South Jersey Republican.

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THE REPUBLICAN will be issued on the Saturday of each week, as follows:

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The price will be charged at the end of the year, if not paid in advance. Otherwise it will be [illegible] if no order to discontinue it is received, and all arrearages paid according to law.

O. ROW,
Editor and Publisher.
J. SOMERS CONDERY,
Associate and Manager.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER XCVI.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the compensation and duties of the law and chancery reporters of the state."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby continued in force for three years, unless sooner altered or repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the fourth day of April next.

Approved March 3, 1869.

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

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be assessed, levied and collected, on the inhabitants of this state and upon their taxable real and personal property, and upon the other objects liable to taxation, a state tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated and shall be applied as follows: two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be needful for the payment of such interest as shall have accrued on the first day of January next, and on the first day of July next thereafter, on loan authorized by an act entitled "An act authorizing a loan for the purposes of war, to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, and appropriating the same, and providing for the payment thereof," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the several supplements thereto, and the residue thereof, above what may be necessary to pay the said interest, shall be applied and added to the sinking fund, provided for by the fifth section of said act, towards the payment of the principal of said loan; and sixty seven thousand dollars of the said tax shall be applied, or so much thereof as may be needful, to the payment of any other indebtedness of the state, and the residue thereof to any other uses of the state; which said state tax shall be and the same is hereby apportioned to and among the several counties of this state, as follows, that is to say:

To the county of Atlantic the sum of three thousand and three dollars and forty cents;

To the county of Bergen the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-nine cents;

To the county of Burlington the sum of eighteen thousand and ninety-three dollars and seventy cents;

To the county of Camden the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents;

To the county of Cape May the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents;

To the county of Cumberland the sum of seven thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-eighty cents;

To the county of Essex the sum of fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars;

To the county of Gloucester the sum of eight thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-three cents;

To the county of Hudson the sum of fifty-four thousand nine hundred and three dollars and eighty-three cents;

To the county of Hunterdon the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and four dollars and eighty cents;

To the county of Mercer the sum of nineteen thousand and sixty-four dollars and ninety-three cents;

To the county of Middlesex the sum of fifteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and thirteen cents;

To the county of Monmouth the sum of eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-two cents;

To the county of Morris the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and five dollars and forty cents;

To the county of Ocean the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents;

To the county of Passaic the sum of fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents;

To the county of Salem the sum of twelve thousand and eighty-five dollars and forty-nine cents;

To the county of Somerset the sum of ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents;

To the county of Sussex the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-seven cents;

To the county of Union the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents;

To the county of Warren the sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents;

Which tax and the sums required to be raised for county, city, township and other public taxes, shall be levied, assessed and collected by the persons and property, and in the manner directed by the above recited act entitled "An Act concerning Taxes," and the several supplements thereto, and the laws of this state, which shall be in force at the time said taxes shall be assessed, regulating the assessment and collection of taxes except as in and by this act is otherwise ordered and directed; provided, that it shall be the duty of the county collectors of the several counties of this state to pay to the treasurer of this state the quotas due from their respective counties of the taxes imposed by this act, on or before the tenth day of December, next after the passage of this act, and at the same time annually thereafter; and it shall be lawful for the said county collectors and they are hereby required, to pay the said quotas out of the first moneys which shall be paid to them by the several township or ward collectors of their respective counties; and said township or ward collectors are hereby required to pay the taxes by them severally collected to the collectors of their respective counties, once before the first day of december, next after the passage of this act, and at the same time annually thereafter, anything in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Approved April 1, 1869.

CHAPTER CCCCXXXIX.—An act for the appropriation for the Library of the State Prison of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the benefit of the library of the State Prison, said appropriation to be expended under the direction of a inspectors of the State Prison and the moral instructor.

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

Approved April 1, 1869.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVII.—A supplement to an act entitled "An Act to authorize the extension of the buildings of soldiers' children's home," approved April third eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Whereas, the appropriation made under the act to which this is a supplement has been insufficient for the completion of the extension and improvements of the buildings of the soldiers' children's home; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay to the commissioners, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars for the completion of said extension and improvements.

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

Approved March 30, 1869.

CHAPTER CCCCIV.—Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extention of the State Prison," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Whereas, the inspectors of the state prison were authorized to build an additional wing to the state prison for the purpose of providing room for the female convicts by an act entitled "An Act to authorize the extention of the State Prison," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and whereas the sum of six thousand dollars, which was appropriated for that purpose has been expended and found insufficient, as shown by the vouchers pretaining to the same, as examined by the joint committee on state prison affairs, to the amount of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty four dollars; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the further sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the said extension to the state prison; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay out of the state treasures to the said inspectors, on the warrant of the comptroller, the further sum of nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars above mentioned.

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

Approved April 1, 1869.

CHAPTER CLXXXII.—An act to incorporate the Central New Jersey Baptist Association of the State of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the association now known as "The Central New Jersey Baptist Association," shall be and hereby is constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and title of "The Central New Jersey Baptist Association," and by that name and title they and their successors shall be known in law, have power to sue and be sued, to defend and be defended in all courts whatsoever, and shall be capable of acquiring and receiving by purchase, gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise, and becoming possessed of and holding or aliening, releasing or conveying any real or personal estate not exceeding the yearly value of three thousand dollars, in the whole, and the said property so held shall not be subject to taxes of any kind whatsoever; and shall have power to adopt and use a common seal, with power to alter or renew the same at pleasure, and may ordain or make such regulations and by-laws as shall be necessary or convenient for the admission of members, the election of officers, the convening and government of the said corporation, and for conducting its affairs; provided that the said regulations and by-laws be not contrary to the constitution of the United States or of this state, or inconsistent therewith.

2. And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall be composed of delegates from such Baptist churches as comply with the requirements of such by-law and regulations; its annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as it by by-laws or resolution may determine, at which annual meeting a moderator shall be chosen in such manner as the corporation may by its by-laws determine; a clerk and treasurer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected at such times and in such manner as the corporation may direct; all officers shall hold office until their successors are elected; H. D. Doolittle shall be the first moderator, H. C. Putman the first clerk, and J. S. Durham the first treasurer.

3. And be it enacted, That the said corporation shall have power to elect a board of trustees from out of their own number; the said board shall be composed only of members of the churches included in said association; the number of members of said board, their term of office, the time and manner of their election, and their general duties, shall be regulated by the by-laws of the said corporation; the election of such board, or its continuance, shall be discretionary with the said corporation.

4. And be it enacted, That the funds of the said corporation shall be used only for printing its minutes and other incidental expenses, for missionary and educational purposes, and for the support of disabled ministers of the Baptist denomination, and of the widows and orphans of such ministers; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the said corporation from applying the funds acquired by any grant, gift or bequest, in accordance with the provisions or conditions of such grant, gift or bequest; and no misnomer or other informality shall defeat any grant, gift or bequest to said corporation if the intention of the giver, grantor or testator is apparent or can be ascertained.

5. And be it enacted, That the legislature may alter or amend this act at pleasure, provided no vested rights are impared thereby; and that this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act in all respects whatsoever, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1869.

