 1000.

Will pay $2. per 1000 for WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS in exchange.

Also, the largest and most complete Nursery Stock in South Jersey.

Catalogue and price-list FREE.

R. F. CROWELL, Hammonton, N. J.

Folding Bedsteads.

Orders will be received by the undersigned for Tuckers' Patent, Iron-Frame, Folding Bedsteads,

at Five Dollars and Fifty Cents

each, and for the few remaining that have passed through the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, nearly as good as new, [illegible] each.

Tuckers' was the one adopted by the U. S. Government for the use of its hospitals in 1861, which for convenience and comforts of the sick room or in families, is unsurpassed.

Fruit Farm, Hammonton, N. J.

Feb. 13, 1869.

C. J. FAY, DEALER IN Drugs and Medicines,

N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's HAMMONTON, N. J.

Paints of all colors ground in oil, Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also Ayers' and Jaynes' Medicines, Domestic Dyes, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug-Store.

Brandreth's Pills.

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth's U. S. Pills, Allcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and R. R. Avenues. C. J. FAY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. It costs nothing to try it if not satisfactory. At FAY'S DRUG STORE.

GREAT REDUCTION In prices of PATENT MEDICINES, At FAY'S DRUG STORE.

THE UNIVERSALIST AND UNITARIAN SOCIETIES of Hammonton, N. J., hold Sabbath Services at SMITH'S HALL, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Seats Free and all invited to attend.

Nurseries.

FRUIT TREES.

Fruit and other trees just received from English, French and Belgic Nurseries. Consisting of

PEAR, APPLE,
CHERRY, PLUM,
PEACH, APRICOT,
NECTARINE, CRAB,
QUINCE, WALNUT,
FILBERT, CHESTNUT,
MULBERRY, &c. &c.

In the Ornamental list will be found all that is Choice New and Rare among

Junipers, Arbor Vitæs, Cypresses, Spruces, Piceas, Conifers, Larches, Yews, Cedars, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Acacias, Roses, Wistarias, Bignonias, Deutzias, and a great display of Flowering Shrubbery, as well as all the recent Prize Dahlias.

All the finest European deciduous trees suitable for Ornament or Shade, grafted to beautiful form.

FOR HEDGING, *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, (best of all), plants 18 inches high, 12 cents each, *Silver Thorn, Barberry, Pyrus Japonica, Norway Spruce* in sizes, *Common Arbor Vitæ*, &c.

London Nurseries, Hammonton, N. J. J. BUTTERTON.

CAUTION:—The great success of my introductions and the rapidly increasing demand for them, has induced unprincipled persons to announce themselves as agents, or otherwise having for sale Varieties identical with those described in my Catalogue, representations entirely false and calculated to deceive. I having no authorized agent, nor would it be possible for any establishment here or in Europe to furnish correctly, one half those described, which are a choice collection from among a vast number, myself assisted by one of the ablest members of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, with whom I am associated in business, have collected from all parts of the Globe. Consequently, few it is presumed, have as yet found their way into the regular channels of trade.

A may be naturally supposed, with such an assemblage of varieties experimented with, results in some cases proved extremely variable, often chimerical; some appearing constitutionally defective, while others like many native sorts, when planted in the peculiar soil of New Jersey, from want of adaptability, could not safely be recommended.

It was not from considerations of business or importing trees for sale merely—operations in themselves comparatively simple—that suggested the importance of collecting new varieties whose distinctive characters could be determined only by tedious modes of experiment; but the more important object, viz.; That of bringing together such subjects, and those only, possessing strong physical requirements, readily adapting themselves to the conditions of soil and climate. Of such my list drawn from twelve hundred distinct kinds, fully tested, is composed of those having proved themselves as well firm, thrifty growers, as extraordinary annual croppers, of inestimable value, eminently worthy of extensive cultivation.

Fairview Av. Nurseries, HAMMONTON, N. J.

We would call the attention of those who intend planting out this Spring, to our large stock of Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Maples, Silver Leaved	15 to 50 cts. each.
" Sugar	15 to 75 "
" Norway	50 to 75 "
American Elm	50 to 75 "
Silver Poplar, extra large	31 to 50 "
American and Scotch Larch	50 to 75 "
Judas Tree	50 "

EVERGREEN TREES.

