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—October 1st, 1867.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

Reminiscences, No. 1.

Sports and pastimes, peculiar to nations, constitute their distinction, as well as their religion and politics, which when understood gives character to every kindred, tongue, and people. Tell me of their sports and manners, and I will tell you what their religion is worth. I speak of this in the aggregate. Their religion will always manifest itself in works of philanthropy, and a regard to the life and comfort of every living creature. No christian will exult in the torture of an inoffensive mouse, if he be endowed with the love of Christ, and here we can weigh the religion of nations in the scales of human sympathy, as manifested to man and beast. If I mistake not, catholic countries are marked with cruelty, and iniquitous license. When sins of deepest die may be committed with impunity on the score of paying for their absolution, what is more feasible than the vilest indulgence. Moreover when misrule and sin becomes universal, by degrees the people become tolerant, and even approbative; and so it was that the destruction of heretics during the persecution was regarded all right.

But I return to sports and pastimes as a distinctive feature of national recreation. True religion carries with it in every country human justice and refined manners, whereas religious monarchy shows out in every feature perverting the very core of society. In christian lands, pastimes are rendered innocent and instructive, whereas in papal countries, nothing short of some exhibition of cruelty will suffice to please even the delicate females. It was in my way to witness the scene of Spanish pastimes, in the celebration of the bull fight. The day was set, invitations sent abroad and much preparation made to render it imposing and expensive. Having read of these feasts, I confess I had a inkling to witness what they esteem rare sport, and accordingly arranged for a three days campaign. My friend Stanley no less curious than myself, accompanied me, a distance of 20 miles from the city, when we were received with great assurance of unfeigned welcome.—Some fifty bulls had been collected from prairies, and so garded that one could be obtained at a time, without delay.

A gorgous amphitheather was erected, and garnished with tapestry of various colors especially the summit, which was divided into apartments suited to families according to their estimated dignity. The wave was suited for the accomodation of the commonality, giving them by the by a better interview to the scenic drama, resulting in brutal mirthfulness.

There is a tone of enjoyment, peculiar to the Spanish people, which it does not obtain among other nations. Distinctions rule largely, and yet, festivities are so catholic, that all characters seem to find places appropriate or otherwise. And house convivial pastimes are without monopoly or seclusion; and more if possible to compute degrees of merriment unalloyed the servitor might claim the ascendancy, and yet uncover the head when spoken to by a superior.

The day opend beautifully, the people on tiptoe awating the onset. A small parade of militia with field music announced the hour of preparation and Don Donns and Doucellas prest into the vestibule, elate with cheer extraordinary.

The hubbub soon subsided, when a clear peal of the trompet proclaimed the time to commence the grand attack had arrived, and every eye intent on the entra of the forest monster. The door leading to the arena of the pit flew open, when by rear piker, the reluctant victim came rushing in amid shouts of welcome and threats of menace. When it is understood that the animals are as wild as the untamed deer, judge of his surprise when brought into the midst of a shouting multitude. The gate is closed that there is no retreat. He stands within the arena of some 40 feet diameter facing a tumultuous crowd who vociferated in expectations of his speedy fall, or emulous conduct for victory.

Within the circle are two or three "Matadores" on horseback with weapons of torture, and ultimate death, while several foot "Matadores" standing screened behind a baracade over which the bulls cannot pass. They step out of their ambuscade to lector the animals at his every turn, and when he plunges at them with violence, they elude his approach with painted banners, scratching him at the same time with sword or some other instrument of cruelty; but should he not make light, after harassing him sufficiently, he is turnd out as a coward and another brought in. But when they content the arena they fill the program of their desires.

In order to enkindle his ire, arrows are slung at them which stick fast carrying a pendant with some inscription, and being barbed seldom falls out during the contest. If the bull is found valiant and active, he is continued an hour or two, until signs of failing commence, when the President signifies it is time to dispatch him. The "Matadores" now prepare weapons of death. Those on horseback use a kind of dalbut designed to pierce the animal between the first vertebra of the neck, and if successful he drops as suddenly as when shot. Those on foot have a sharp pointed sword and as he plunges at the banner, aim to sever the jugulars and among them all he is soon dispatched, and he falls amid the shouts of admiring hundreds. The bugle sounds, four caparisoned mules rush in, they ligate him by the horns, and he is dragged forth to be butchered and eaten by the poor. During this interim, the clown has his opportunity, gilt names are sent up to Dons' and Donnas in expectation of liberal returns, as also refreshments of various kinds, affording a pleasant recess after gloating upon scenes of unnatural and inhuman cruelty. But the man who killed the bull, was regarded "valoroso," and applauded a hero, although often at the expense of a trained horse which unable to escape the violent plunges of the infuriated bull, is often gored and maimed. I witnessed myself an instance of the kind, a fine horse draging his entrals after him, his rider still competing with the bull. Such were the sports of a three days feast enjoyed by a nominally religious community and among them the delicate female, whose sympathetic heart should have quailed at a sight so barbarous, but no, all was in keeping with a society inured to scenes of blood and acts of misrule. The out-door sports of the bull feast, were superceeded by dance and song. The night made vocal with revelry, while every delicacy of fruit and flower was common to all. The poor could barbecue without restraint or cost, and everything seemed to vie with sexual enjoyment. Yet, to their credit, I would remark, that their revelries partook not of bacchanalian indulgences as is common among Americans of better birth and superior advantages. Wine is sometimes served at balls and parties, but intoxication is as rare as insanity among that people. I also found them in social intercourse liberal to a fault, but their religious laxitude removes all barrers to moral rectitude, giv loose to all crime from murder down. This as I observed above prevails in all Catholic Christendom. Nor need we look for a better state of things while concience is moulded by human hierarchy and fettered by ecclesiastic domination, from which may the good Lord deliver us. W.

Agricultural.

Native Wines and Native Game.

BY PROF. BLOT.

Native wines are thought by many to be inferior to the European wines; but this is a mistake. American wines have a different flavor, and are a little more acerb, on account of having been grown on virgin soil. Otherwise, they are just as good as foreign wines, for the table as well as for cooking purposes. It is probable they are thought inferior, for the reason that so few are familiar with the real flavor of foreign wines, as there are ten manufacturers of bogus wines to one seller of the real juice of the grape. The bogus manufacturers imitate everything except the body of the wine; they have the same bottles, labels, corks, baskets, casks, boxes, bills, and even counterfeit the names of manufacturers. They imitate the flavor—not perfectly, but pretty well—by means of oil of vitriol and other chemicals. It is certainly necessary to know wine, in order to be able to judge which is which. Fortunately, there is the means of detecting manufactured wines, in their body and flavor, which have not yet been imitated perfectly.

Bogus wines are sold to native Americans almost entirely. Foreign-born people detect them with comparative ease. This must be due to the fact that Americans have had their palates scared by bad liquors and the constant use of catsups, bottled sauces, and strong spices, until they cannot detect the difference, by tasting between what has a natural and agreeable flavor and what has been flavored chemically. Some even prefer the bogus flavor to the natural, as it is more pungent and decided. Americans are also addicted to the bad habit of pouring whatever they drink down their throats, instead of first tasting and then sipping the drink. The better the liquor the more slowly it must be sipped, in order to enjoy its delicate flavor. The Creator has not given us our sense of taste without a purpose.

I will try and enable my readers to tell real from bogus wine, by tasting: Take a little of it in your mouth, move it about for two or three seconds, and spit it out, or even swallow it. If it is real wine, it may taste rather sour, or acerb, on the tongue and palate, but the flavor is agreeable and lasting, and no pungent taste can be detected. If swallowed, the same signs are experienced in the throat; and if a glass has been drunk, instead of burning the stomach, it will be felt warming it, but only after a while. (It is understood that no wine should be taken on an empty stomach.) If it is bogus wine, instead of tasting sour or acerb, it tastes rather sweet and biting; as for the flavor, it is hardly tasted while the wine is in the mouth, and it is all gone as soon as the wine is spit out or swallowed. When swallowed, and immediately after, the throat and stomach have the sensation of burning; and it is that very burning sensation, created by the chemicals used in its manufacture, that is mistaken by many for the real body or strength of genuine wine. It does not warm the stomach like the real liquor, but excites it, and the nervous system also.

Physicians have observed that the effect of genuine and manufactured wines is very different on persons indulging in them too freely. Real wine makes them at first lively, and they experience a desire to sing, dance, talk, and laugh; then sleep soundly for a long time, wake up feeling very thirsty and having a slight headache, which soon disappears and is followed by hunger. Bogus wine makes persons cross, quarrelsome; and, after having slept off its fumes, they have stomach-ache, headache, and find their nervous system so much out of order that they will shake for two or three days, and have no appetite.

Another bad habit in which native Americans indulge, is that of drinking liquor, and immediately after it a glass of cold water. I have inquired concerning the origin of this habit, and have received the following explanation: 1. It comes from the Puritans, who, after having taken liquor for one cause or another, washed the sin down with pure water. 2. That liquor being too strong and burning, water is necessary to alleviate the smarting produced by it. 3. The liquors that are retailed are so bad and so burning that they set the throat and stomach on fire, and therefore, some water is necessary to extinguish the flame. No matter how much water is taken after it, the bad effect is produced and cannot be effaced; the sin is committed, and the mouth, palate, throat, and stomach suffer accordingly. If it is necessary to take liquor at all, for one cause or another, dilute it with water or something else before taking it.

Red, still wines, and sparkling wines of any color, are more easily imitated than white, still wines. To ascertain if the color of red wine is natural or artificial, fill a plate with pure, cold water; dip a piece of bread in the wine, and when well saturated with it, put it in the middle of the plate of water; if artificially colored, the water becomes immediately of a violet-red color; if it be natural, the water becomes colored only after fifteen, or even twenty minutes, and is of an opal color.

Pure native wines can be had in Cincinnati at the following prices: Catawba, still $12 a dozen; sparkling, from $22 to $30. Delaware, still, $18; sparkling, $35. Virginia Seedling, still, $24; sparkling, from $45 up. The Catawba is the most in use, being cheaper. The Virginia Seedling is a superior wine, has not yet been cultivated to a great extent. The Catawba grape-vine is very productive. It is very extensively cultivated around Cincinnati and on Kelly Island. There are several other kinds of wine made in different parts of the country, as well as in California; but I do not know them well enough yet to speak of them.