CHAPTER CCCXI.—A further supplement to "An Act relative to commissioners for taking the acknowledgement and proof of deeds," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all commissions hereafter issued to commissioners of deeds shall bear date on the day of their appointment by joint meeting, but the term of their said office shall begin on the first day of April of the current year, and the two months in which they are required to take the oath required shall be computed from the beginning of their term.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 30, 1869.

CHAPTER CCXXXIV.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An Act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings," approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any person shall hereafter be elected to the office of overseer of the poor in any township within this state, he shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, enter into bonds to the inhabitants of said township, in their corporate name with one or more sufficient surety or sureties, who shall be a freeholder or freeholders, and resident in said township, to be approved of by the township committee of said township, and in such sum as the said township committee shall direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties of said office of overseer of the poor of said township according to law.

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

Approved March 10th, 1869.

CHAPTER CCX.—Supplement to an act entitled "An Act respecting executions, and regulating the sale of personal estate by virtue thereof," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That bank notes, bills or other evidences of debt, circulated as money, or any share or interest in any bank, insurance company or other joint stock company within this state, that is or may be incorporated or established under the authority of the United States, belonging to the defendant in execution, may be taken and sold by virtue of such execution, in the same manner as goods and chattels.

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

Approved March 17, 1869.

CHAPTER CLI.—Supplement to an act entitled "An Act concerning Inns and Taverns," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale any spirituous, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, in any quantity whatever, in or from any wagon, carriage, sleigh, or other ambulatory conveyance whatever; and any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution.

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

Approved March 16, 1869.

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

Whereas, the religious society of woman incorporated by the name "The Sisters of charity of Saint Elizabeth," hold certain real and personal property in this state, and may acquire other such property, which in view of the benevolent purposes and objects of that society, ought to be exempt from taxation equally with property of other associations and corporations religious and benevolent in this state, which is now exempted from assessment and taxation; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the propriety, real and personal, of the said "The Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth," in this state, shall be exempt from taxation.

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

Approved March 16, 1869.

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.—An act concerning chattel mortgages.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every chattel mortgage shall vest in the mortgagee or owner thereof, the right to the possession of the chattels therein described, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal thereof out of the county wherein they did lie at the time of the execution or delivery of such mortgage, and of recovering such chattels in case the same shall have been removed out of such county.

2. And be it enacted, That when such chattels shall be so removed by any party and recovered by the mortgagee or owner of the mortgage by means of legal proceedings, or when the removal thereof shall be prevented by like proceedings, the court in which such proceedings are had may regulate the disposition of such chattels and prescribe such terms for the possession thereof by the mortgagee or other person interested therein as will protect the rights of such mortgagee or owner of such mortgage.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any vessel, rolling stock of railroads or to any chattels which in the ordinary use thereof, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, are taken from time to time out of the county wherein they did lie when so mortgaged.

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

Approved March 24, 1869.

CHAPTER CCLI.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An Act relative to juries and verdicts," approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the right of each party in any civil suit to challenge, peremptorily, three jurors as their names are called, be and the same is hereby extended to trials in the courts for the trial of small causes and other actions before justices of the peace.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 24, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

NUMBER V.—Joint resolution relative to compensation of commissioners on prison discipline.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the treasurer be and he is hereby authorized, upon the warrant of the comptroller to pay to the commissioners on prison discipline, appointed by the joint resolution approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the amount of their actual expenses over and above the sum of money mentioned in the said resolution, in which shall be included the per diem pay of five dollars for forty days of actual service.

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

Approved April 1, 1869.

Agricultural.

What Shall We Raise?

In an important question, asked for the purpose of ascertaining what will pay best, for this is what all wish to raise. The subjoined extracts from some of our exchanges may give some information concerning the relative value of the various crops. The *Gazette* of Burlington, Burlington county, says:

"A gentleman residing near Riverton in this County, told us a few days since, that last year he took $1800 from three acres planted in cabbages. This spring he will set out 80,000 plants. A Wisconsin paper says that a gentleman in that state raised from $6,000 to $8,000 worth of produce on eight acres of land the past season and tells how it was done, thus: "Two large hot houses are used for forwarding early plants. Four or five acres were planted to cabbages, an acre to early rhubarb, onions and some other garden vegetables. About forty tons of cabbage were raised for a crop. The earlier part of the crop retailed at five cents per pound, and none of it less than one cent. A large amount of early plants were sold.

"Last year, the farm of Mr. R. A. Leonard, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, yielded market products which sold for $10,025.17, clear of freight and commission. The clear profit after paying all expenses was $6,885.67 or $80 per acre, the farm containing about eighty-five acres. From nine acres of asparagus the sale amounted to $3,042, and three of grapes yielded $1470. Of early potatoes, fifteen acres produced $2335. Thus these 27 acres yielded $6847 of the whole product, leaving 58 acres to produce only $3780. The 27 acres averaged a gross return of nearly $250 per acre, and the remaining 58 averaged $65. It is thus plainly seen which crops pay the best, and how very profitable the trucking business is in the hands of some men. The working capital required to carry on the above farm appears to have been $3035, as that was what the entire year's expenses amounted to. The differing results of the three largest crops are worth looking at. Asparagus yielded say $340 per acre, potatoes $155, and grapes $490. Such a return from asparagus is probably something above the general average. But these nine acres were highly manured."

The *Constitution*, published at Woodbury the county seat of Gloucester county and in the midst of a thriving farming community, twelve miles from Philadelphia, published on the 21st of April the following report of a discussion in the farmers' club of that place, the subject being "which are our most profitable crops." It will furnish some knowledge of Jersey farming, if nothing more.

"D. C. Andrews being called on, mentioned early potatoes followed by cabbage, where wheat was not to be sown, as crops from which more money could be realized than most any others. Sometimes the potatoes are followed by citrons to good advantage. Had taken from three acres $250 per acre for potatoes, and $150 for citrons. Thought for potatoes he used about $60 worth of manure per acre. Sales from an acre of early potatoes most always exceeded $100. Was not successful with late potatoes.

"Clement Whitall kept a record of receipts and expenditures in connection with his various crops, and paid some attention to the balance of profit and loss. He gave us the average for five years of profit and loss of the following crops after taking out *all expenses*.

"Peas—loss of $6.21 per acre. They only paid one year in the five.

Citrons,	net profit		$115.43 per acre.
Early potatoes	"	"	41.24 " "
Wheat,	"	"	29.65. " "
Tomatoes,	"	"	81.16 " "
Sweet Potatoes,	"	"	35.61 " "
Asparagus	"	"	124.62 " "

"Cabbage (only two years), one year's profits $8, and the other $45 per acre.

"Beans, $13 54 loss per acre. He thought peas were of some benefit to the following crop of citrons.

"Allen White also thought early potatoes followed by cabbage a profitable way to occupy the ground, but on account of sowing wheat could not raise cabbage. His sales for potatoes were about $100 per acre.

"D. C. Andrews said about Haddonfield they kept a field in potatoes two years, the first followed by cabbage and the next by wheat.

"Joseph Carter had taken for potatoes and cabbage $300 from two acres, but did not know the net profit. He thought hay was also a profitable crop when from two to 2½ tons per acre could be cut.