Norway Spruce	50 to 75 cts. each.
Silver Fir	50 to 75 "
Austrian Pine	50 to 75 "
Hemlock	50 "
Irish Juniper	50 to 75 "
American Arbor Vitæ, hedging	50 to $2. [illegible]

SHRUBS, 25 CENTS EACH.

Weigelia, Roses, Forsythia Suspensa, Forsythia Viridissima, Tamarix, Africana, Pyrus Japonica, Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Scabra, Spiræa Reevesii, Spiræa Callosa.

Also a large variety of ROSES, CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLES, &c.

R. F. CROWELL.

NEW YORK STORE.

HAVING REPLENISHED OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., and having on hand, also, a full supply of

FLOUR & FEED,

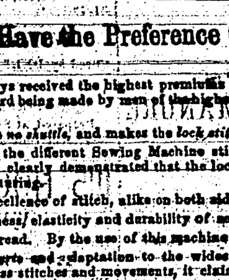
All which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. We invite the attention and patronage of the public.

H. C. BARBOUR.

Hammonton, Feb. 7, 1869.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Highest Premium Improved Family



SEWING MACHINE.

A FEW REASONS WHY

They Should Have the Preference Over all Others.

1st. Because it has always received the highest premiums at all the important fairs held in Europe and America, the award being made by men of undoubted standing and capability of giving an intelligent decision.

2d. The fact that it uses no shuttle, and makes the lock stitch [illegible]

3d. The fact that of all the different Sewing Machine stitches offered to the public during the last ten years, it has been clearly demonstrated that the lock stitch is the only stitch suitable for family sewing or manufacturing.

4th. [illegible] of beauty and excellence of stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.

5th. For strength, firmness, elasticity and durability of seam, that will not rip or ravel.

6th. For economy of thread. By the use of this machine its price is saved in a short time.

7th. For simplicity of parts and adaptation to the widest range of work; for, instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but one kind of stitch, and that with the fewest movements possible.

8th. For the fact that it is the only Sewing Machine Co. in the world using the glass cloth presser, braider and corder, with the improved hemmer, adapted to making every width of hem.

9th. For the fact that it is the only machine upon which you can [illegible] sew on, without making changes in the machine.

10th. For its compactness and elegance of model and finish, and at the same time being sold as low, or at the same prices of other machines.

11th. For its speed, ease of operation, management and quietness of movement.

12th. For the fact that its sales, as shown by sworn yearly statements, exceed that of the next largest company, 10,000 machines per annum, which can only be attributed to its superiority as a machine for family use.

13th. Every machine sold from our offices, or by our agents, is warranted for one year, and thorough instructions given in its use free of charge.

14th. It has been the popular Family Sewing Machine for ten years, and hence it is no experiment to buy it.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, Gen'l Agents, 914 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Cards.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HAMMONTON, N. J., BELLEVUE AVE., REV. S. W. PRATT, Pastor. Sabbath services, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

EDWARD NORTH, M. D., A graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, offers his services to the people of Hammonton and vicinity as PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence, cor. Egg Harbor and Fairview aves.,—near place formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. North.

B. J. L. OLIVER Has opened a Blacksmith & Carpenter Shop, for doing Job Work in its various branches, on EGG HARBOR ROAD, (opposite Hammonton House.)

Patent Water-Proof Paper Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Water Pipes, Carpeting, &c. C. J. FAY & SONS, Camden N. J.

M. D. DePUY, Hammonton, N. J., REAL ESTATE AGENT, For the sale of Improved Lands, Village Lots, &c.

JOS. E. P. ABBOTT, Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery. MAY'S LANDING, N. J. Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

CONVEYANCING DONE, AND Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken. At the County Clerk's Office, by D. LENNERD RISLEY, County Clerk. U. S. Revenue Stamps For Sale.

GERRY VALENTINE, SEXTON & UNDERTAKER, Will furnish Coffins of any description, either Pine, Walnut, Mahogany or Rosewood, with plain or extra finish; Silver mounted, with plate or ornamental finish at the lowest Philadelphia prices. He will take charge of funerals if desired. Hammonton, N. J.

GERRY VALENTINE, WHEELWRIGHT, [illegible] Work [illegible] manner, and he trusts that his long experience [illegible] Repairing will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. & T. HAGARTY, Tailors, No. 208 South Ninth Street, BELOW WALNUT, Philadelphia

BIBLES, $5, PRESENTED! $5. to Agents to sell Bibles in any field with other books. A patent pocket prospectus free. Parmalee & Co., 724 Sansom st. Phila.