Eschew bad liquors as you do poison, and besides avoiding sickness and disease, you will be rewarded by being enabled to enjoy the flavor and healthful effects of the good things that mother earth produces so profusely.

There is still another abuse of the good things of nature, in which Americans indulge, which disturbs my soul. In this land of invention and progress, it is more than a pity to see so much ignorance displayed and carelessness practised in transporting game to market. It is more than wrong to spoil or destroy such a good article of food. Game gets heated, and then musty, very fast, when packed closely. Still it is packed closely, in barrels or boxes, and then sent to a market several hundred miles away.

If it happens that, while on the way, the weather be exceedingly cold, little of it in the middle of the barrel or box, will get musty; but a change in the atmosphere (and changes are sudden and frequent) will spoil the whole. Could not game dealers have it transported in baskets, with a little straw or something else between the layers, so as to allow a good ventilation? It is done by some; why is it not done by all? They would certainly receive the blessings of all who appreciate good food, if they adopted the practice.

Hunters are also very careless about game; they merely kill it, and then send it away. Every animal or bird ought to be drawn as soon as killed, and drawn carefully, in order not to break the gall-bladder. A very great improvement would be, to put a few leaves or stalks of the following plants inside of the animal or bird, as soon as drawn; bay or sauce-laurel, thyme, sage or mint. Animals must be left in their skins and birds in their feathers. Some *soi-disant* amateurs may not agree with me about drawing game as soon as killed; and I am aware that some persons even cook their game without drawing it at all. Every one to his taste.

Mount Vernon Pear.

This new variety of the pear is a chance seedling, which originated upon the homestead of the late Hon. Samuel Walker, at Roxbury, Mass., about the year 1847. The tree came up in such close proximity to a one-story building as to be nearly denuded of branches, and completely so on the northerly side to the hight of about ten feet; but its vigorous habit of growth has overcome this impediment to its proper development; and it has made a strong and symmetrical growth above the point of obstruction, and produces annually a generous crop of fruit, notwithstanding it has been neglected.

The tree first exhibited its fruit in sufficient quantity to permit of its distribution for trial in 1860, in which year Mr. Walker presented specimens of the fruit to a number of his personal friends for their examination. Among those to whom the fruit was at that time sent, were the late Mr. W. D. Brincle and Thomas Meehan, Esq., of Philadelphia, both of whom agreed at that time in considering it "probably the best pear of the season."

One of the marked characteristics of this new variety of of the pear is the novil strain of flavor which it possesses, and a collection of the more distinct and desirable kinds of the pear would be very incomplete unless it comprised the Mount Vernon.

The tree is symmetrical in its habit, and sufficiently vigorous in growth to insure its annual fertility; and the fruit has the desirable quality of clinging so tenaciously to the tree as to withstand our autumnal gales. The fruit is in size, large to above medium; form obvate, inclining to pyriform, but somewhat irregular and knobby; color a dark yellow russet, with a red cheek on exposed specimens; stem short, thick, set on one side in a slight depression; calyx open in shallow basin; flesh of a peculiar greenish white, rather coarse, melting, with a rich and peculiarly spiced vinous flavor; quality good, a very desirable variety on account of its peculiarly flavor. Its season of maturity is from the middle of November to the middle or latter part of December.

We have tested this fruit year after year since it first fruited, and we do not hesitate to recommend it for amateur cultivation certainly and time may show it to be valuable for market purposes.—*Jour. of Hort.*

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—Solon Robinson, in his book, "Facts for Farmers," says: "If you don't want hens in mischief, feed them; and at times when it is really necessary shut them in a poultry yard and feed them; and adopt this simple rule for feeding fowls, known to most housewives in the country who have charge of poultry, but it may be useful to amateurs, and as it is very short we print it. Here it is: Don't feed too much. That is all; though we may add that food should never be given to fowls unless they are hungry enough to "run crazy" after it; and just as soon as they stop running crazy, you stop throwing feed, and never—no, never—leave feed lying by your fowls for them to eat at leisure."

GRAFTING WAX.—Grafting wax may be made by melting together resin, tallow and beeswax, in such proportions as to be properly softened by warmth, but never to melt and run in the sun's ray's. Three parts of resin, three of beeswax and two of tallow, make a good wax. Four parts of resin, two of tallow, and one of beeswax, for a cheap composition, but is more troublesome by adhering to the hands. These are to be melted and well stirred together, and may be brushed over muslin for plaster, or worked with wet hands and drawn out into ribbons, for wrapping around the graft.

NEW REMEDY FOR POTATO BUGS.—Mr. David Smith, an old gentleman living at Boscobel, last season found a nest of large black ants, and, securing them in a cage or hive placed them in his potato patch, which was infested with the bug, giving them a chance to run out. They immediately set about constructing ant hills and then went at the bugs completely cleaning them out. Black ants are a great nuisance about a house, but if they will destroy the potato bugs, we say let them come on, every million of them.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

[From Sketches by Boz.]

Mr. Minns and his Cousin.

(Concluded.)

When the unfortunate gentleman arrived at the Swan, he found, to his great dismay, that it was a quarter-past five. The white house, the stables, the "Beware of the Dog,"—every landmark was passed with a rapidity not unusual to a gentleman of a certain age when to late for dinner. After the lapse of a few minutes, Mr. Minns found himself opposite a yellow brick house with a green door, brass knocker and door-plate, green window-frames and ditto railings, with "a garden" in front, that is to say, a small loose bit of gravelled ground, with one round and two scalene triangular beds, containing a fir-tree, twenty or thirty bulbs, and an unlimited number of marigolds. The taste of Mr. and Mrs. Budden was further displayed by the appearance of a Cupid on each side of the door, perched upon a heap of large chalk flints, variegated with pink conch-shells. His knock at the door was answered by a stumpy boy, in drab livery, cotton stockings, and high-lows, who, after hanging his hat on one of the dozen brass pegs which ornamented the passage, denominated by courtesy "The Hall," ushered him into a front drawing-room, commanding a very extensive view of the backs of the neighboring houses. The usual ceremony of introduction, and so forth, over, Mr. Minns took his seat: not a little agitated at finding that he was the last comer, and, somehow or other, the Lion of about a dozen people, sitting together in a small drawing-room, getting rid of that most tedious of all time, the time preceeding dinner.

"Well, Brogson," said Budden, addressing an elderly gentleman in a black coat, drab knee-breeches, and long gaiters, who, under pretence of inspecting the prints in an Annual, had been engaged in satisfying himself on the subject of Mr. Minn's general appearance, by looking at him over the tops of the leaves—"Well, Brogson, what do Ministers mean to do? Will they go out, or what?"

"Oh—why—really, you know, I'm the last person in the world to ask for news. Your cousin, from his situation, is the most likely person to answer the question."

Mr. Minns assured the last speaker, that although he was in Somerset House, he possessed no official communication relative to the projects of his Majesty's Ministers. But his remark was evidently received incredulously; and no further conjectures being hazarded on the subject, a long pause ensued, during which the company occupied themselves in coughing and blowing their noses, until the entrance of Mrs. Budden caused a general rise.

The ceremony of introduction being over, dinner was announced, and downstairs the party proceeded accordingly—Mr. Minns escorting Mrs. Budden as far as the drawing-room door, but being prevented, by the narrowness of the staircase, from extending his gallantry any farther. The dinner passed off as such dinners usually do. Ever and anon, amidst the clatter of knives and forks, and the hum of conversation, Mr. B.'s voice might be heard, asking a friend to take wine, and assuring him he was glad to see him; and a great deal of by-play took place between Mrs. B. and the servants, respecting the removal of the dishes, during which her countenance assumed all the variations of a weather-glass, from "stormy" to "set fair."

Upon the dessert and wine being placed on the table, the servant, in compliance with a significant look from Mrs. B., brought down "Master Alexander," habited in a sky-blue suit with silver buttons, and possessing hair of nearly the same color as the metal. After sundry praises from his mother, and various admonitions as to his behavior from his father, he was introduced to his godfather.

"Well, my little fellow—you are a fine boy, ain't you?" said Mr. Minns, as happy as a tomtit on birdlime.

"Yes."

"How old are you?"

"Eight, next We'nsday. How old are *you?*"

"Alexander," interrupted his mother, "how dare you ask Mr. Minns how old he is!"

"He asked me how old I was," said the precocious child, to whom Minns had from that moment internally resolved that he never would bequeath one shilling. As soon as the titter occasioned by the observation had subsided, a little smirking man with red whiskers, sitting at the bottom of the table, who during the whole of dinner had been endeavoring to obtain a listener to some stories about Sheridan, called out, with a patronising air—"Alick, what part of speech is *be*?"

"A verb."

"That's a good boy," said Mrs. Budden with all a mother's pride. "Now, you know what a verb is?"

"A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer; as, I am—I rule—I am ruled. Give me an apple, Ma."

"I'll give you an apple," replied the man with the red whiskers, who was an established friend of the family, or in other words was always invited by Mrs. Budden, whether Mr. Budden liked it or not, "if you'll tell me what is the meaning of *be*."

"Be?" said the prodigy, after a little hesitation—"an insect that gathers honey."

"No, dear," frowned Mrs. Budden; "B double E is the substantive."

"I don't think he knows much yet about *common* substantives," said the smirking gentleman, who thought this an admirable opportunity for letting off a joke. "It's clear he's not very well acquainted with *proper names*. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Gentlemen," called out Mr. Budden, from the end of the table, in a stentorian voice, and with a very important air, "will you have the goodness to charge your glasses? I have a toast to propose."

"Hear! hear!" cried the gentleman, passing the decanters. After they had made the round of the table, Mr. Budden proceeded—"Gentlemen; there is an individual present—"

"Hear! hear!" said the little man with red whiskers.

"*Pray* be quiet, Jones," remonstrated Budden.