"Hiram Jones had been on the farm he now occupied seven years. When he went there the place would not produce enough hay for one horse. By a judicious and liberal use of manure and lime, he now cut about 2 tons of hay to the acre, got 48½ bushels of corn, an average of 18 bushels of wheat, 131½ bushels of potatoes, and 228½ bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre.

"Robert K. Neff thought selling milk, when properly managed, a profitable business. His cows would average about $100 each. Wheat with him, was also a paying crop. Last year got 22½ bushels per acre.

"Wm. Knight had his cows to fat calves. By coming in early each cow would fatten three calves, which would sell for about $20 when two months old. As the most profitable crop he thought there was nothing like hay. Raising potatoes was very expensive. He put on about thirty-three cart-loads of manure to the acre, $12 or $13 worth of cancerine; and add the cost of seed and planting, makes it amount to about $200 per acre, and he thought some, pretty sooe, we would have the old price of 50 cents a bushel, and in a crop of 150 bushels there would be a considerable loss. He was here reminded that some of this heavy dressing of manure should be charged to the hay crop. If the hay crop was light prices would be correspondingly high. He mowed 45 acres, and sold most of the hay in the winter. Hay bills were like bank checks and he liked to have his pocket full.

"Daniel Thackara could fully unite as to the importance and value of the hay crop. Thought our expenses would be much lessened did we have more of our land in grass. Had had considerable experience with Lima Beans and found them profitable. Last year from three acres, sold $948 worth, and had besides 5 bushels of seed worth $12 per bushel. Plants them 4½ feet by 2½. Picks them twice a week, and sells them green without shelling. The expense is considerable.

"Charles Owen thought well of potatoes. Had dug 200 bushels to the acre, and 240 baskets of sweet potatoes to the acre. Last year had a profitable crop of late peas (Black Marrowfat), which gave him a net profit of $67.20 per acre.

"Samuel G. Twells thought well of pigs as a profitable farm stock. They were most always ready sale, and by management thirty cart loads of manure could be made from each hog.

"Cooper Clond said last year he mowed a lot getting 1½ tons of hay to the acre, then plowed it up and planted with corn the 19th of June, which yielded on husking 72 bushels per acre. His father thought early tomatoes and citrons good crops. From the former had received $500 per acre, and from $100 to $150 per acre for citrons, which often followed a good crop of peas. The Boston squash was also a good crop and met with ready sale. One year the net profits from their sales were $200 per acre. For himself he thought stock well cared for was profitable. Last fall he bought four steers, and in three months sold them at a profit of $100 for the lot, allowing the hay and manure to balance. His ewes had done well this winter. Had 44 ewes and 44 lambs. His heaviest lamb now weighed 57 pounds, and the average of 17 was 42 pounds. He fed coarse meal to the lambs four times a day, and gives the ewes whole grain. He liked Merino ewes crossed with a South Down buck.

"Allusion was made to the value of coal ashes for manure, and one member stated he had just bought some, mixed, it was true, with some fish manure, at $32 per ton. There seemed to be some joke about it that many of the members could not understand, and they were thought to be the fortunate ones.

"It would be a difficult matter to gather from the discussion which was the most profitable crop," but it was evident there were many crops which paid equally well under good management. The wolf, however, might be kept from the closet, could a farmer have *rich* land and raise only the best crops and give the best care. For instance; an asparagus bed of four acres, at $125 per acre for the crop, would give us $500; this would be the first money of the spring; and the asparagus might be taken to market at different times with the 44 lambs, which, at an average of $7 per head, would add $308 to the amount; having so good a start we could manage to get along until our 16 acres of White Sprout and Early Rose potatoes would do to dig, at $125 per acre, the amount for the crop would be $2,000; 45 acres of grass, yielding 2½ tons of hay to the acre, would give about 90 tons of hay to sell, which at $20 per ton, would be $1,800; 15 acres of wheat at 22 bushels per acre, would allow us to sell about 250 bushels, which at $2 per bushel, amounts to $500; a patch of 3 acres of lima beans, if well attended, adds $1,000 more to our income; the ten cows can either fatten calves, giving us $60 apiece in this way, or the milk could be sold, returning about $100 for each cow, or, if the wife knows how to make good butter, now-a-days so much in demand, and her *little cows* are not too numerous, the profit might still be increased,—for the cows we will put down $800; for citrons, tomatoes, cabbage and sweet potatoes add $1,000 more, and $500 more for wool, pork, fruit, poultry, &c., giving in the aggregate the handsome sum of $8,408.

"This is farming on paper, and adding the results of the best crops of different farms, and the more we increase the fertility of our land and give it intelligent and good management, the nearer will the reality approach to it."

Miscellaneous.

The Strasburgh Cathedral and Clock.

The Clock is one of the notorieties of the interior, though I assure you, that after looking at the Cathedral I felt the machine up in the corner was a boy's concern, and not worth having its name shed abroad through all the world. It came right for me to be there at noon when the principal performance of the clock comes off. And there must have been two hundred more at the same time to see the same thing, the majority of them boys and loafers from the street of Strasburg. At twelve o'clock precisely, the machinery began to move, a little boy angel seated some six or eight feet up on the clock (for the concern reaches almost to the roof of the building) struck a bell, then a similar little angel turned an hour glass which he holds for ever and ever in his hands, (and turns every hour in fact,) then three or four figures higher up, which appear to be a foot or a foot and a halflong and represent childhood youth and old age, march out in succession in front of an old skeleton of Father Time or Death, and as each one passes the old chap he strikes a bell fixed there, and at the same time Death himself strikes the bell with a human bone that he holds in his hand; then, higher up still, twelve other figures, representing the Twelve Apostles, march around in succession before a figure of Christ, and turning, salute him, Christ at the same time lifting his hand in benediction over the head of each one, and, to crown all, three or four times during this complex operation a rooster, (more elegantly called cock) as large as life, and standing on the very top of the clock, lifts his wings and crows with exceeding naturalness, and with a voice that fills the whole cathedral and adds great solemnity to divine service. I should say, when he and the priest happen to be both in exercise at the same time.

All of these many figures move with the hitchity-hitch of machine work and are highly puppet like, and I should like to take a crowd of boys to see it, because it is curious and funny, but aside from a certain solemnity like that which attends any measured marking of the eternal flow of time (like the slow ticking of a clock in a still house or the strokes of the hours by night in a resounding bell tower) there is nothing impressive in the renowned Strasburg clock, and in a great cathedral, one solitary deep-voiced bell to announce the hours and the quarters would speak more than all the angels, bones, apostles and roosters put together.