STONE PUMPS. Pure water, no freezing. And considered the best where ever introduced. For sale by WM. A. ELVINS, Hammonton, N. J.

DENNISON'S PATENT TAGS AND SHIPPING CARDS, printed to order, at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Hammonton, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Ho! For the 4th of July!

The 2d Grand Annual Celebration of the above occasion will be given by the members, congregation and friends of

Mt. Pleasant Methodist Ch.,

on Saturday, July 3, 1869,

in the commodious and beautiful grove of Captain Job Adams on the NEW ROAD to Risleyville, in the rear of the Shore Road,

PLEASANTVILLE,

1-2 mile from Mt. Pleasant Church

No effort will be left untried to make this the rich treat of the season.

Ample arrangements will be made for man and beast by the committee.

A general invitation is given to the members of all branches of the Christian church and inhabitants of Atlantic county to participate with us.

THE PROCEEDS will be appropriated toward completing our new church edifice.

We need help and appeal to a liberal public for their aid and support in this direction.

By Order of The Church.

GOOD MUSIC AND APPROPRIATE ADDRESSES.

N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable the occasion will be celebrated on Monday, July 5th.

JACOB D. WILSON, Pastor.

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his speciality) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 805 Arch St., Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail Road.

ON AND AFTER Monday, April 12th, 1869.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail.	Frgt.	Accom.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	8 00	9 15	3 45
Cooper's Point,	8 05	9 20	3 50
Haddonfield,	8 25	10 00	4 17
Ashland,	8 40	10 15	4 26
White Horse,	8 45	10 22	4 30
Berlin,	9 01	10 36	4 45
Atco,	9 09	10 51	4 53
Waterford,	9 22	11 08	5 06
Spring Garden,	9 28	11 26	5 12
Winslow,	9 37	11 40	5 19
Hammonton,	9 45	12 05	5 27
DaCosta,	9 53	12 17	5 35
Elwood,	10 01	12 43	5 43
Egg Harbor,	10 13	1 07	5 53
Pomona,	10 23	1 33	6 03
Absecon,	10 35	2 00	6 13
Atlantic, arrive,	11 00	2 30	6 35

UP TRAINS.

	Accom.	Frgt.	Mail.
LEAVE.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Atlantic	6 15	11 15	4 00
Absecon,	6 34	11 45	4 20
Pomona,	6 50	12 10	4 26
Egg Harbor,	7 00	1 07	4 36
Elwood,	7 19	1 31	4 48
DaCosta,	7 32	1 55	4 58
Hammonton,	7 39	2 05	5 07
Winslow,	7 47	2 21	5 15
Spring Garden,	7 56	2 40	5 22
Waterford,	8 02	2 53	5 30
Atco,	8 11	3 06	5 38
Berlin,	8 21	3 24	5 47
White Horse,	8 34	3 40	5 59
Ashland,	8 42	3 48	6 03
Haddonfield,	8 53	4 17	6 13
Cooper's Point,	9 15	4 45	6 35
Vine street, arrive,	9 20	4 50	6 40

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Cooper's Pt. at 2.15 p. m.
Leave Haddonfield 6.15 p. m.

Passing points indicated by large figures.

[illegible] Watchmakers and Jewelers. Gold and Silver Ware, and IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, No. 234 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, [illegible] BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, [illegible] EQUAL TO COIN. MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express.

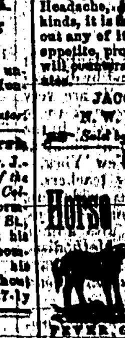
STEAM DYING [illegible] PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

N. B.—Gentlemen's clothes cleaned or dyed on reasonable terms.

Carpets! in Philadelphia. WHERE TO BUY THEM.

[illegible]

PUMPS! PUMPS!



For pure water [illegible] CUCUMBER PUMP [illegible] Not a patent article, but the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, made by machinery, and [illegible] [illegible] arranged as to be no simple that any one can [illegible] [illegible] Call or address CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY, No. 624 Filbert Street, between 6th and 7th, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURES GREAT RESTORER. SCHEETZ'S BITTER CORDIAL.

[illegible] JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, N. W. cor. Fifth & Race [illegible] Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

[illegible] DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD. For sale by Druggists and [illegible]

F. S. TILTON, Agent, Hammonton.

New Wheelwright Shop.