"I say, gentlemen, there is an individual present," resumed the host, "in whose society, I am sure we must take great delight—and—and—the conversation of that individual must have afforded to every one present, the utmost pleasure." ["Thank Heaven, he does not mean me!" thought Minns, conscious that his diffidence and exclusiveness had prevented his saying above a dozen words since he entered the house.] "Gentlemen, I am but a humble individual myself, and I perhaps ought to apologise for allowing any individual feelings of friendship and affection for the person I allude to, to induce me to venture to propose the health of that person—a person that I am sure—that is to say, a person whose virtues must endear him to those who know him—and those who have not the pleasure of knowing him, cannot dislike him."

"Hear! hear!" said the company, in a tone of encouragement and approval.

"Gentlemen," continued Budden, "my cousin is a man who—who is a relation of my own." (Hear! hear!) Minns groaned audibly. "Who I am most happy to see here, and who, if he were not here, would certainly have deprived us of the great pleasure we all feel in seeing him. (Loud cries of hear!) Gentleman, I feel that I have already trespassed on your attention for too long a time. With every feeling—of—with every sentiment of—of—"

"Gratification"—suggested the friend of the family.

"—Of gratification, I beg to propose the health of Mr. Minns."

"Standing, gentlemen!" shouted the indefatigable little man with the whiskers—"and with the honors. Take your time from me, if you please. Hip! hip! hip! —Za!—Hip! hip! hip!—Za!—Hip! hip! —Za—a—a!"

All eyes were now fixed on the subject of the toast, who by gulping down port-wine at the imminent hazard of suffocation, endeavored to conceal his confusion. After as long a pause as decency would admit, he rose, but, as the newspapers sometimes say in their reports, "we regret that we were quite unable to give even the substance of the honorable gentleman's observations!" The words "present company, honor, present occasion," and "great happiness"—heard occasionally, and repeated at intervals, with a countenance expressive of the utmost confusion and misery, convinced the company that he was making an excellent speech; and, accordingly, on his resuming his seat, they cried "Bravo!" and manifested tumultuous applause. Jones, who, had been long watching his opportunity, then darted up.

"Budden," said he, "will you allow *me* to propose a toast?"

"Certainly," replied Budden, adding in undertone to Minns right across the table. "Devilish sharp fellow that: you'll be very much pleased with his speech. He talks equally well on any subject." Minns bowed, and Mr. Jones proceeded:

"It has on several occasions, in various instances, under many circumstances, and in different companies, fallen to my lot to propose a toast to those by whom, at the time, I have had the honor to be surrounded. I have sometimes, I will cheerfully own—for why should I deny it?—felt the overwhelming nature of the task I have undertaken, and my own utter incapability to do justice to the subject. If such have been my feelings, however, on former occasions, what must they be now—now—under the extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed (Hear! hear!) To describe my feelings accurately, would be impossible; but I cannot give you a better idea of them, gentlemen, than by referring to a circumstance which happens, oddly enough, to occur to my mind at the moment. On one occasion, when that truly great and illustrious man, Sheridan, was—"

Now there is no knowledge what new villany in the form of a joke would have been heaped on the grave of that very ill-used man, Mr. Sheridan, if the boy in drab had not at that moment entered the room in a breathless state, to report that, as it was a very wet night, the nine o'clock stage had come round, to know whether there was anybody going to town, as in that case, he (the nine o'clock) had room for one inside.

Mr. Minns started up, and, despite countless exclamations of surprise, and entreaties to stay, persisted in his determination to accept the vacant place. But the brown silk umbrella was nowhere to be found; and as the coachman couldn't wait, he drove back to the Swan, leaving word for Mr. Minns to "run down" and catch him. However, as it did not occur to Mr. Minns for some ten minutes or so, that he had left the brown silk umbrella with the ivory handle in the other coach, coming down and moreover, as he was by no means remarkable for speed, it is no matter of surprise that when he accomplished the feat of "running down" to the Swan, the coach—the last coach—had gone without him.

It was somewhere about three o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Augustus Minns knocked feebly at the street-door of his lodgings in Tavistock Street, cold, cross, and miserable. He made his will next morning, and his professional man informs us, in that strict confidence in which we inform the public, that neither the name of Mr. Octavius Budden, nor of Mrs. Amelia Budden, nor of Master Alexander Augustus Budden, appears therein.

The *Gulaxy* has a clever description of Sheridan's battle at Fisher's Hill, which contains this new historical anecdote, for truth of which Mr. James E. Fitts is authority:

"As evening approached, upon the day of the fight, Sheridan had entirely completed his dispositions, and had his army in hand to his entire satisfaction. His intention was not, however, to attack that night, probably esteeming it best to await the dawn of another morning; and he had withdrawn a little way to the rear, where headquarters had been hastily established, intending to rest a little, when a curious coincidence changed his plans, and sent him forward that night to victory. An aid rode up, with the announcement:

"General Crook sends his compliments, sir, and says he is in position. He'd like to have you know, sir, that his men are in capital spirits."

"Glad of it," said Sheridan, "tell him to stay where he is."

In less than three minutes up came another aid with another message:

"General Wrights compliments, General. He is ready to attack any minute, and the men are anxious for it. They were never in better spirits."

"Good again!" responded Sheridan. "Tell the General he will hear from me in good time."

"And hardly had he uttered the words when aid number three came up at a gallop."

"General Emory sends his compliments, General. He told me to say to you that the enemy has developed nothing but a weak picket on his left. The corps is in excellent spirits."

"Well, now, by George!" exclaimed Sheridan. "If the whole army is in such good trim and temper for the work, why delay it? We won't, as sure as my name's Phil Sheridan! You, sir," to the last aid, "ride back to General Emory rapidly, and tell him to attack at once vigorously with his whole force! Major, take the same order to General Wright. Captain, the same to Cook. Mount, gentlemen, mount. We'll have that hill before another hour."

"And we did."

A WITNESS.—A Yankee, having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he aid't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he; "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman rather "riled," and determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool, to Boston.

"Did you see him?" asked the Yankee.

"Well, of course I did. I was coming across, and the vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well I'm glad you saw him stranger 'cos I'm a witness that I did it. That was me!"

Advertisements.

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½ col.	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	45.00
1 col.	8.00	15.00	21.00	27.00	45.00	80.00

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

—October 1st, 1867.

The agricultural prospects of Virginia for the present year are unsettled. In the southwestern section, where very few negroes were owned, and where the white man himself guided the plough even before the war, the only thing needed is money. There is abundance to eat. The crops are plentiful, and, stock-raising is as profitable as in former times. A gentleman residing near Saltville tells me, that his region has fully recovered from the evils entailed by the war, and if the state government could become stable again, his neighbors would have nothing to complain of in comparing their present with their past condition. The saltworks at Saltville were fully restored shortly after Lee's surrender, and have been actively operated ever since. The eastern and middle sections of Virginia are in a less hopeful way. Farms are a drug in the market.

Those that are sold seldom bring more than enough to pay for the improvements on them. I saw a handsome farm of three hundred and seventy-three acres, on the Danville Railroad, two-thirds cleared, and not more than twenty miles from Richmond, which is offered for six thousand dollars. I am sure that the houses on it cost fully that sum. One can not but marvel that capital and emigration do not flow to Virginia instead of the far west. So it would were the people here less intolerant and bitter. A northerner who invests money in this state to-day cannot go amiss; but he must wait for better times and a more truely republican dominant class. A patient capitalist can spend money no better, at this moment, than to buy Virginia farms; and he can spend it no worse, if he proposes to live and die where he makes the investment.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga *Union* says that Mr. Wm. Staples, while digging recently in a salt lick on his farm, a few miles northeast of Kingston, Tenn., struck a solid limestone rock, about seven feet below the surface. He found in it a well, about eight inches in diameter, filled with very salt water. After the discovery of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations, and found to his surprise a line of salt kettles, or rather the remains of salt kettles. The kettles were of stoneware, made of the same materials as that used by the Indians for their house ware, such as plates, dishes, &c. The kettles were broken, but the curvature indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery is that these kettles were found at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground. Growing about them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

The Chicago charter election is a cause of comfort to the Democracy. They have chosen a Recorder and Clerk, the first by 910, and the last by 129 majority. Their highest vote is considerably less than they gave four years ago for McClellan, in spite of the enormous increase by naturalization. The Republican vote is of course much less than it was for Lincoln, but we imagine the silent voters are not all dead. The figures on Clerk and President are as follows:

	1868.	1864.
Republican	11,819	14,338
Democratic	11,936	12,691

Republican loss, 2,572; Democratic loss, 755. And out of this the Democrats have the audacity to claim a gain of five or six thousand.

HARD ON NASBY.—An honest Vermont Democrat, in conversation relative to the faults of the President, candidly admitted that of his greatest mistakes was the appointing of "that fool, Petroleum V. Nasby, his chaplain. He may know enough to keep a post office, but he wasn't fit for a spiritual adviser."

This reminds us of a like conversation we heard of as having occurred in Warren county, wherein a "deluded lamb" stated that "Nasby is a d——d fool, *if he is a Democrat*, to write such letters as he does. He might know they do more harm than good."

Odds and Ends.

"A woman is at the bottom of all mischief," said Joe. "Yes," said Frank, "and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me."

The following toast was given recently at an Irish Society's dinner at Cincinnati: "Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Raferty, an' may he live to ate the hen that scratches over his grave."

"Ma?" said the pride of a family who had seen seven summers, "do you know why our tom cat is like a poet?" Ma didn't. "Why," said the precious pet, "doesn't he go out moonlight nights, and invoke the *muse*."

"I wish I could prevail on neighbor Hinder to keep the Sabbath," said good old Mr. Jones. "I'll tell you how to do it!" exclaimed young Smith; "get somebody to lend it to him, and I'll be bound if he don't keep it. He never was known to return anything he borrowed."

"Lame!" sighed Mrs. Buddington; "here I have been suffering the bigness of death three mortal weeks. First I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was succeeded by a stoppage of the ventilator of the heart. This gave me an inflamation of the borax, and now I'm sick with the chloroform molbus. There is no blessing like health, especially when you are sick.

The Republican.
Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

The Next Governor.