The spire of the cathedral is the highest in the world (469 feet), but it does not appear so, and if you were told that it was only 300 feet high you would easily enough believe it. But O! the work laid out on that spire. There is no end to it, and it would take all day to study it out—and then you would not get it all, partly because the bulk of it is so far away from you. Around the solid spire there is woven a beautiful, open, network of stone, and there are statues and equestrian forms, and animals and grotesques, and stone allegories, and stone poems, and stone history, and stone conceits, and stone rosettes, and Arabesques, as though the brain of the architect had become suddenly alive with curious and beautiful things which flocked out of him like ants out of a hill and took their places by the tens of thousands in spire and form and then were turned suddenly into stone, and fixed forever, for the amazement of all generations. In this description I include the whole front clear to the pavement—for in the outer arch of the door at the foot of the spire there is carving enough, representations of scriptural subjects, for an hour's study. I did not climb that 468 feet, but contented myself with standing on the opposite side of the square and making out what I could of the intricate and beautiful work with my field glass—for Strasburg has the decency not to crowd her cathedral, but gives it space to show itself in its full glory.—*Cor. of Hartford Post.*

A Gentle Hint.

Old Deacon Hopkins was a worthy soul and very generally respected for his outward show of piety and religious zeal, and I have no doubt that he felt at heart most of what he professed. In a certain direction, he felt a morbid desire to steal. His chief employment was the making of soap from ashes which he gathered in the neighborhood; and in making his soap, he was obliged to keep two or three big kettles of lye boiling, to which end an abundance of fuel was necessary.

Now it so happened that the deacon's nearest neighbor was Captain Jack Parson, whose calling kept him upon the salt water the greater part of the time. Captain Jack was a great hand at keeping his family well supplied with well seasoned wood, as he owned an extensive wood-lot, he often had a vast pile of it cut and hauled to his house, and then worked up and stacked. It furthermore chanced that the rear door of the good deacon's soap-house opened directly upon the rear of Captain Jack's huge wood pile. The temptation was strong. Surely there could be no harm in taking a few of the scattering sticks; the captain would never miss them. But the disease grew with the necessity of feeding the fires, and he fancied—kind old soul—that the captain would never miss the abstracted fuel. But he was destined to rather an unlooked for enlightment, as we shall see.

The question was up before the church of introducing instrumental music into the choir. One of the singers had a bass-viol, which he was willing to play, if the brethren would permit; and both he and the chorister declared that it would help the singing wonderfully. But this was before the days when fiddles were tolerated in sacred places, and several of the brothers objected. Deacon Hopkins was emphatic and bitter in opposition. At a very full meeting of the church he expressed himself decidedly. Captain Jack, who chanced to be on shore, was present, and favored the introduction of the viol.

"Bring it in!" cried the deacon, "and I'll go out! I won't be seen where that big fiddle is tolerated!"

"Will you stick to that pledge, deacon?" asked the captain.

"Yes sir!" replied the irate functionary.

"Then," said Captain Jack, with a curious twinkle of the eye, "you shan't be troubled with the fiddle in the church. I'll buy it and hang it up on my woodpile."

The poor deacon shrank away behind his enormous shirt collar, while the friends of the "big fiddle" carried their point.

☞ Josh Billings says courtship is like strawberries and cream—wants to be did slow, then you have got the flavor. I have seen folks get acquainted, fall in luv, get married, settle down, and git to work, in three weeks from date. This is the way sum folks larn a trade—shouts for the great number av mighty mean mechanics and poor jobs they turn out.

Advertisements.

[illegible]

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 inch	$1	$1 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ col.	5.	8.	10.	15.	25.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 col.	8.	12.	15.	25.	40.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Advertisements in business form, 10 cents a line. Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. If the advertiser is known to be responsible, payment for advertisements must be paid quarterly in advance.

October 1st, 1868.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS.—Dr. A. S. Packard says in his "Guide to the Study of Insects" now publishing, that the honeybee, which held captive moves its wings 355 times a second; a horsefly bee 190 times, and a cabbage Butterfly nine times. In calculating the rapidity of the vibrations by the tone produced thereby, it shows that the fly, which produces the sound of F, vibrates its wings 352 times a second, and the bee, which makes the sound of A, 440 times a second. On the contrary, a tirelessly humming E, vibrates only 330 times a second. A bee in the pleasant sun of honey is usually contentedly on A, but if excited or angry sets a different key. Their voice is then an expressive of the feelings and under the control of the will. London distinguishes three tones emitted by flies: a relatively low tone during flight; a higher tone when the wings are held so as to prevent their vibration and produced by or accompanying a vibration of the abdominal segments; and a third tone, the true voice of the insect, emitted when all external vibration is prevented, and produced by the stigma of the thorax. There are 10,000 known species of flies in Europe, and probably as many in this country, though only 2,500 have been described.

PRESENTIMENTS.—James Harper, who died recently in New York, from injuries sustained on being thrown from his carriage, seems to have had an almost prophetic warning that his career was soon to close. All his life he had been in the habit in his family devotions, to pray to be delivered from sudden death. About two weeks ago he omitted this petition, saying that after all it might be God's will to take him suddenly, and if so "all right." He was "ready." He also told a friend a short time before his death that he won'd some morning take up a newspaper and read, "Died, suddenly, James Harper." Also in speaking of St. Lukes' Hospital, he remarked that should any accident ever happen to him, like being thrown from his carriage, he would like to be carried there. In less than a week after these words were spoken the very accident which he mentioned did occur, and he was taken to the same St. Luke's Hospital, where he died.

A SPARE OF ENGLISH NOBILITY.—The youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, it is reported, has been placed by his father in a London tea house, in order to learn how to become a British merchant. The Duke, it is stated, has adopted this course in consequence of the great pressure for positions under the Government, and the small number of vacancies. In the present healthy race for office in the United States, the conduct both of the father and of the son is worthy of earnest conduct. The duke of Argyll is at the head of the Indian Department, and possesses abundant power to push his son into a lucrative office in India, or he might make use of his extensive political and high social connexions to "take care" of Colin Campbell, a boy of sixteen; but he prefers to teach the youth that an active life of business is preferable to the uncertainty of a public office.

Odds and Ends.

☞ "That's very singular," said a young lady to a gentleman who had kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear miss, you can make it plural."

☞ A Western paper says that "[illegible] at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can arrange the paper as to allow every man's advertisement to head the column."

☞ "There are tricks in all trades but ours" as the lawyer said to his client. "An honest rustic went into the shop of a Quaker to buy a hat, for which six dollars was demanded. He offered five dollars, "I don't live," said the Quaker, "I cannot afford to give it to thee at that price." "Friend you live," exclaimed the countryman, "then live more modestly and be thankful to you?" "Friend!" said the Quaker, "thou shalt have the hat for nothing. I have sold hats for twenty years, and my trick was never found out till now."

☞ A gentleman had his nose cut off the other day in a very singular manner. He was being shaved in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, when a portion of the wall in Howell's store, (being taken down by the workmen) fell suddenly with a loud noise. The startled man jumped backwards and the razor sliced off the point of his nose. The piece was picked up and the unfortunate individual, with his nose wrapped up in a handkerchief, started for the nearest drug store.

☞ At a certain district school not a thousand miles from here, a promising young shaver of five or six years, was reading his lesson at school one day, in the liberal manner for which children of that age are remarkable. As he proceeded with the task, he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile." Slender Hopeful drawled out, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—guile." Shouts of laughter from the surrounding pupils greeted this new version of a good maxim.