The subscriber [illegible] Hammonton, and [illegible] in PRESSEY'S BUILDING [illegible] Station) and is prepared to make [illegible] kinds of carriages [illegible] Jobbing of all kinds promptly [illegible] at lowest cash rates. [illegible] attention to repairing [illegible] Furniture of all kinds [illegible]

Oct. 17, 1868.

Land For Sale.

36 ACRES [illegible]

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 concentrated 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 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 has 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.—Churches of all denominations [illegible] 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., can be had; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

These lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best [illegible] for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune; *Dr. I. P. Trimble, 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, [illegible] 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 the 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.

[illegible] desirable improved fruit farms for sale.
26aff

BAUGH'S

Commercial Manures.

H. C. BARBOUR.

BAUGH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,

North Western Fertilizing Co.,
CHICAGO,
Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
Price, $56, ℔ 2000 lbs.

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. 5a16-ly

---

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,
79 South Street,
5a24-ly BALTIMORE, MD.

And by dealers generally throughout the country.

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 Mixture, 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 1848.

30-42

AUSTIN & CO.'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE

SPRING CIRCULARS.

Will be issued and ready for agents and customers on and after April 20th, containing the largest and most liberal Exchanges and Premium List ever issued.

Agents of clubs of thirty and upwards, will have their premiums increased one-fourth when all the checks are returned. *Work for us and we will work for you.*

Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. Address

Austin & Co.,
32 & 36 Federal, and 107, 111, 113 Congress Sts.
Boston, Mass. 37-40

FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY DONE, BY
Snow & Cordery
REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

The Old Staten Island
Fancy Dying Establishment,
(Notice the Number)
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 cleansed in a superior manner. GENTS' GARMENTS cleansed 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. 2 North Second Street, First Dry Goods Store above Market st., Philadelphia. All Goods sold at a small advance over cost. Quick Sales—Small Profits is our motto. [illegible] 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 Linen, Towels, Napkins, Shirt Linen, Shirt Fronts, [illegible] hand, cheap, and large assortment of [illegible] 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 [illegible] Prints all prices, red and black Table [illegible]. We call attention to our large assortment of Men and Boys' wear, low and medium price. All Wool Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Linedrills, Kentucky Jeans, &c. [illegible] best [illegible] Black Alpacas in this 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. 2 North Second Street, above Market st., Philadelphia.

31-43 JOHN R. GREEN.

WHOOPING COUGH

Cured by DELEVAU'S
CELEBRATED REMEDY.

Price FIFTY Cents.

Prepared at Sixth and Wood sts., Phila'a.
Ask your druggist for it. 5a29-ly

1115 HOOP SKIRTS 1115

WM. T. HOPKINS

Has removed his Manufactory and Salesrooms to

1115 Chestnut St., Phila.,

Where his "Own Make" of Champion Hoop Skirts, especially adapted to first-class Wholesale and retail trade, will be found to embrace the most extensive assortment in the Union and all the latest and most desirable styles, shapes, lengths and sizes, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ yards round, of plain and gored paniers, Walking Skirts, Reception trails, &c., &c., together with over ninety different varities of Misses and children's skirts, all of which for symetry of style, finish, lightness, elasticity, durability and real cheapness are unequaled by any other goods in the market, and are warranted in every respect. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired, Wholesale and retail.

Full lines of low priced Eastern Made Skirts, 15 springs, 35 cents; 20 springs, 45 cents; 25 springs, 55 cents; 30 springs, 65 cents; and 40 springs, 75 cents.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!! 75 different styles and prices, from 75 cents to $7.00, embracing R. Werley, "Beckel," "Glove-Fitting," Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, Mrs. Moody's patent "Self Adjusting Abdominal" Corsets, French, English, and Domestic Handmade Corsets, and superior French patterns of Cotell Corsets, "Our Own Make," to which we invite special attention.

Complete assortment of Ladies Under Garments at very low prices.

GENERAL AGENT *for* the BARTRAM & FANTON SEWING MACHINES, superior to any other before the public. Fifty-two of these No. 1 Machines, Price $55 each, are being given away to our customers in order to get them introduced. Every person in want of articles in our line, should examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Call or send for circulars, at our Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 1115 Chestnut St, Phila.

35-41 WM. T. HOPKINS

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

STANDARD QUALITY.

We offer to Farmers and Dealers in Manures the present season our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.