There is already much interest manifested with reference to the next gubernatorial election. By a wise provision of the constitution, Governors of this state are not eligible to re-election within three years next after the expiration of their term. Governor Ward has filled the office with credit and ability, and has been a faithful guardian of the interests of the state and people, independent of the "ring," and while unflinchingly true to the principles of the party by which he was elected, has not been influenced by undue partisanship. There are many who would be glad to see him re-nominated, but as this is constitutionally impossible, a successor must be chosen.

We presume the Republican party fully appreciates the importance of electing a Governor of whose devotion to the fundamental principles of the great Republican party there can be no question. The dangerous length upon which the last legislative proceedings of the last legislature must be redeemed. It can be. Our defeat last fall was our fault, not our misfortune. With anything like proper effort and proper management the Republican party might have retained their ascendancy in the Senate, and have secured a good working majority in the Assembly. But the election was lost, and by its loss the difficulty of carrying the state this season is increased. On this, account shrewd and careful management is necessary. Every advantage must be used. The selection of candidates is a particularly important matter.

It is conceded that South Jersey has the right to select the next candidate. But it does not follow that the candidate should be from here. Locality is of little consequence. We want the best man, regardless of section. South Jersey has good men in abundance, who are every way worthy to fill the gubernatorial chair with credit to themselves, and honor to the state. But none of them seem to be ambitious for the honor. The contest for nomination of party is in the upper part of the state, it will be wise to look there for a candidate, if by so doing we can in any degree strengthen the feeble knees of the Republican party there.

The candidate must not only be a true and upright man in his private character and a consistent and determined Republican, but have a name that will inspire popular enthusiasm, able to command the full vote of the party, and willing to do his whole duty to insure success. In short we must have a man who will carry our flag to victory, and bear the honors, with name and character. Who shall he be, is now the important question.

It has not been our custom to declare in favor of particular candidates before the choice by the convention. But while our confidence in the ability of the convention to select a proper candidate is unabated, there are times when it is not only a privilege but a duty of a journalist, to discuss the claims and availability of the gentlemen from whom a choice must necessarily be made. Individually we have little preference. We are willing to support any true man who may be selected by the proper convention, and to do what we can to secure his election. We shall do so in the present instance. We expect to abide by the action of the Republican state convention, unless that action should be—which is not supposable—inconsistent with the established principles of the Republican party.

We notice that the Republican press of the state is nearly unanimous in favor of Cornelius Walsh of Newark, as the next candidate for the governorship. We believe the choice is well made, and we have no hesitation in saying we hope the selection thus indicated will be ratified by the convention. It this is done, we believe success will be insured. His nomination will be taken enthusiasm in North Jersey, and rouse the party there to do its whole duty. This done, the state is safe. In addition to what is to be gained by taking a man from the upper part of the state, Mr. Walsh has decided elements of strength. He is a working man, and in thorough sympathy with working people, and sincerely devoted to the interests of labor. He has possessed of abundant means, earned by the successful management of his business of trunk lock making, he has never turned his back upon his origin. In politics he has ever been a decided Radical Republican, and has unswerving faith in the establishment on this continent, of the larger liberty. Of his steady devotion to the principles of universal liberty and impartial justice, the principles on which our government is founded, there can be no doubt.

Being a man of extensive business experience and of marked executive ability, he is an eminent degree fitted for the duties of Governor. That his nomination would lead the party to harmonious and enthusiastic action is evident from the fact that his name is on everybody's lips, as the man for the position.—His high character for honor and integrity secures for him the confidence of the people.

We hope our friends will carefully consider this matter; take pains to inform themselves respecting his fitness for the position, and if they then feel as liberty to give him their support, will take energetic action in his favor. We believe his nomination to be of importance to the party.

The Democrats are urging for a political convention of soldiers, to aid in the defeat of President and the nomination of Hancock. It is announced officially that the soldiers who fought for the Confederacy will not be allowed to take part in the convention. This is cruel, and it is unjust, and we should think "unconstitutional," that those soldiers who fought for the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, should be excluded, and that the convention should be in the hands of those who fought against those principles. But the Democrat party does not stand on consistency.

Exit Theodorus.

Gen. Napier, commanding the British army in Abyssinia, has captured Magdala, the capital of that Kingdom, released the only Englishmen who were held there as hotages or prisoners, and King Theodorus, of whom we have heard so much of late, was killed, while bravely defending the citadel in which he had taken refuge. The British troops having thus successfully accomplished the objects of their expedition, have faced about toward the coast, and will be home again in a few months at most. The history of this brief war presents something of romantic interest.

King Theodorus was not born to a crown. Of humble parentage, he somehow succeeded in rising by successive steps to the Abyssinian throne. The tradition of the Kingdom requires that the sovereign shall be a lineal descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, but as that seems to have been a very fruitful stock, there has never been any difficulty about the genealogy. When he came into power, he committed a serious mistake, or rather, succumbed to eastern potentates, of establishing diplomatic relations with England. He wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria proposing an exchange of diplomatic agents. This unfortunately remained unanswered, possibly because it may be true, as hinted, that it also contained a pray ordition of marriage with the young widow of Prince Albert. The supposition is that this circumstance, together with a quarrel with Mr. Stern, a missionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had spoken disrespectfully of the King, and who had remonstrated against the flogging to death of two interpreters, roused the King's temper, and a year after having dispatched the unanswered letter, he sent an armed force to the missionary station, etc. ed the missionaries, and put them in chains. Negotiations were at once commenced for their release, and at one time they were ordered to be set free, but the order was suddenly revoked.

After exhausting all diplomatic resources to obtain from Theodorus the release of the captives, the English Government last year declared war against Abyssinia. The war was chiefly to be carried on with the troops native and European, which in India had become accustomed to the hot climate. Sir Robert Napier was made their commander in chief. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who had distinguished himself in the Sepoy war. The distance from the landing-place at Massowah, on the Gulf of Aden, to Magdala, the royal residence, is about three hundred miles. Over this Gen. Napier has passed slowly and painfully, but with, but resistance, until on the 10th of April, Good Friday, a collision occurred in front of Magdala, in which the Abyssinians were defeated and driven back into the city, with heavy loss. A truce followed, but Theodorus refusing to surrender the English prisoners, on the Monday following, all his preparations having been completed, Gen. Napier commenced an attack upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodorus was slain. A large number of his warriors were killed, large numbers of his captives, and the entire capital remained in the possession of the British forces. The loss of the British is killed and wounded was small. All the British captives, some 60 in number, were found in the city alive and well, and were set free.

It is beginning to be known abroad that Senator Yates is not what may be called a rector—"his temperance habits have drawn upon him severe criticism from the people of the state and the Republican press of the State has called upon him to resign. In reply he has written a long letter "to the people of Illinois," in which he acknowledged the truth of the charge, but positively declined to resign. He apologized for his bad conduct, said the statements concerning his habits were greatly exaggerated, and promised to reform and to do his duty hereafter free from the influence of his besetting sin. Yates is professedly a Republican, but his election was due to a split in a Republican, and is a Democrat, and is more effective when included in by Yates, than when by Sanlsbury, or the late McDougal. We hope to see the day when intoxicating drink will be a disqualification for office. It is not creditable to government or society that it is not now. Drunkards in office is a shame to the nation. There is now a suspicion in England that the new Premier was under the influence of strong drink during the special delivery of his speech in Parliament. It is admitted on all sides that if the suspicion against him is well founded, he must go out of office at once. "Keep sober or secede" ought to be the inflexible rule. No drunkard is fit for office.

The friends of Chief Justice Chase are evidently alarmed at the severe criticisms on his political course of late, and are endeavoring to lay the foundation of popularity the many seeming injustices he has have given so great offence to the many who have manifested for principles than for men. The explanations that have appeared are altogether unsatisfactory. They do not meet the case. Something besides explanation is necessary, to re-establish forfeited confidence. Mr. Chase, like every other public and prominent man of party high or low, will find that he has the respect and confidence of the party just so far only as he subserves the great principles of the party.

The Democrats are manifesting unusual hard interest this year. The contest there had been a recent decline in the price of whiskey. While it stands the Republicans in hand to keep a close lookout, for the last weapon their part is sure to invite a raid by the enemy, the previous usual activity is encouraging rather than otherwise, as beginning now, they are tolerably sure to have their friends in the field in the fall of November, and demoralized without liquor, is a body without a soul.

The *Tribune* says there is one point of resemblance between Johnson and the constitution, that is, when Mr. Wade goes into the White House the constitution will be carried out, and so will Mr. Johnson.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

Mr Editor.—As the coming fall State election will be one of great importance, the duty of every delegate to conventions of this state, to examine well, not only the intellectual fitness, but also the moral status of those who may present themselves as candidates for the various offices. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that men (too frequently) are selected because of their party devotion only, and not for their moral or intellectual character or mental ability.—Now we do not take the ground that men ought to hold office, merely on account of their moral standing, but we do say that moral character should be an essential qualification in connection with intellectual fitness. For while it is important on many grounds, that public officers be possessed of intellectual ability, of fine mental and social culture, it is more important that they have a moral sense and be guided by it. He who does not regard the will of God as the supreme motive of human actions, cannot see the true interests of the people. No intellectual ability can compensate for the absence of conscience, nor can faithfulness to party interests serve in lieu of that manliness and honesty in man. This train of thought arose from having seen the name of Cornelius Wyckoff of Newark proposed as a candidate for Governor. The best comment on this suggestion is an exhorbitant and dishonest Ring. This was done by the Democrats. If any considerable number of Democrats had opposed precaution it could not have been carried on. But the party went in for it, and all those were a few honorable men who lacked the principles of honest men, and were willing to join hands with the Democracy for corrupt purposes, and in fact spoken disrespectfully of the Ring, and who had remonstrated against the flogging of Women by constitution.

The remedy is with the people. Let them see that none but throughly honest men are taken up for office and honesty will prevail. It is not difficult to find men who are honest politicians, and who have managed to make very evident addition to their worldly estates during the years they have been in the legislature, and who are willing to pay his expenses without prudence and economy. It is needless to say that such legislators are dishonest men. The fact is self-evident. Yet some of these men have been reelected several times in succession. In such cases the people are responsible. If they send men they know to be dishonest, they must expect dishonest legislation, and that their interests will be sold out whenever their Representative gets his price.