☞ Our friend Jones has been paying homage to a pair of bright eyes, and telling tender things by moonlight lately. A few evenings since Jones resolved to "make his destiny secure." As he did so he fell on his knees before the lady and made his passion known. She knocked him out flat. Jumping to his feet he informed her in choice terms that he was as good a man in the sight of God as she was, and Judge of the temperature of his swain when she coolly replied, "Yes, and they don't bite at touch!" Jones learned a lesson.

Hampden Sentinel.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

Cuba Against Europe.

Spain has rejected the treaty signed by Mr. Sickles while the treaty was before the Senate for consideration, have a very decided opinion in England, which will not be alleged by the announcement that Mr. Motley goes out without instructions concerning the so-called Alabama Claims. The British had reason to greatly desire the ratification of the Johnson treaty, because, under its operation their government would have escaped nothing and probably lost nothing, and the things that England feared better than justice and honesty, and so have her. Our war, if she can, the nation would rather go round to pay gold than make an acknowledgment for a wrong done. The speech of Mr. Sumner from the committee on Foreign Relations, and the unanimous action of the Senate, heartily approved as both have been by the nation, are evidence to England that no military show of a concession of her claims of right in the premises is extinction, which is repetition as can be made in gold, will be accepted by our government. Nothing short of a full and ample apology, or a willingness to pay as something for the sake of peace, but to acknowledge her error and make reparation for wrong doing, is what she does not and does not like. But this is the only settlement our nation will accept.

The case against England is plain, one. The policy of recognition are; the civil war of the Confederacy in an official proclamation, whereby they were declared a power having belligerent rights; the allowing and filling out of pirate ships in British waters to prey upon our commerce; and the following the use of English ports and harbors to those pirate ships while engaged in destroying our commerce, and the proclamation whereby the rebels were recognized as a power having belligerent rights, was the radical offence, and an unofficial acknowledgment that this was a gross and unjustifiable wrong in us as a nation must be the first preliminary to any actual settlement of the existing difficulties. This acknowledgment must be preliminary to the settlement, because the offence was preliminary to that for which settlement is sought for. The importance, and the effect of it are well set forth by Mr. Sumner. It was the first stage in the depredations upon our commerce. Had it not been made, rebel ships could not have been built in England. Every step in their building would have been piracy. Nor could any munitions of war have been furnished. The Government of this connection were to place the rebels on an equality with ourselves in all British markets, whether of ships or of munitions of war. As them seen upon to the national government, so were they open to the rebels. The assertion of neutrality between the two began by this treaty, and continued in the protocol of the Johnson treaty, which, at one stroke, were transformed, not only into belligerents, but into customers."

The obstacle in the way of an early adjustment of the difficulties, is the unwilling-ness of the British government to acknowledge that the action was in violation of diplomatic law, as well as of international courtesy. But our country is in no haste. If England can afford to test the arbitration, we can. But England is in danger. A settlement of this question on the terms that would be satisfactory to us, is absolute essential to her safety. So long as this matter is kept in reserve, it is diplomatically right for the United States, or other power, to recognize any power, however insignificant, that may choose to make war with England, as a belligerent. Suppose one of the American colonies of England should secede. Her recognition by the United States, would give her ships, ports, guns, ammunition and all the essentials of war. With a dozen privateers like the Alabama "escaping" from New York, the commerce of Great Britain could be swept from the seas. Truly, if England says to wait, we can afford to let her.

The Mexican Government desires a loan from the United States, and is willing to sell certain Mexican states. The Administration does not regard the proposition with favor neither does the country. It would be foolish to pay for what, when we can obtain it by force. It is believed that the Administration will not accept.

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We have later and better news from Cuba. The revolutionary party held a Grand Congress at Sibanoco on the 13th of April. Gaspar Cisneros presided, and over 30 representatives were present, coming from all parts of the island. Resolution declaring that the revolutionary party is fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States, were unanimously adopted. Gen. Quesada was again elected Commander of the Revolutionary Armies. The Delegates were enthusiastic, sanguine, and determined.

The Tribune doubts the report of the sinking but says: "The ultimate tendency of Cuba is plain enough. But Cospedes—who, whatever poet may recently have been added to the Mexican Quesada, is the real head of the insurrection—knows well enough that before the question of annexation comes the question of independence. The Junta in New York, composed of wealthy Cubans, is well understood to favor the same view. It is active and energetic, and although its efforts at assistance may not warrant the statement that the sympathy of sons by no means indifferent, the question of active and efficient aid to the struggling patriots."

Harvard College in Massachusetts has a challenge to Oxford College, England, for a four oared rowing match, and is now accepted. The rowers from Harvard are expected to England. The Oxford take place on the Putney course, between London. Each college has been victorious twice in the last seven years. The chances are in favor of Oxford and we think they will win. They would not, however, be on the Charles instead of the Thames.

New Grain Route.

The Chicagoans are excited over a project to build a ship canal from Chicago to the Illinois River, which is a subject of so much importance to many millions of the grain growing section as the transportation of their products to the seaboard, and the interest to the few hundred Hamptonians.

Let us look at the cost of sending grain from point on the west side of Chicago to New York is about one third the price of the grain in the New York market, so much of the grain is the cost of transportation, and move in the matter the sensible men who are in earnest. The present route, as all know, is through the lakes—Chicago being the great receiving funnel—and the Erie canal and connecting New York Harbor. Without a long time in efforts to secure a reduction of rates on the present routes, an energetic effort is made to find a cheaper and better route, and the project of the Ship Canal is the great starting point, to which Cario and other similarly situated places shall be feeders, and the route will to down the Mississippi, and through the Gulf to the ocean and New York or other Eastern points. It is claimed that by this route the grain can be got to New York at least ten cents per bushel cheaper than the present course of transportation, and with less risk. Immense elevators are building at the places named, and at New Orleans, and no difficulties have been formed in furtherance of the new plan, and a company of gentlemen been bought and shipped for the purpose of test, and to see the feasibility of the plan, and ascertaining the actual cost.

It the anticipations of those interested in this movement are realized, and a new grain route is opened, the immense grain traffic of Chicago will be considerably diminished. The fear of this have excited her citizens somewhat, and they are not disposed to relinquish their supremacy without effort to retain it. A committee of representatives from the boards of trade of that city, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo and Dunkirk, and the City Chamber of New York, met there last week, and initiated measures that have in view the reduction of the tolls on the canals and railroads of the present route.

What the result of all this will be we can can tell. It is probable, however, that the present cost of the transportation of grain will be considerably lessened, and that St. Louis and New Orleans will become important grain centres, and that a large part of what now goes to Europe by way of New York will go by way of New Orleans. But much will be left to go by way of Chicago, and the lakes, and the increased amount of business will be sufficient to make the rebels on an equality with ourselves in all British markets, whether of ships or of munitions of war. As them seen upon to the national government, so were they open to the rebels. The assertion of neutrality between the two began by this treaty, and continued in the protocol of the Johnson treaty, which, at one stroke, were transformed, not only into belligerents, but into customers."

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Democratic Stupidity.