It is not necessary, at this day to argue the claims of this manure, as a useful and economical application for CORN, OATS and all spring crops. The article has a reputation of over fifteen years standing and is still manufactured by the original proprietors.

Farmers will please send their orders early, as this only, will ensure a supply.

BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers,
Office, No. 20 So. Delaware Avenue,
29-41 Philadelphia.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

J. STEWART DEPUY,

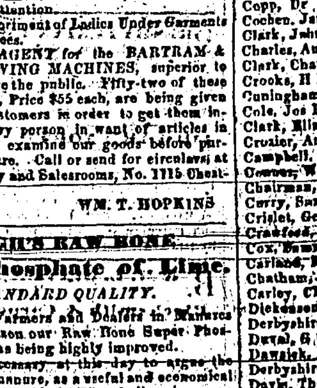
253 SOUTH SECOND STREET ABOVE SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA,

Now offers an unusual assortment of *Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Mattings, &c., &c.,* at very reduced prices, to his friends and the public.

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

34 46x7a6-18

Miscellaneous.



The Last Crowning 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,
5a13-ly HAMMONTON, N. J.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

[illegible] of the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, as delinquent, according to law, [illegible] the collection of taxes in the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic, the several estates upon which the same were assessed (or so much as shall pay the taxes with costs) will be sold at Public Vendue, on [illegible] day, May [illegible], 1868, at the SCHOOL HOUSE IN ELWOOD, in said township. The sale will commence at [illegible] o'clock, P.M.

The cost in each and every case is $1.66 and interest.

NAMES.	
Altenbaile, Charles	3 25
Attwell, Charles	25
Atkinson, M	25
Allen, Elwood W	25
Anderson, Andrew	25
Antill, James	25
Achbaker, Charles	50
Aspinwall, Allen	25
Abel, F & J	25
Albrecht, John	25
Berd, Wm. Est	25
Bole, Bonifacius	56
Brown Peter	25
Brownback, Wm C	[illegible]
Buttsbach, John	[illegible]
Extra for School,	1 40
Bendel, Sebastian	25
Binder, Fred	25
Batel, Albrecht	25
Blumel, Librecht	25
Bracke, John	1 00
[illegible], Frank	25
Brenneis, Fred	25
Bedenschatz, H	25
Bernhardt, Albrecht	25
Beck, Franz	25
Bowman, John Est	27 50
Extra for School,	3 00
Brenninghaus, R	25
Barkley, Evastus	15 00
Bosarth, Austen	2 25
Bauer, George	25
Berk, Freder	50
Blaske, R	1 25
Brauman, Charles	50
Bauerfeld, J	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Bang, Sophia	25
Behr, Henry	2 75
Extra for School,	50
[illegible]	2 00
Extra for School,	40
Ballenger, Johanna	1 56
Extra for School,	1 00
Braun, Martin	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Brown, Wm	2 25
Bohler, T H	2 25