We are aware that these remarks are not as yet applicable to Atlantic County. We hope they never will be. Republican party have been long men Blackman, Lake, Wolcoffer and Keim are men against whom no suspicion of corruption has ever come. We believe it is the set purpose of the Republicans of this county to select men of whose sterling honesty and integrity of principle there can be no doubt.

The best defense yet made of the President, was Mr. Groesbeck's speech on Saturday. It was pertinent and concise. It could not be strong, for Constitution has been violated, and he is in the wrong. It was a plea in mitigation. He gave as his opinion that it was not wise to resort to impeachment except in case of officers elected for life. He has a right to his opinion, but the Constitution recognizes the possible necessity of impeaching the President and provides for it. For one thing we are under obligations to Mr. Groesbeck. He admits that the President is guilty under the law, and says that he was wrong to remove Mr. Stanton. The Tenure of Office act provided that Stanton should remain in his office "during the term of the President by whom he was appointed," who was Abraham Lincoln, whose term ends March 4, 1869. Nomination to give Johnson the right to remove Mr. Stanton, Mr. Grimes, is forced to argue that Mr. Lincoln's term expired with his assassination. It is extreme argument for a lawyer, but there was one alternative only. He must take the position, or give up his case at once. If anything was needed to confirm the sincerity of the President, Mr. Groesbeck's speech has supplied that need.

Home at Home, for May, is one of the most valuable numbers of the Magazine yet issued. The stories by the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe" and the Countess de Gasparin are continued. There is an entertaining paper on the power of the voice, by Prof. Da Vero writes of Napoleon and St. *Boulogne*; G. P. R. gives us a glance at Spanish Dr. Schaff discusses learnedly of the Holy Land; the "Ultimate of the Mississippi" is described by Lieutenant Wheeler. Dr. Ray Palmer writes of Home and Woman; the Leper of the City of Aosta is a translation; the Jews in China is by the Rev. E. M. Gray, and Mr. Bedwell has an article on the Distinctions of Color. The Poetry is by Grace Webster Hinsdale, Mrs. Mulock Craik and Julia C. R. Dorr.

The Democrats would fain have the public believe that they are more liberal in giving office to men who fought for the Union than the Republicans. The facts do not warrant the assertion. In this county the Democrats have never given any office to a soldier, while the Republicans have given the only two offices that they have to give to men who have manifested for principles than for men. The explanations that have appeared are altogether unsatisfactory. They do not meet the case. Something besides explanation is necessary, to re-establish forfeited confidence. Mr. Chase, like every other public and prominent man of party high or low, will find that he has the respect and confidence of the party just so far only as he subserves the great principles of the party.

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The *Tribune* says there is one point of resemblance between Johnson and the constitution, that is, when Mr. Wade goes into the White House the constitution will be carried out, and so will Mr. Johnson.

We Jersymen think our legislators are bad enough. It does seem as though the last must have touched bottom. Nevertheless we are obliged to confess that we are well off compared with some of our neighbors. In New York the legislature has not yet adjourned, and they find ways to legislate various schemes that tend to increase the taxes of the state for purposes of doubtful benefit. We suppose there are not three legislatures in the United States more proverbially corrupt than those of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Our own legislature is the least so of the three, but "its reputation has a horrid smell."

The gambling lies somewhat at the door of the Republicans. As a party they have steadily opposed corruption. And yet when they have been in the majority, population has grown so because there have always been individuals in the party ready to unite with the Democratic majority for the adoption of whatever measures are necessary to the success of schemes of avarice and plunder. Such was the case in our legislature last year. The Republicans had a majority there, but for all this the incidental expenses have run up an exhorbitant and dishonest figure. This was done by the Democrats. If any considerable number of Democrats had opposed precaution it could not have been carried on. But the party went in for it, and all those were a few honorable men who lacked the principles of honest men, and were willing to join hands with the Democracy for corrupt purposes, and in fact spoken disrespectfully of the Ring, and who had remonstrated against the flogging of Women by constitution.

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The Democratic Dilemma.

We find in the Newark *Courier* an article from the New York *Citizen* which is well worth reading. The *Citizen* is a full length Democrat paper, and what it says is manly. We give the article entire and hope it will be read, especially by any of our friends who suppose the Democracy has a ghost of a chance of success in the next election.

The Democratic party is in an awkward position; one where it is regarded as a necessary evil of politics, foolish as it is, and contrary to the fact, as history shows it to be, responsible for all the corruption of the last six years insures utter ruin. The organization happens to be composed of conflicting and antagonistic elements; a large portion of it consists of actual, positive, unreconstructed and irrepentible power men, sub-sidiaries, wan-shirkers of civilization, members of the South, and banks at its feet; men who would rather be kicked by a Southern man than kissed by a Northern woman. These are very good baits for their representatives, their party organs, and such as Mr. Pendleton will have him and no one else, and actually despise and repudiate (very sincerely, no doubt) all such men as Chase, Sumner, and Stevens. They are resolute and vindictive. They have captured the party machinery to their favorite, and have given him a long start in advance of all other candidates. But, unfortunately, there are other Democrats, numerous and equally determined and united in the large and influential class of War Democrats, men who have fought for the free soil front," have borne arms in the good cause, are hard against the admission of slavery, voices and their wishes, their hands or their hearts. These have affiliation with the Democratic portion, with the adoption of Federal power in many respects to the right of self-government, with the principle of independence and equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the national government, the Constitution recognizes the expense and direct taxation, and abides all, with respect for the Constitution.

Of the former class of slavery, planters of Southern greatness, the La Crosse *Democrat*, edited by Brick Pomeroy, is the representative. It is a Democratic paper, and believes that the honest mechanics and farmers have abandoned the Democratic party. The *Citizen* is the exponent. Now one side or the other of these conflicting elements has to be conciliated, and as they are about equally supposed, the only question remains as to which it shall be that is to dictate the policy and give the national candidate to the party. We say, distinctly, positively, and unreservedly, that it is the last of the Medes and Persians, that never will those for whom we speak, *help directly or indirectly, by nomination or vote, to place the control of the party in the other supporters and influential Northern, George H. Pendleton.* Until matter comes up, Mr. Pendleton, that it will not only double the crop, but, what is more to the point, make twice as much.

This makes it by far the cheapest and most profitable manure to market.

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A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.

23-2m

20,000 FEET

Yellow Pine Scantling.

Of Sizes to suit.

For sale Cheap, at the Lumber Yard of

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Cooper Street Wharf,

5m21-ly Camden, N. J.

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1000 Men and Women to act as canvassers for a series of

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

Five Beautiful Steel Engravings. Engraved from scenes in Paris by the most eminent Italian artists. Size of plate 22 by 28.

"The lithography is in the highest style of the art, and in each scene has rarely been equaled, and never surpassed."

These pentcills have received unqualified praise from the most eminent critics and prominent newspapers of the country, and they should adorn every home in the land.

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4t May 30 46 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

100,000 FEET

WHITE PINE BOARDS.

At $22 50 per thousand.

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5m21-ly Camden, N. J.

WONDERFUL LAMONTE CORROLLIA Grows Whiskers on the Smoothest face, or hair on the smooth face of a lady or gentleman in a brief while remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and leave a clear, healthy, beautiful skin. It is not a dye, but a Stimulant. Never known to fail. Price by mail 50 cents.

Address REEVES & CO.,
78 Nassau St., New York.

9-3t.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (Postage free) to any person who desires it, this simple recipe, for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. Persons desirous of benefit the afflicted and the improvement of sufferer will do well to address with stamp, stating this paper, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
23-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

DENNISON'S PATENT TAGS AND SHIPPING CARDS,

printed to order, at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Hammonton N. J.

☞ Orders solicited.

"The Great Pin Worm Remedy"—These troublesome and dangerous pests, pin worms, and other worms, are safely and thoroughly expelled by Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. This Pin Worm Syrup, without injury to the health of the most delicate child, will destroy and expel pin worms, guaranteed to cure. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors. 23-4m

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Spruce Frame Stuff,

Of various sizes and lengths.

For sale Cheap at the Lumber Yard of

JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf

5m21-ly Camden, N. J.

"Buy me and I'll do your work."—Tim Rip Van Winkle's Patent Self-Adjusting Clothes Pin. Cost only a trifle. Saves its cost in one week. Agents wanted. Sample by mail, 25 cts. Address, Tim Rip Van Winkle, Box 5506, Boston, Mass. 23-4m

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail Road.

Monday, May 4th, 1868.

DOWN TRAINS.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	7 00	1 00	5 00
Cooper's Point,	7 45	1 30	5 30
Camden Depot,	8 00	4 30	6 00
Ashland,			10 15
Cross Keys,	8 15		10 25
Berlin,	8 23		10 34
Braddock's,	8 26		10 42
Waterford,	8 31	4 36	11 21
Spring Garden,	8 36	4 41	11 31
Winslow,	8 45	5 52	11 42
Hammonton,	9 11	6 01	12 03
Atco,	9 33	6 21	12 25
Elwood,	9 53	6 41	12 46
Dennis,	9 58	6 51	12 51
Pomona,	10 07	6 59	1 26
Absecon,	10 15	7 07	1 34
Atlantic, arrive,	10 25	7 23	1 48

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Atlantic,	4 20	9 30	11 45
Absecon,	4 30	9 40	11 57
Pomona,	4 38	9 47	12 05
Dennis,	4 47	9 56	1 00
Elwood,	5 26	10 36	1 29
Hammonton,	5 46	10 56	1 49
Winslow,	5 52	11 21	2 17
Spring Garden,	6 05	11 32	2 27
Waterford,	6 11	7 40	2 43
Braddock's,	6 16	7 45	2 48
Berlin,	6 18	7 50	2 55
Cross Keys,	6 26	7 58	3 07
Ashland,			3 15
Camden Depot,	6 54	8 30	3 45
Cooper's Point,	7 21	8 46	4 28
Vine street, P. O.	7 35	8 55	4 40

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Cooper's Point, 10 30 A. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield, 7 15 A. M. and 2 15 P. M.

☞ Passing points indicated by large figures.

Legal Notices.

Atlantic Circuit Court—In Equity.