The Democratic party is a party of the party for which is the organ, why what it has should not be lost of learned. But spites its madness and folly, the last effort of the paper to prove that the Republican party exists in favor of improper form of government, and that the *Independent* newspaper in New York is announced by them, must greatly lessen its authority and influence. The Democratic party has all along been fighting the Republican party because the latter were persistently laboring to make this government more thoroughly Republican; to make it a Republic according to the whole spirit of the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution as it was, "for which the Democrats began to profess such ardent devotion when they were out of office, Republican not for them yesterday, it was not for them yesterday, it was not for them to-day, it was not for them to-morrow. It

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

A

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.

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

The Soil

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

The Best Fruit Soil in the Union.

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

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

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

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

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

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

R. J. BYRNES,
Hammonton, N. J.

All letter answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26atf

Fertilizers.

BAUGH'S Commercial Manures.

TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND

North Western Fertilizing Co,
CHICAGO,
Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.
BAUGH'S
RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
Price, $35. ⅌ 2000 lbs.

BAUGH'S
CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE
Price, $50. ⅌ 2000 lbs.

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

The bags are uniform in weight—160 lbs.

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

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

N'TH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.,
CHICAGO.

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

BOWER'S Complete Manure,

Manufactured by
HENRY BOWER,
PHILADELPHIA
MADE FROM
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AMMONIA AND POTASH.
Warranted free from Adulteration.

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

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
AGENTS.
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
70 South Street,
6x24-1y BALTIMORE, MD.
And by dealers generally throughout the country.

For information address Henry Bower, Phila.

WE HAVE NO
TRAVELING AGENTS,

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

LOWEST PRICES

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

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
Manufacturers of,
IMPROVED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND THE
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

PERUVIAN GUANO.

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

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure, packed in barrels.

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

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
30.42

AUSTIN & CO.'S
GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE
SPRING CIRCULARS.

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

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

Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. Address

Austin & Co.,
Boston, Mass. 37.40

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

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Old and Established
Fancy Dying Establishment,
(Notice the Number)
47 North EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
We have no connection with any other office in this city.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed or cleaned in superior manner. GENTLEMEN'S Garments cleaned or dyed without ripping.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
29-41 No. 47 North 8th st., Philadelphia

Farmers and Consumers
TAKE NOTICE.

Farmers & Consumers of Dry Goods take Notice.

The most reliable and cheapest place to buy your Dry Goods is at John R. Green's No. 7 North Second Street, First Dry Goods Store above Market st., Philadelphia. All Goods sold at a small advance over cost. Cash Sales—Small Profits our motto. Honest and fair dealing the best policy. We guarantee to sell as cheap as any store in the city. Buyers visiting the city will be sure to find the best Sheeting and Shirting Musling, at the very lowest prices. Medium and fine white Flannels, Grey and red twilled Flannels, Ginghams, Blue Drill, Ticking, Check, Crash, Tip top assortment of Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Shirt Linen; Shirt Fronts, always on hand, cheap, and large assortment of silk Velvet, Camlets, Satteens, Jaconets, Soft Mull, Victoria Lawn, Plaid and Striped Muslins for dresses, Brilliantines, Fig. Plque or Marseilles, Children's, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's, Men's, Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Hose, Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers, medium and low price. Dress Goods in season. Prints all prices, red and black Table Covers, &c. We call attention to our large assortment of Men and Boys' wear, low and medium price. All-Wool Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Linedrills, Kentucky Jeans, &c. We keep the best selection of Black Alpaca in this City. We believe Science assists in our purchasing of these goods, in order to procure perfect colors and a good quality. We say, without fear of contradiction, we sell the best Black Alpaca in the city for the money. Constantly receiving job lots of Goods. Do not forget the No. 7 North Second Street, above Market st., Philadelphia.
31-43 JOHN R. GREEN.

WHOOPING COUGH
Cured by DELEVAU'S
CELEBRATED REMEDY.
Price FIFTY Cents.
Prepared at Sixth and Wood sts., Philad'a.
Ask your druggist for it.

1115 HOOP SKIRTS 1115
WM. T. HOPKINS
Has removed his Manufactory and Salesrooms to
1115 Chestnut St., Phila.,
Where his "Own Make" of Champion Hoop Skirts, especially adapted to first class Wholesale and retail trade, will be found to embrace the most extensive assortment in the Union and all the latest and most desirable styles, shapes, lengths and sizes, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3 yards round of plain and gored panels. Walking Skirts, Reception trade, &c., &c., together with over ninety different varities of Misses and children's skirts, all of which for symetry of style, finish, lightness, elasticity, durability and real cheapness are unequaled by any other goods in the market, and are warranted in every respect. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. Wholesale and retail.

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

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!! 157 different styles and prices, from 75 cents to $7.00, embracing R. Worsley, "Beekel," "Glove-Fitting," Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter, Mrs. Moody's patent "Self-Adjusting Abdominal" Corsets, French, English, and Domestic Hand-made Corsets, and superior French patterns of Coteil Corsets, "Our Own Make," to which we invite special attention.

Complete assortment of Ladies Under Garments at very low prices.

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

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
STANDARD QUALITY.

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

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

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

BAUGH & SONS, Sole Manufacturers,
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J. STEWART DEPUY,
253 SOUTH SECOND STREET ABOVE SPRUCE,
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Now offers an unusual assortment of *Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Mattings, &c., &c.*, at very reduced prices, to his friends and the public.

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Miscellaneous.

The Last Great Success!

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

New Style in one Bottle

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

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,
6a18 1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

SALE FOR TAXES

The following list of taxes for the year 1868, having been returned to the Township Committee of the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, as delinquent, according to the requirements of an act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Mullica, for the county of Atlantic, the several estates upon which the same were assessed, (or so much of each as will pay the taxes with costs) will be sold at Public Vendue on

Saturday, May 22d, 1869,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE IN ELWOOD, in said township. ☞ The sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

The cost in each and every case is $1.86.