Extra for School,	26
Beyons, Robert H D	25
Reoyard, E B	25
Bacon, James	25
Bennet, Mary	25
Beamish, Esther	25
Berk, James	25
Bacholor, Wm	56
Beamer, David C	25
Buckwalter, Reuben	25
Bock, George	50
Bradshaw, Jno	56
Beck, Julia A	25
Butterworth, Jno	25
Bentz, Jacob	25
Backer, Charles	25
Briggerman, John	56
Bennet, Thomas	25
Brown, C A	75
Benson, John	25
Beddy, Hannah	85
Barbe, Louisa	75
Barstaw, Wm	25
Bender, F A	25
Bowers, Hester	25
Bassett, John	25
Bedding, M	25
Braggens, George	25
Bens, David	25
Beranbine, John A	25
Butler, John	25
Bolton, Samuel	25
Block, James	50
Cross, Maren	1 06
Cline, Wesley	1 06
Clawson & Smith	8 75
Cobb, [illegible]	25
Crowley, Catharine	3 00
Cook, Joseph	4 56
Copp, Dr	6 25
Cochen, James	3 06
Clark, John	1 50
Charles, August	3 16
Clark, Charles	25
Crooks, H B	25
Cuningham, Robert	25
Cole, Jos B	54
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
Dickensen, Hanna	50
Derbyshire, Francis	50
Duval, G C A	25
Dawaick, Nicholas	25
Derbyshire, George	25
Davis, Thomas	50
Doyle, Thomas	25
Donahue, Thomas	25
Doughty, Robert	25
Devine, Peter	25
Dalzell, Ellen	25
Dillen, John	25
Derbyshire, Harry	50
Dutton, Eliza	50
Dandey, Daniel	25
Dott, John	1 75
Dehner, Lorenz	25
Dautrich, Mariah	25
Doevner, Charles	75
Dunnell, J. A	3 50
Darmstadt, Wm	3 25
Ebert, A	25
Erpich, Charles	25
Egg Harbor Association, ex. school	11 00
Engleman, Jno	25
Eastlow, Joseph	1 00
Eldridge, Ephriam	25
England, Cornell F	25
Ewing, Hannah	80
Evans, George	40
Elliot, Henry	25
Eldridge, John	25
Fritz, Jos B	1 00
Follansby, J	20 25
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	60
Fisher, J H	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Fuerst, Charles	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Fauteck, Henry	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Froltag, G	3 00
Extra for School,	60
Fleming, Theodore	50
Fisher, A J	25
Field, Eliza B.	25
Fairbanks, D	50
Faust, Robert M	50
Fowler, Batha	50
Freed, Jno M	25
Fable, Wm H	50
Freak, Fries	25
Fenton, James F	25
Frienke, George	25
Fipley, George	25
Folger, Maria B	25
Fisher, W C	25
Fisher, John	25
Flimm, Dan	25
Frieth, Edmond	25
Fleming, John	50
Farnsworth, Jas	75
Floriani, Celia	1 50
Grun, Samuel	50
Gresty, Jos	50
Gunner, Maria A	60
Garwood, W D	25
Garwood, John jr	25
Giest, Hugo	50
Gunnar, Jas sr	25
Gunnar, Jane	25
Gruyle, Wm	25
Groff, M A and W C	25
Gutthnecht, Fae M	25
Gibbs, B	50
Gogan, Patrick	25
Golden, M	25
Garson, Nick	25
Griffith, J	25
Garland, Jas	25
Green, H	25
Green, John	25
Gesty, Jno	[illegible]
Gallans, Raphale	[illegible]
Greenwood, Richard	[illegible]
Geist, D W	[illegible]