To Wm. Hastings, and Martha his wife:

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Atlantic County Circuit Court, made the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Jacob Shoemaker is complainant and you are defendants you are required to take and sell all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant in said cause had on the day of the date of said complainant's mortgage, in and to the following described lands, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs in said complainant's mortgage, and to make return of your proceedings herein, on or before the Thirteenth day of June, next, at my office in Hammonton, in said county, and state, the said mortgage bearing date the 1st day of April, 1867, and recorded in Atlantic County Mortgage Book, page 1, &c., the said premises being situate in said county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, dated October 19th, A. D. 1867.

J. E. P. ADBOTT, sole of county.

Dated April 27, 1868. 29-4t

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT, Trenton, Dec. 31, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the stockholders of the "Hudson City Bank," Hoboken, New Jersey, must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, which is the time appointed by the Commissioner of Banks for redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD EVINS,
State Treasurer.

State of New Jersey.

TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT, Trenton, Nov. 21, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "Highland Bank," Hudson City, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, which is the time appointed by the Commissioner of Banks for redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD EVINS,
State Treasurer.

16-4t

Legal Notices.

SALE FOR TAXES.

The following list of taxes for the year 1867, having been returned to the township committee of the township of Mullica Hill, by the Collector of Atlantic County, New Jersey, as delinquent according to the requirements of "an act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Mullica Hill, in the county of Atlantic," the aforesaid notice, upon which the same were assessed, (or so much of each lot as may be sufficient to satisfy the said taxes) will be sold at public Vendue on

TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1868,

at the HOUSE OF BODY WILSON, at ELWOOD, ATLANTIC, in said township. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the township committee.

A. M. CURR, Town Clerk.

Dated Elwood April 21st 1868.

Allen, Jonathan	$14 21
Bird, Wm (Estate of)	23 09
Brown, Peter	21 01
Butterwell, John	21 01
Bates (R. Farms)	1 26
Barclay, R (Estate of)	1126 95
Capp, Henry	11 13
Capp, Christopher	11 13
Carlson, James D	7 10
Clark, John	7 10
Cooper, Isaac	10 65
Collect, John	7 10
Egg Harbor Association	91 34
Fox, Erastus	3 55
Fisher, James S.	3 55
Grace, Samuel	19 38
Forest, Samuel	7 10
Hewitt, H. J.	7 10
Hick, Henry	7 10
Hamlin, John	7 55
Hedges, Charles	7 10
Hansey, Henry	7 10
Hedges, Joseph	7 10
Hahn, John	22 69
Hedges, John	14 20
Hill, Wm T.	7 10
Hall, Marshall	7 10
Jagg, W.	3 55
Johnson, Thomas	10 65
Kohler, Joseph (Sublease)	14 21
Kuebler, Jacob	10 65
Kuebler, William	7 10
Lancaster, E. M.	14 20
Lennox, Alexander	7 10
Miller, Geo W.	35 56
Mathis, Charles	7 10
McAuley, David	3 55
Mathis, William	7 10
Mesterlein, Fred	17 76
Mason, Geo.	10 65
Mason, C. H.	21 31
Mills, F. W.	24 87
Mason, James	7 10
Michael, Jos. H.	7 10
Mason, Wm	7 10
Marsh, Wm Senior	7 10
Mathis, Wm Junior	7 10
Plum, John S.	7 10
Plum, Benjamin	7 10
Patrick, Isaac	8 86
Rehman, Thomas	7 10
Reeves, John L.	5 55
Reeves, Joseph	5 55
Rawlins, Sallie	3 55
Stelle, Joseph	7 10
Smith, William	15 10
Scimer, Chas.	7 61
Smith, Charles (Estate)	43 34
Steelman, J.	7 10
Seary, Thomas	7 10
Stillwagon, Thomas	14 21
Stillwagon, Jacob	7 10
Sinclair, Thomas	17 76
Stillwagon, Chas.	7 10
Thackara, J. W.	4 55
Tomlin, Richard P.	7 10
Tomlin, Gabriel P.	7 10
Wallis, Levin	7 97
Wesley, David	7 10
Walker, John	7 10
Lewis, Thomas	7 10
Wm. Isaac	7 55
Wolcott, Jos.	7 10

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT IN DISTRICT NO. 5, EGG HARBOR.

Butterfield, John	1 82
Kohler, Joseph	1 39
Stillwagon, C. (Heavy)	1 39
Egg Harbor Association	104 30
Gennin, John	1 82
Gennin, Jos.	1 82
Hahn, John	8 66
Hedges, Wm.	1 82
Miller, James	21 70
Couple of indepedents and squatters	7 10
Polsom, Lorenzo	1 24
Reeves, Joseph	1 24
Rehlmann, Thomas	1 24
Smith, Charles (Estate)	1 24
Scimer, Chas	46
Wallis, Levin	1 24
Wisman, John	62

I hereby certify that the above list of delinquent taxes returned by the collector to the committee of the township of Mullica, on the Eleventh day of March, 1868, by R. B. Anderson, collector, and verified by his affidavit, according to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "an act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Mullica Hill, in the county of Atlantic," the aforesaid notice, upon which the same were assessed, (or so much of each lot as may be sufficient to satisfy the said taxes) will be sold at public Vendue on

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Lennox, Alexander	14 20
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Mathis, William	7 10
Mesterlein, Fred	17 76
Mason, Geo.	10 65
Mason, C. H.	21 31
Mills, F. W.	24 87
Mason, James	7 10
Michael, Jos. H.	7 10
Mason, Wm	7 10
Marsh, Wm Senior	7 10
Mathis, Wm Junior	7 10
Plum, John S.	7 10
Plum, Benjamin	7 10
Patrick, Isaac	8 86
Rehman, Thomas	7 10
Reeves, John L.	5 55
Reeves, Joseph	5 55
Rawlins, Sallie	3 55
Stelle, Joseph	7 10
Smith, William	15 10
Scimer, Chas.	7 61
Smith, Charles (Estate)	43 34
Steelman, J.	7 10
Seary, Thomas	7 10
Stillwagon, Thomas	14 21
Stillwagon, Jacob	7 10
Sinclair, Thomas	17 76
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Wesley, David	7 10
Walker, John	7 10
Lewis, Thomas	7 10
Wm. Isaac	7 55
Wolcott, Jos.	7 10

SHERIFF'S ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property seized as the property of Jesse S. Richard, and taken in execution at the suit of Dil P. Case, adjourned from April 11th inst., at Two o'clock, P. M., at the hotel of Louis Kimball, Egg Harbor City, will take place on Monday the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. H. CAVLEER, Sheriff.

April 25th, 1868.

SHERIFF'S ADJOURNED SALE.

The property seized as the property of Jesse Hacke, and taken in execution at the suit of the State of New Jersey, adjourned from April 1st, will take place on Saturday the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. H. CAVLEER, Sheriff.

April 16, 1868.

SUPREME COURT OF N. J.

Josiah Hay, vs. Peter Spikell and Theodor W. Stauffer, trading as Spikell & Stauffer, Ex. Ca. Attachment. Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment in the above cause, issued from Court returnable, July 31st 1867, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels of Peter Spikell and Theodor W. Stauffer trading as Spikell & Stauffer, in the county of Atlantic, Ely, in a plea of trespass on the case upon promises for two thousand dollars. Which writ has been duly served by the sheriff of said county of Atlantic.

CHAS. S. SMITH, Clerk Supreme Court.
JAMES H. GRAVES, Att'y of Plaintiff.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To PHILANDO C. LANGDON and MARSHALL R. HOWELL.

By virtue of an order of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein the City National Bank of Philadelphia is complainant, and Langdon and you and others are defendants, you are required, to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint filed in said Chancery, or the same will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Michael Lamb, and Mary, his wife, to Charles Stewart, trustee, on lands in the Town of Hammonton in said County of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, of Atlantic, New Jersey, dated October 1st, A. D. 1865, and to which Mary C. Langdon and Marshall R. Howell are made defendants because you hold an interest in said lands.

JNO. C. TEN EYCK, Solr. of Complainant.
Mount Holly, N. J.

Dated, *March 30, A. D., 1868.* 14-6w $12 00

State of New Jersey.

Treasury office, Bank Department,
Trenton, November 21, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "Hudson River Bank," Hoboken, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof which is the time appointed by the Commissioner of Banks for redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD EVINS,
State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, Dec. 31, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "Bergen Bank," Hudson City, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, which is the time appointed by the Commissioner of Banks for redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD EVINS,
State Treasurer.

16-4t

The Republican.

Saturday, May 2d, 1868.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The South Jersey Republican has more than double the bona-fide circulation of any other paper in this section.

Local and Otherwise.

A special meeting of the Managers of the Atlantic county Bible Society, will be held at the M. E. Church, Absecon, on Monday the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and deciding upon a proposal to employ an agent to supply the county with Bibles.

Oak Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., Tuesday, Sec.

—English's Needles, stuck like pins; a superior article, for sale at A. G. Clark's.

—A new time table goes into effect on Monday next. The Atlantic accommodation will be put on, in place of the freight with passenger car, so that we shall have three trains each way daily—two passenger and freight with passenger car, making three trains each way. The trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, as follows: Mail 7.30, P. M. Accommodation 4.15, A. M. Atlantic accommodation 4.15, P. M. Returning leave Atlantic—Accommodation, 5.50, A. M., Freight 11.43, A. M., Mail 4.20, P. M. Stop time table.

—*Mr. Editor.*—Will not some of the managers of our fruit-growers of your town, give us through your paper, a list of some of the best varieties of peach, pear, apple and cherry for cultivation here? Many of our fruit-growers are from other states and wish to grow fruit enough for domestic use, are at a loss as to the best kinds to select. Some light on the subject will be thankfully received by a large number of your readers, who are willing to write on this and other subjects connected with their business, that would be of great value to them, if they only knew it.

AMATEUR.

—Just arrived, a nice assortment of Spring and summer Dress Goods at A. G.

Real Estate.

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*; warranty deeds, clear of all incumbrance, issued 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 commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon and the same night, or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and-a-half mile 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 cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the *best stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—*Good schools* with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. *Mills* convenient.

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

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

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

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

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

☞ *All letters answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26tf

Real Estate.