NAMES.	TAX
Altenhain, Charles	2 25
Achuff, Charles	25
Atkinson, M	25
Allen, Elwood	25
Anderson, Andrew	25
Antill, James	38
Ackbaker, Charles	50
Aspinwall, Allen	25
Abell, P A	25
Albrecht, John	25
Berd, Wm Est	9 75
Bolt, Bonelacise	50
Brown Peter	9 25
Brownback, Wm C	27 00
Butterick, John	13 00
Extra for School,	1 40
Bandel, Sebastes	1 25
Binder, Fred	25
Bater, A H	25
Blumel, Librecht	25
Brooks, Job	1 00
Braun, Franz	25
Braunstein, Fred	25
Bodenschatz, H	25
Bernhardt, Albrecht	25
Beck, Franz	26
Bowman, John Est	22 50
Extra for School,	2 00
Brueningham, H	25
Barkley, Benetta	10 00
Bozarth, Austen	2 25
Bauer, George	25
Berk, Freder	50
Blaike, E	1 25
Brauneis, Charles	50
Bauerfield, J	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Bang, Sophia	25
Bell, Henry	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Bernat, Francisca	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Bullenger, Johnson	7 50
Extra for School,	1.00
Braun, Martin	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Brown, Wm	2 25
Bonnihr, T H	2 25
Extra for School,	30
Beevens, Robert M D	25
Benyard, E B	25
Bacon, James	25
Bennet, Mary	25
Bennish, Esther	25
Burk, James	25
Bachelor, Wm	50
Beamer, David C	25
Buckwalter, Reuben	75
Beck, George	50
Bradshaw, Jno	50
Beck, Julia A	25
Butterworth, Jno	25
Bentz, Jacob	25
Becker, Charles	1 25
Briggerman, John	50
Bonnet, Thomas	25
Brown, C A	75
Benson, John	25
Bailey, Manna	25
Barbe, Louis	75
Barstaw, Wm	25
Bender, F A	25
Bowers, Hester	25
Bassett, John	25
Belding, M	25
Braggens, George	25
Bens, David	25
Bezenbine, John A	25
Battler, John	25
Bolton, Samuel	25
Black, James	50
Cross, Mason	1 00
Cline, Wesley	1 00
Clawson & Smith	75
Cohnheim, Eliza Mrs	25
Crowley, Catharine	3 00
Cook, Joseph	4 50
Copp, Dr	6 25
Cochen, James	3 00
Clark, John	1 50
Charles, August	3 10
Clark, Charles	25
Crooks, E B	25
Cunningham, Robert	25
Cole, Jos H	50
Clark, Elizabeth	25
Crozier, Andrew	25
Campbell, L & L	25
Conner, Wm	50
Chaisman, Wm	25
Curry, Sarah	50
Crisler, George	25
Crawford, Andrew	25
Cox, Samuel	25
Carland, Mr	25
Chatham, James	50
Carley, Charles	50
Dickerson, Hanna	50
Derbyshire, Francis	50
Duval, G C A	25
Dawsick, Nicholas	25
Derbyshire, George	25
Davis, Thomas	50
Doyle, Thomas	25
Donahue, Thomas	25
Doughty, Robert	25
Devine Peter	25
Dalzell, Ellen	25
Dillon, John	25
Derbyshire, Harry	50
Dorton, Elias	50
Dandey, Daniel	25
Dott, John	1 75
Dehner, Lorenz	25
Dautrich, Mariah	25
Doerner, Charles	75
Dunnell, J. A	2 50
Darmstadt, Wm	2 50
Ebert, A	25
Espich, Charles	25
Egg Harbor Association, ex. school	18 00
Engleman, Jno	25
Eastlow, Joseph	1 00
Eldridge, Ephriam	25
England, Cornell F	25
Ewens, Hannah	50
Evans, Vichigo	50
Elliot, Henry	25
Eldridge, John	25
Fritz, Jos S	1 00
Fullamsby, J	20 25
Fitch, Erastus	1 50
Foster, Thomas	1 00
Foster, Elmer	4 75
Frost, Samuel	3 00
Forest, R	3 00
Fick, Henry	3 00
Extra for School	40
Fisher, J H	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Fuerst, Charles	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Fautock, Henry	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Frohing, G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Fleming, Theodore	50
Fisher, A J	25
Field, Eliza B	25
Fairbanks, D	50
Faust, Robert M	50
Fowler, Bathe	50
Freed, Jno M	25
Fable, Wm S	50
Frear, Frisc	25
Fenton, James	25
Frinks, George	25
Finley, George	25
Fulper, Maria B	25
Fisher, W C	25
Fisher, John	25
Flimm, Dan	25
Frisch, Edmund	25
Fleming, John	50
Farnswelle, Jno	75
Florinel, Celia	1 50
Gron, Samuel	50
Gresty, Jos	50
Gunner, Maria A	50
Garwood, W H	25
Garwood, John Jr	25
Gest, Hugo	50
Gunner, Jas sr	25
Gunner, John	25
Gropie, Wm	25
Groff, M A and W C	25
Guttknecht, Fred M	25
Gibbs, H	50
Gegan, Patrick	25
Golden, M	25
Garson, Nick	25
Griffith, J	25
Garland, Jas	25
Green, H	25
Green, John	25
Gesty, Jno	25
Gallane, Raphale	25
Greenwood, Richard	25
Geist, D W	1 00

Cost in each and every case is $1.86 and interest.

Greenwood, Sarah	50
Godfrey, My	3 00
Grambt, A	25
Geist, Hugo	16 50
Extra for School,	2 20
Gotler, Dan	25
Gotler, Gotlob	50
Gibbons, Mr	50
Grover, Fredrick	3 00
Guscoke, Anna C	25
Gotche, Hedwing	3.75
Extra for School,	50
Grundlock, H	25
Glemser, Anna	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hartmeyer, John	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Hiller, John	25
Hahn, Henry	3 00
Extra, for School,	40
Head, Frank	1 00
Hieroning, Kraus	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hissenbeck, Caroline	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hoffendahl, H	1 50
Extra for School,	90
Holger, Wm	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Huguenin, G A	75
Extra for School,	10
Handtke, C	6 00
Extra for School,	80
Hoffman, J	75
Extra for School,	10
Hovenberger, Jacob	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Hartley, Alfred	5 25
Halloway, Henry	2 50
Halloway, Peter	1 00
Hyson, Jacob	1 00
Hahn, Jacob	1 00
Hilyermann, Chas	25
Harvey, H H	11 25
Extra for School,	1 50
Humbert, F W	25
Hanning, Chas	25
Hoffer, Catharinea	25
Huguenin, G A	25
Huber, Martin	25
Haeberle, Hugo	7 75
Hafemann, A	50
Hauck, Joe	50
Haller, Dr Max	50
Harlan, A H	50
Haerner, John	25
Harburger, A G	1 00
Haigh, Jas	25
Hickson, Chas	25
Holenceck, Herbert	25
Hemphill, Mariah	25
Henzey, Caroline	36
Harr, Thomas	25
Harra, John M	36
Hanley, Wm	25
Henderson, A J	25
Holden, Eli	1 50
Homer, Henry	75
Heber, P A	75
Hirest, David	50
Hudson, Wm	36
House, George	25
Hargarden, Jno J	50
James, Mathias	25
Jones, W H	25
Jouston, Geo	25
Jacob, Louisa	25
Jackson, Wead	50
Junker, Balthasar	50
Jahn, Frank	25
Johnson, P H	62
Jesser, F J	75
Kusche, Wm	15 00
Extra for School,	2.00
Klein, Wm	50
Klein, Moses	1 50
Kaufman, A & C & S	75
Knorcher, G A	25
Kusche, Harriet	1 50
Klein, Andrens	25
Knecht, Adam	25
Knittel, Wm	25
Kirchkofer, A	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Kimble, Martha	36
Kirk, John	25
Knox, A	25
Kill, Saml	36
Kelley, Adam	25
Kennedy, B C	75
Kern, James E B	25
Lehrman, John	75
Extra for School,	10
Levick, Jas	25
Lawson, Mr	25
Lees, Robt	50
Leimer, Eliza	25
Lippincott, Saml	25
Lake, Eliza	25
Lallement,	25
Landreth, Oliver	25
Lutz, Mathias	25
Lawrence, Nathan S	25
Langestein,	25
Lee, Edward G	25
Logan, Esther	25
Laugh, Patrick	25
Lewis, Humph	25
Longran, Patrick	25
Leer, Abner	75
Little, Jno	36
Lessenring, H G	36
Lee, Robt	25
Lewis, Robt	50
Lees, Jos	1 00
Lees, David	50
Luther, John	25
Lees, John	50
Lamprecht, M	25
Luetz, Godfrey	50
Laughorn,	37
Lutz Andrews	4 75
Long, W M	2 75
Lauter, John	25
Morgan, M	75
Miller, James	54 00
Extra for School,	7 00
Morton, Nathaniel	6 00
Marchholz, Alx	50
Miller, Andrew	25
Meyer, Fred	25
Mizgow, W M	25
Miller, J G	25
Miller, Aug	22
Marot, Samuel	6 00
McCrosey, James	6 00
Martin, J A	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mallery, Garrick jr	15 00
Extra for School,	2 00
Martin, Frangett	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Meyer, Christian	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Mundbrod, Marg	25
Martineil, Julia	25
Mererlek, L	1 50
Extra for School,	20
Muir, Maria	2 25
Muelker, H	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Mers, J G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Morley, W D	36
Matteson, W G	36
Mathew, J L	25
Marlit, Wm sr	50
Mellour, Alex	50
McNiel, M	36
Mason, Ruthet	36
McMurtlee, M	25
McMurtlee, Archa	25
Miller, Katharina	25
McCroy, James	50
McNamee, John	25
Mason, E W	50
McCann, C	50
McIlventy, P	50
Miklin, S W	2 50
Mitchell, J B	50
Marot, W	25
Michner, M C	25
May, Sarah	25
McPherson, Alex	25
McHarvey, Sam	25
McReynolds	25
Mench, G C	25
Morley, John	36
Marshal, Jeremiah	25
Michel, James	25
McFetters, R	36
McNell, Robert	25
Mayhew, Daniel	25
Mardt, Samuel	50
Meyers, W	25
Mullen, Cornelius	36
Morgan, Jos	25
Millite, Wm	25
Megee, Chas	25
McCormick, B	25
Meyer, E	36
Murvy, George	25
Mard, Charles M	75
Mauklin, James	36
Neff, S G & M A	25
Neal, Wm	25
Neff, Jacob A	25
Nayhamith, John	25
Neal, Sam	62
Nicholson, Theo	25
North, Fancis	25
Oultenbaum, D	75
Extra for School,	10
Osborne, J G	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Otto, Augustus	75
Otto, Nicholas	1 50
Ottenger, Robert	75