Cost in each and every case is $1.66 and interest.

Greenwood, [illegible]	50
[illegible]	25
Geist, D [illegible]	16 50
Extra for School,	2 20
[illegible], C H	25
[illegible]	50
Gibbons, Mr	50
Greve, Fredrick	3 00
[illegible], Anna C	25
Goreke, Hedwing	3 75
Extra for School,	40
[illegible], W	25
Glemser, Anna	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hartmeyer, John	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Hiller, John	25
Hahn, Henry	2 00
Extra for School,	40
Heber, Frank	[illegible]
Hieroning, Ernes	25
Extra for School,	50
Hissenbach, Caroline	2 75
Extra for School,	50
Hoffendahl, H	1 50
Extra for School,	90
Holgers, Wm	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Hugeunin, G A	75
Extra for School,	10
Handtke, D	6 00
Extra for School,	80
Hofman, Val	75
Extra for School,	10
Hovenberger, Jacob	3 75
Extra for School,	50
[illegible], Alice	6 25
Halloway, Mary	2 50
Halloway, Thos	1 00
Hyson, Jacob	1 00
Hahn, Jacob	1 00
Heyerman, Chas	25
Harvey, H H	11 25
Extra for School,	1 00
Humbert, F W	25
Hanning, Chas	25
Hoffer, Catharine	25
Hugeunin, G A	25
Huber, Martin	25
Hoeberle, Hugo	7 75
Hafemann, A	50
Hauck, Joe	50
Heller, Dr Max	50
Hartler, A H	50
[illegible], John	25
Harburger, A G	1 00
Haigh, Jas	25
Hickson, Chas	25
Holzapsack, Henry	25
Hemphill, Mariah	25
Hensey, Caroline	36
Hart, Thomas	25
Harra, John M	36
Hanley, Wm	25
Henderson, A J	25
Holden, Eli	1 50
Homer, Henry	75
Huber, P A	75
Hirest, David	50
Hudson, Wm	86
House, George	25
Hargardes, Jno J	50
James, Mathline	25
Jones, W H	25
Jonston, Geo	25
Jacob, Louisa	25
Jackson, Wood	56
Junker, Balthasar	50
Jahn, Franz	25
Johnsen, F H	62
Jester, F J	75
Kuecke, Wm	15 00
Extra for School,	2 00
Klein, Wm	50
Klein, Moses	1 50
Kaufman, A A C A S	75
Kaercher, G A	25
Kuschs, Harriet	1 50
Klein, Andreas	25
Knecht, Adam	25
Knittel, Wm	25
Kirchhoefer, A	3 75
Extra for School,	56
Kimble, Martha	36
Kirk, John	25
Knox, A	25
Kill, Saml	36
Kelley, Adam	25
Kenedy, R C	75
Kern, James R R	25
Lohrman, John	75
Extra for School,	10
Levick, Jas	25
Lawson, Mr	25
Lees, Robt	50
Leimer, Eliza	25
Lippincott, Saml	25
Lake, Eliza	25
hallement,	25
Landreth, Oliver	25
Lutz, Mathias	25
Lawrens, Nathan S	25
Langstein,	25
Lee, Edward G	25
Lowan, Esther	25
Laugh, Patrick	25
Lewis, Humph	25
Longran, Patrick	25
Lees, Abner	75
Little, Jas	25
Lessening, H G	36
Lee, Robt	25
Lewis, Robt	50
Lees, Jos	1 00
Lees, David	1 50
Lather, John	25
Lees, John	50
Lamprecht, M	25
Luettel, Godfrey	50
Laughorn,	37
Lutz, Andrew	6 75
Lang, W M	2 75
Lamer, John	25
Morgan, M	75
Miller, James	54 00
Extra for School,	7 00
[illegible], Nathaniel	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Abner	25
[illegible], Ira	25
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]arel, Samuel	[illegible]
McCreary, James	6 00
Martin, J A	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mallery, Garrsek jr	15 00
Extra for School,	2 00
Martin, Fraugott	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Meyer, Christian	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mundbrod, Marg	25
[illegible], Julia	25
Meyersiek, L	1 40
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	28
Mathew, J L	25
Mardt, Wm sr	50
McBear, Alex	50
McNiel, M.	36
Mason, Ruthet	36
McMurtie, M	25
McMurtie, Archa	25
Miller, Katharina	25
McCoy, James	50
McNamee, John	25
Mason, E W	25
McCann, C	50
McBrenty, P	50
Mifflin, S W	2 50
Mitchell, J [illegible]	25
Marot, W	25
Michener, E C	25
May, Sarah	25
McPherson, Alex	25
McGarvey, Sam	25
[illegible]	25
[illegible], W C	25
Morley, John	36
Marshall, [illegible]	25
Mitchel, James	25
McFetters, R	36
McNeil, Robert	25
Mayhew, Daniel	25
Mardt, Samuel	50
Meyers, W	25
Mullen, Carseline	36
Morgan, Jos	25
Millied, Wm	25
Magee, Chas	25
McCormick, B	25
Meyer, E	36
Murrey, George	25
Murd, Charles H	75
Macklin, James	36
Neff, S G A M A	25
Neal, Wm	25
Neff, Jacob A	25
Naysbmith, John	25
Neal, Sam	62
Nicholson, Thos	25
North, Fanels	25
Outtenbaum, D	25
Extra for School,	10
Osborne, J G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Otto, Augustus	75
Otto, Nicholas	1 50
Ottenger, Robert	25

Cost in each and every case is $1.66 and interest.