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE,

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

on Camden & Atlantic Rail-Road,

IN ONE BODY.

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

E. WRIGHT,
Elwood,
Atlantic Co., N. J.

☞ Also many thousand acres of Cranberry lands. Circulars or other information cheerfully forwarded.

ALL Business in Real Estate belonging to Stephen Colwell in the Weymouth tract, will be executed by,

E. WRIGHT,
29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS!

CONSULT YOUR TRUE INTEREST. GET YOUR WOOL MANUFACTURED INTO WOOL, RELIABLE WEARING APPAREL.

You will find, upon examination, the following rates:

Cassimere,	50 cents per yard.
Satinet,	45 cents per yard.
Flannel,	50 cents per yard.
Blankets,	$1 per pair.
Stocking Yarn,	50 cents per lb.
Carpet Yarn,	45 cents per lb.

Always looking for the best wool at the highest price in cash, or in exchange for goods at the Western Manufacturing Company.

ROBERT BURTON, President.
C. S. BURTON, Treasurer.
S. FITHIAN, Secretary.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAST LAKE BRIDGETON, N. J.

DANIEL PITMAN, Atlantic County.
DAVID GOFF, East Creek.
E. F. WESTCOTT, Townsends Inlet.

270,000 FEET

White Pine Flooring;

For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, JR. & CO.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

Millville, N. J.

For the purpose of insuring

Vessels, Cargoes, &c., Against Marine Losses,

DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS,

Household Furniture, Merchandise, and other property,

Against loss or damage by fire.

It being conducted on the same plan and principle as the Cumberland Mutual, which has proved the most economical company in existence for the insured.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. Moore, May's Landing; John M. Moore, Fishersville; Leaman Blew, Bridgeton; Seth Bowen, Mauricetown; Nathaniel Stratton, Millville; Furman L. Mulford, do.; Isaac B. Mulford, do.; John L. Sharp, do.; Francis Reeves, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.
SAMUEL F. FRIES, Sec'y.
FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treas.

Application for insurance can be made to any of the following agents and surveyors:

Wm. Moore, Jr., May's Landing.
Lowe & Sickler, 112 Federal st., Camden.
Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield.
Walter K. Thomas, Williamstown
Henry W. Doughty, Moorestown.
4a10-1y

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILLS.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia Euralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than *two or three pills.*

No other form of Neuralgia or nervous Disease has failed to yield to this WONDERFUL MEDICINAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, of many years standing, affecting the entire system, it will in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always afford the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with *perfect safety.*

It has long been in constant use by many of our most Eminent Physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price of postage.

One package, $1.00 postage 6 cts.
Six packages, 5 00 " 27 "
Twelve " 9.00 " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

Turner & Co., Sole Propr'rs.
167 *Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.*
y 34

FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY DONE, BY

Snow & Cordery

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

STONE PUMPS. Pure water, no fixtures to freeze. And considered the best where ever introduced.

For sale by,

WM. A. ELVINS,
2a50 Hammonton, N. J.

Fertilizers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of their

IMPROVED

Super Phosphate of Lime.

Also, the

AMMONIATED

FERTILIZER.

PURE GROUND BONE,

At Lowest Market Rates.

Peruvian Guano.

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

SUPER PHOSPHATE, in Bags, 200 lbs. each, Price **$30** per **2000** lbs.

Ammoniated FERTILIZER in bags, 150 lbs each, Price **$35** per **2000** lbs.

A Discount to Dealers on above Prices.

Agricultural Works, Beach and Plum Streets. Offices and Stores, 41 S. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Av.

DEALERS IN OILS, CANDLES, AND

General Commission Merchants,

25.37 PHILADELPHIA.

Complete Manure,

Manufactured by

HENRY BOWER,

PHILADELPHIA,

FROM SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

PACKED IN BAGS 175 LBS. EACH.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Grass, Cotton, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat at this time, freely attest its virtues.

It is highly recommended by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
(Sole Agents)
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
70 South Street,
3x22-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

TO FARMERS!

Pacific Guano Company's

SOLUBLE

PACIFIC GUANO

The attention of Farmers and other consumers of Fertilizers is invited to this Guano, as worthy of their especial notice. Its use for several years in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States, for all crops, has given its a standard character for excellence unequaled by any other. It possesses all the quickness of Peruvian Guano, with permanent qualities not found in that article. 250 lbs of this guano are found more than equal to 300 lbs of the best Super-phosphates. It *ripens* the crop from *five to seven days* earlier than the *phosphates*, which fact alone gives it incalculable advantages.—For sale by

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
Gen'l Agt. for Pacific Guano Co.,
31.36 38 So. Delaware Ave., Phil'a

BAUGH'S

Commercial Manures.

☞ We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present spring season:

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

Price, **$36** per **2000** lbs.

BAUGH'S

Chicago Bone Fertilizer.

Price, **$46** per **2000** lbs.

BAUGH'S

CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE

Price, **$50** per **2000** lbs.

This well known and popular trade-mark will be found on every package of the above manures.

TRADE MARK

The high estimation in which BAUGH'S BONE MANURES have been held, during the fourteen years past, we shall fully sustain in the future. Having now the entire control of the great resources of Chicago, for furnishing Ammonia and Phosphate yielding material, viz:—Bones, Dried Flesh, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.

BAUGH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Chicago.

JOHN RALSTON & CO.,
Gen'l Agents, New York.

GEORGE W. KIRKE & CO.
Gen'l Agents, Boston.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Wholesale Agent BALTIMORE.

For all information respecting the above Manures, address either of the above houses.
4a30-1y

New York Advertisements.

LEWIS & CO.'S
ILLUSTRATED

Monthly Family Journal,

FOR THE MILLION!

Thousands of families in the city and country, have long felt the want of an Illustrated Family Journal, at a reasonable price, and equal to any on this continent. To this end, we have engaged good artists. The literary department will be one of the features of the paper, and we shall publish from time to time, original Tales, Sketches, &c., by the leading writers of the country.

THIS IS NO LOTTERY.

But we offer as an inducement to those who subscribe, and will help push forward to a successful issue, a a cheap and valuable Illustrated Family Journal, and *large number of premiums.* Subscribers will not have to wait to know if they have a premium. There will be 2,315 premiums distributed to the subscribers. The paper will be well worth the dollar, for the year. A book has been prepared for subscribers, with the numbers from 1 to 100,000, and the premiums are equally distributed through the one hundred thousand numbers.

If there should be one thousand names received on the same day and date, the letters will be opened regularly as they come to hand, and marked on the book in regular rotation as opened, so that there will be a fair distribution of the premiums. We shall publish the names of the persons that are entitled to the premiums, in the *New York Monthly Illustrated,* and in the city and country papers.

The following Premiums will be Distributed:

10 Cash Premiums of $500 each,	- -	$5,000
5 " " 200 "	- -	1,000
10 " " 100 "	- - -	1,000
20 " " 50 "	- - -	1,000
40 " " 25 "	- - -	1,000
80 " " 10 "	- - -	800
50 Gold Watches, (Am. Wh Co.) $50 each,		2,500
50 Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Mach. 60 "		3,000
50 Howe's Sewing Machines, - 60 "		3,000
2000 Premiums of $1 each, - - -	- -	2,000

Terms to Subscribers.

1 copy, one year, with one subscription,	$1.00
5 copies, " " " five "	5.00
20 " " " twenty "	20.00

Persons getting up clubs will be entitled to premiums, as above.

Address, LEWIS & CO., 41 Mercer St., New York, Box 3391.

Write the address plain, giving township, county and State. Money by draft, Post office order, registered letter, or express, may be sent at our risk.

REFERENCES.

Levi Stockwell, Treasurer of the Howe Sewing Machine Co., 699 Broadway, New York.

Edward P. Hatch, Secretary of the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Co., 508 Broadway, New York. 28.40.

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Canvass Roofing,

An excellent substitute for

TIN, SLATE or SHINGLE ROOFING,

And at Less Cost.

Manufactured by saturating cotton canvass with the indestructible Mica Cement.

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For Tin Roofs, for Shingle Roofs. A sure cure

FOR LEAKY ROOFS OF ALL KINDS

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An immense amount of property bought at government sales, consisting chiefly of

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Grain Bags, 12 oz Duck, 2 to 3 Bushel $6 to $10 per dozen, also full assortment of Seamless Bags.

Small order by Express, C. O. D.

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The only Machine so perfected that entire satisfaction is guaranteed or the money refunded.

Where we have no Agent a reliable Machine will be sold at a very low price, and a Local Agent appointed on the most favorable terms.

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WITHOUT BOILING, OR WASHBOARD,

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The attention of the public is particularly requested to the importance of this invention, for the following reasons: There are *no Acids* used. It differences with boiling and the washboard, as it requires but light rubbing. It saves one third the soap. There is no possibility of *injury* to the Clothes. Printers' Ink, Couch Grease, or dirt and grease of any kind, can be removed without the slightest injury to prints or textures; and the most delicate person can accomplish a day's washing in an incredibly short space of time, cleaner than by boiling. When the clothes are bleached by drying in the sun, there is no necessity for blueing. Prints, Muslins, Laces, &c., are washed beautifully by this process; also, cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, Jewelry, &c. Ask your grocer for it, or write to R. R. SALMON, 13 Moore St., N. Y. 25.9m

PAINTS for FARMERS and others.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or fifteen years; it is of a light brown or chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Carmakers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and ships' bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) Four coats (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls., the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for year to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade-mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL PIDWELL, 251 Pearl Street, N. Y.
7

Philadelphia Advertisements.

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EXTENSION LADDER PATENT

EACH LADDER

CAN BE USED IN ALL THE FORMS

SHOWN IN BOTH CUTS.

THE LADDER

Is readily Lengthened or Shotened, Self-supporting, Easily Transported, Convertible into a Step-Ladder or Scaffold.

IT IS USEFUL TO

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PRICE LIST.

20 feet, 3 sections, (each 6½ feet.) Light weight for House-Keepers. Extended length about 18 feet.	**$9.00**
20 feet, extra weight,	**10.00**
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40 feet, 4 sections, (one 12, two 10, and one 8 feet long). Extended length about 37 feet.	**21.00**

☞ *Other Sizes in proportion.*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Single ladders forwarded, freight prepaid, to nearest Station on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to canvass and sell. Also, wanted, energetic, reliable, capable men, to travel and establish county Agents. For Circular and Terms address

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CABINET ORGANS.

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MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Warerooms of

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AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WALL PAPERS,

New and Elegant Styles for Parlors, Halls, etc., Wholesale and Retail,

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BANKRUPT STOCK.

3800 yards Plaid Mohair, at 25 cents—worth 44. Heavy Balmoral Skirts, only $1 00.

☞ CALL SOON AND SECURE THEM. ☜

HENRY ALBERTSON & BRO.
No. 26 South Second street,
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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS'S "OWN MAKE"

AND

"KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and cheapest low priced hoop skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1,00; 30 springs, $1,20 and 40 springs, $1,15. Plain skirts, 6 tapes, 20 spring, 80 cents; 22 springs 95 cents; 30 springs, $1,15; and 35 springs, $1, 25. Warranted in every respect.

"Our own Make" of "Union Skirts," eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2,00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first-class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our own make of "Champion Skirts" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metallic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at retail at the Manf'ctry, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, **628** Arch Street, (Between 6th and 7th, sts., Philadelphia.)

WM. T. HOPKINS,
30 6a13

Miscellaneous.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

Auspicium melioris ævi. Bona fide Quid pro quo.

The subscriber offers to farmers throughout the county, the

Egyptian Corn,

which upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs by sealed measure, 65 pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown upon one stock, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in stalk or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State.

I give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect what I represent it to be; and, further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn.—Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS.

In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to $1.50 per package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a copy gratis. Fifteen packages for $10; fifty packages for $20; one hundred packages for $30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from 20 to 30 acres; also directions for planting and cultivating. Address

F. E. G. LINDSAY,
Ed. and Prop'r "Itinerant Cornucopia."
Box, 75; Abington, Va.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

F. E. G. Lindsay, of Abington, Va., has the genuine "Egyptian Corn" which a great many farmers are delighted with. This is a new corn to this country, and has many merits that do not appertain to other breadstuffs. It will ripen as far north as Boston, even when planted by the last of July. On rich land, it will yield 150 bushels to the acre, and weighs 65½ pounds to the bushel, and for domestic use it is unparalleled. It resembles flour, and contains 65 per cent. of nutriment matter. In the South two crops a year can be sown. A package can be had of Lindsey for $1.50.—*Washington Constitutional Union.*

INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, Va., having examined some Egyptian corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby certify that some of the stalks produced thirty four spikes; the longest spike we noticed measured 10½ inches in length, and 6½ inches around.

This corn, likewise grew in the form of a tree, and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Barren's New P. O., Va.

CAPT. T. M. COBBLE,
Craig's Mills.

CAPT. J. C STANFIELD,
Holston.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington county, Va.; men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question, enjoying an eminent moral social, and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
P. M. at Craig's Mills P. O., Va.,
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Ex-Sheriff of Washington Co., Va.
JERIEL D. LINDER,
Acting Justice of the Peace.

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn," heretofore advertised in our paper. The ear is about the size of Indian maize, and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate, stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

EGYPTIAN CORN.

In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri. Try it.—*Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, November 29, 1866.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Mr. Lindsey's Egyptian Corn. Mr. Lindsey refers the farmers of this section of the State to Judge J. W. Stevens, of this place. We hope that our farmers will send for a few hundred packages, and give it a trial. We are opposed to risking money on Yankee tricks, but in this instance we have every reason to believe that the Egyptian Corn is just what it is represented to be by Mr. Lindsey.—*Union, Rienzi, Miss., Feb. 23 1867.*

EGYPTION CORN.

Several months since we informed our readers of the prolific qualities of the Egyptian Corn. It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country. To think that an acre of land can yield 150 bushels of good corn, and particularly when two crops can be gathered in a year, seems to be so exaggerated that it requires the many endorsements of the Press in general, and the best and most reliable men in Virginia to give it full effect.

We have received some of the corn from Mr. Lindsey. The sample is a beautiful one.—*Times, Natchitoches, Miss., Dec. 21, 1857.*

JOB PRINTING

Having lately obtained one of the Best Styles

IMPROVED POWER JOB PRESSES,

and added to our assortment of JOB TYPE, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plain & Ornamental Printing,

In the BEST OF STYLE and at SHORT NOTICE. We are prepared to print in the best manner,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BILLS OF FARE, PLAIN *and* FANCY CARDS, &c., &c.

Printing in Colors Neatly Executed.

☞ The patronage of the county and vicinity is solicited.

Snow & Cordery,
South Jersey Job Printing Office,
HAMMONTON, N. J

July 15, 1867.

80,000 FEET

Virginia-Pine Flooring,

For sale at the Lumber Yard of

JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
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BOOK AGENTS WANTED

for the new book,

"Men of our Times"

or Leading Patriots of the Day. An elegant octavo volume, richly illustrated with 18 beautiful Steel Engravings, and a portrait of the author,

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Agents say it is the best, and *sells the quickest of any book they ever sold.* Some are taking 200 orders per week. It will out-sell "*Uncle Tom's Cabin.*" We employ no general agents, but pay *extra* commission. Old agents will appreciate this item. Send for circulars giving full particulars. Address

30.39 J. D. DENISON, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED!

1000 Men and Women to act as canvassers for a series of

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

Five Beautiful Ideal American Views, engraved on *stone* in Paris by the most eminent Lithographers in the world.

The lithography is in the highest style of the art, and is such as has rarely been equaled, and cannot be excelled.

These portraits have received unqualified praise from the most eminent critics and prominent newspapers of the country, and they should adorn every household in the land.

For particulars and descriptive circular, address, L. P. ROBINSON,
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Literary.

$100.

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CANVASSERS FOR THE

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WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Special and Splendid Premiums.

☞ $100, in Greenbacks will be given in addition to all other premiums to the person who will send the largest club or the greatest number of annual subscribers, with the money, to the

NORTHERN MONTHLY.

It is the CHEAPEST AND BEST Magazine published in this country!—Over 1300 pages of CHOICE READING in the past year, for $3,00!

☞ With its May number the NORTHERN MONTHLY will have commenced its third volume, and the second year of its history. How well it has represented the people, or to what extent it has been a *New Jersey Magazine* shall be the province of our readers and not of ourselves to determine.

In the first year there has been sketched in its pages the lives of nine distinguished Jerseymen; eight able and instructive articles upon the cities and industrial interests of our States have been furnished; sixty-five distinct papers by gifted Jersey men and women have graced the pages of the NORTHERN MONTHLY, and an amount of valuable information furnished in regard to our State, not only at home but to its readers throughout the United States, that cannot fail to produce a lasting and beneficial effect everywhere.

In entering hopefully upon our new year, we cannot suppress a claim upon all good Jerseymen, especially the friends of literature, for support. We have waited patiently until all such should learn the value of this HOME LITERATURE, and select it spontaneously in preference to that which is no better, and produced elsewhere.

For the NORTHERN MONTHLY in its second year, we promise a Magazine certainly not less worthy of patronage than it has been in the past.

Nearly one thousand publications in various parts of our country have hailed each number of our Magazine with increasing interest. In almost all sections the NORTHERN MONTHLY is called

"The Leading Magazine of America."

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY.—The present number of the NORTHERN MONTHLY is the most deeply interesting one that has yet been published. There is not an article in it but will well repay a careful perusal, while a number of them are positively brilliant—better than we usually find in *Harper's* or in the *Atlantic.* The leading monthly of America may now be named as the NORTHERN, and yet, strange as it may seem, it is one of the youngest candidates for public favor. But such is one of the literary wonders wrought by the mutations of time. The place formerly held by old publications is being rapidly usurped, new writers full of vigor, fresh from the conflicts with men and the world, have entered the literary field, determined to bind their brows with the laurel-wreaths of fame.—They draw from sweet and heretofore unknown springs; they have life and enterprise, and have not been surfeited with adulation, steeped in conservatism, or banded together into a clique which only admits of a certain round of thought. They give us individual opinions and independent thoughts. This, for any magazine, is an element of success, and we are not surprised to learn that the NORTHERN MONTHLY has attained it.—*New York Evening Mail.*

The NORTHERN MONTHLY is one of the very few first-class monthlies published in this country and so much do we prize it, we would part with nearly every other with which our shelves are supplied before we would give up this.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Star of the North.*

It is the design of its managers to make it a purely first-class, original, high-toned American monthly, and their ability and success are fully demonstrated in the contents of its early numbers. They will compare favorably with any publication in the land.—*Scranton (Pa.) Journal.*

Its contributors write as leaders of public opinion—not as mere time-servers—it supports that which is right, just and honorable; speaks the truth, and boldly. In the list of contributors are the names of several of the first men in the literature of the country.—*Milwaukee Schools Monthly.*

It is one of the most valuable and instructive magazines published in this country. Its articles are furnished by writers of well known ability and the editorial department is spicy, brilliant and varied.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

It sustains the high character that previous numbers had assigned to it. In every portion of the country it is spoken of in the highest terms of a magazine of rare literary merit. The editorial department is truely original, and as full of interest as an exciting novel.—*Illinois Spectator.*

It exhibits a degree of excellence worthy of imitation by older competitors for public favor. Its typographical appearance does credit to American magazinedom.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Though of comparatively recent date; this blooming young periodical shows the signs of lusty life, and throws down its gauntlet in the crowded arena of its contemporaries with decided pluck—perhaps with a little audacity.—*New York Tribune.*

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY grows in excellence with every successive number. Its conductors evidently know what subjects interest the public and what writers are competent to discuss them.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

TERMS.

Annual subscriptions $3, sample copies 30 cents. Subscriptions may commence with any number. Send us five $3 subscribers (old or new), and we will send as premiums the two volumes of the NORTHERN MONTHLY, beautifully bound in fine cloth, Price $4.

Please send your own subscriptions at once, and it will count one on such offered premium as at any time you may desire to earn.

As inducements for new subscribers, the Publisher offers the following list of premiums and special offers:

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For 3 annual $3,00 subscribers	$8 00
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