Olary, W	25
Phalla, B	25
[illegible], Wm	25
Pywell, Wm	25
Pidgeon, B J	25
Plumb, Jno	50
Perry, Wm	50
Patton, John	50
Preston, Jos	50
Plews, J O	50
Plews, Henry	25
Pendleton, Nichols	50
Pats, Theodore	25
Planbeck, A	25
Pfeifer, Nick	25
Pettersohn, [illegible]	3 00
Polster, John	25
Priesel, Andreas	25
[illegible], Christian	10 00
Extra for School,	1 20
[illegible], Demerit	1 00
Patten, John	1 50
Pousseld, Anton	4 50
Extra for School,	50
Patt, Theo	50
Pats, Fred	75
Raith, H	75
Reitkamp, Theo	50
Extra for School,	50
Rowland, Dr	18 75
Risch, Jacob	1 00
Rensa, J L	1 50
Reind, A	25
Ralenberg, Wm	1 20
Rawlins, Sallie	1 50
Reimann, Robert	1 25
Roth, G H	3 75
Roemer, Fred	25
Rogers, Ed B	2 50
Extra for School,	40
Renet, Cornelius	25
Rose, Aug Wm	2 00
Extra for School,	80
Rogers, John	25
Rutter, John	3 00
Ross, G	25
Rehm, M	3 50
Extra for School,	40
Redstreak, J L	25
Rolotta, H	50
Rittinhouse, C	25
Ritchie, John	25
Richards, Aug H	150 00
Reading, Dan	25
Rice, Wm	25
Reed, Eliza	25
Reed, Daniel B	25
Rubicam, Sellers	1 00
Richards, Sarah A	25
Kylie, Samuel	25
Robinson, Chas H	25
Rickett, Mary	1 51
Richards, Wm	36
Ryan, Timothy	25
Rickett, Jos	25
Raith, Gott jr	22
Richardson, Wm	25
Revile, J J	25
Rocker, Jas D	50
Rimbey, Jos	50
Smith, H W.	14 00
Smith, Chas Estate	16 00
Extra for School,	2 40
Smith, Henry	36
Sanborn, George C	2 25
Simson, John	2 25
Schoen, Francis	7 50
Extra for School,	1 40
Schroeder, J H K	25
Sigg, Wm M	50
Sibbet, Alfred	25
Schavedler, Fr	50
Sigle, J W	75
Six, Fredr	50
Staudemager, J	4 75
Extra for School,	50
Steffens, P	25
Such, J F	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Schaendel, Jos	25
Schoch, Henry	25
Schultz, John	25
Straube, J Dr	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Smith, G L	1 50
Schlagetter, B	25
Schnuckenburger W	1 00
Streetman, E M	1 75
Sasse, Fried	50
Sonne, 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	75
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, Luke	36
Schofield, Jno	25
Stevens, Wm	25
Stokes, Garrett,	75
Stewart, John	1 00
Street, Wm	25
Singley, Thomas	50
Smith, Greenwood	50
Sapple, W J	25
Stevenson, John	25
Thackara, J. W	1 50
Thies, H	3 75
Extra for school	50
Thwaites, H H	3 00
Extra for school	40
Tieberger, A	25
Taylor, Henry	50
Trul, Manuel	25
Tunis, Anderson	36
Thompson, Alex	38
Thauwerth, Samuel	25
Tracy, Patrick B	50
Thomas, M A	50
Taylor, J M	26
Treachy, John B	25
Tomphins, L S	87
Thrip, Wm	25
Trueman, W	25
Tawson, Theo	25
Thorton, Mr	25
Ulbrich, Fredr	50
Uleman, Jacob	3 75
Extra for school	50
Udlich, Anna	25
Vite, Adam	7 75
Viney, Elisa	25
Vanmeter, J H	26
Volkeman, E	3 75
Extra for school	50
Whitney, H H	5 50
Wickham, Robert,	4 00
Wentling, David	1 20
Walker, John	3 00
Watson, Robert	2 25
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
Wex, Kewis	25
Warner, H	36
Watson, P A	25
Welington, R J	25
Wood, E B	50
Why, John	25
Wood, John	50
Wetzel, James	50
Williams, B R	50
Walker, George	1 50
West, Albert	25
Williamson, F D	25
Whitehead, Wm	25
Warburton, J	75
Weiger, Peter	1 50
Wireman, Wm	25
Weekes, Orlando	25
Wood, Agamilla	25
White, George	25
Wurfein, John	25
Watcher, D H	50
Wright Jos	25
Walton, J D sr	25
White, Jas	25
Wassweiler, C	25
Woerenand, Wm	25
Wongenfeld, Jos	25
Wasmuth, Fred	25
Wentzeln, L P	75
Extra for school	10
Yeager, Wm	25
Young, Lewis	1 00
Zeland, M H	25
Zimmerman, G W	25
Zeighler, 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 10th day of March, 1868, by B. B. Doughty, Collector, and verified by his affidavit according to the requirements of the Act under which this sale is to be made.

J. H. CURL,
34-43 Town Clerk.

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United States Authority.
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These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

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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.

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We send as 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, 4 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), 3½ yards doeskin for suit, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $10.00, double barrel shot gun, rifle, cane, or sharp's Rifle, 65 yards sheeting, fancy cassimere coat, pants and vest pattern (extra quality), pair splendid rose blankets, fancy plad wool long shawl, 25 yards hemp carpeting, splendid violin and bow, splendid alapacca dress pattern, silver hunting-cased 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.

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