Cost in each and every case is $1.86 and interest.

Olney, W H	25
Phalin, E	25
Platt, Wm	50
Pyrell, Wm	25
Pidgeon, B J	50
Plumb, Jno	25
Perry, Wm	50
Patton, John	25
Preston, Jos	50
Plews, J O	25
Plews, Henry	25
Penington, Thomas	50
Pats, Theadore	25
Planebeck, A	25
Pfeiffer, Nich	50
Potterman, L	3 00
Polster, John	25
Pressey, Andrew	25
Pusche, Christian	10 00
Extra for School,	1 20
Parsons, Demerit	10 50
Patton, John	1 50
Ponsold, Anton	4 50
Extra for School,	60
Pats, Theo	50
Pats, Fred	75
Reith, H	25
Reitkamp, Theo	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Rowland, Dr	18 75
Risch, Jacob	1 50
Reese, J L	1 50
Reind, A	25
Rolenburg, Wm	1 20
Rawlins, Sallie	1 50
Reimann, Robert	25
Roth, G H	3 75
Roemer, Fred	25
Rogers, Ed S	4 50
Extra for School,	60
Rener, Cornelius	25
Rose, Aug Wm	6 00
Extra for School,	80
Rogers, John	25
Rutter, John	3 00
Ross, G	25
Rehm, M	3 60
Extra for School,	40
Redstreak, J L	25
Roletts, H	50
Rittinhouse,	25
Ritable, John	
Richards, Aug H	150 00
Reading, Dan	25
Rice, Wm	25
Reed, Eliza	25
Reed, Daniel B	25
Rubleam, Sellers	1 00
Richards, Sarah A	25
Rylie Samuel	25
Robinson, Chas H	25
Rickett, Mary	3 50
Richards, Wm	36
Ryan, Timothy	25
Rickett, Jos	25
Rifith, Gatt jr	22
Richardson, Wm	25
Reville, J J	25
Rocker, Jas D	50
Rimbey, Jos	50
Smith, H W	14 00
Smith, Chas Estab	18 00
Extra for School,	2 40
Smith, Henry	50
Sanborn, George C	2 25
Simson, John	2 25
Schou, Francis	7 50
Extra for School,	1 00
Schroeder, J H K	25
Sigg, Wm M	50
Sibbet, Alfred	25
Schavedler, Fr	50
Sigle, J W	75
Six, Fredr	50
Staudenmeger, J	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Steffens, P	25
Suck, J F	3 00
Extra for School,	40
Schaendel, Jos	25
Schoch, Henry	25
Schultz, John	25
Straube, J Dr	3 75
Extra for School,	50
Smith, G L	1 50
Schlagetler, B	25
Schnekenburger W	1 00
Stroetman, E M	1 75
Sassz, Fried	50
Senne, John A	50
Steff, Nick	1 00
Stich, George	25
Seiffert, Sarah	25
Smith, Jas	1 00
Sewell, George	1 75
Silliman, W	25
Simons, Flora	75
Selmon, B	36
Smith, S C	25
Snyder, Maria A	25
Sheller, John F	25
Smith, Jno	25
Seddon, Jno	25
Stewart, Jno	25
Smith, Anna	36
Scull, Luke	36
Schofield, Jno	25
Stevens, Wm	25
Stokes, Garrett,	75
Stewart, John	1 00
Street, Wm	50
Singley, Thomas	50
Smith, Greenwood	50
Supple, W J	25
Stevenson, John	50
Thackara, J. W	1 50
Thies, H	3 75
Extra for school	50
Thwaites, H G	3 00
Extra for school	40
Tiebeger, A	25
Taylor, Henry	50
Trul, Manuel	25
Tunis, Anderson	36
Thompson, Alex	36
Thauworth, Samuel	25
Tracy, Patrick B	50
Thomas, M A	50
Taylor, J M	26
Treachy, John B	35
Tompkins, L S	87
Throp, Wm	25
Trueman, W	25
Tawson, Theo	25
Thorton, Mr	25
Ulbrich, Fredr	50
Uleman, Jacob	3 75
Extra for school	50
Udich, Anna	25
Vito, Adam	7 75
Viney, Eliza	25
Vanscier, J H	26
Volkeman, E	3 75
Extra for school	50
Whitney, H B	5 50
Wickam, Robert,	4 00
Wentling, David	1 20
Walker, John	3 00
Watson, Robert	2 25
Wimm, Isaac	1 50
Wall, Caroline	3 50
Wolowska, G L	75
Extra for school	10
Wolowska & Clark,	3 00
Extra for School,	40
White, B P	3 75
Extra, for school	50
Weaver, H B	25
Wox, Rewis	25
Warner, H	36
Watson, P A	25
Wellington, R J	25
Wood, E B	50
Why, John	25
Wood, John	50
Weisel, James	25
Williams, S R	50
Walker, George	1 50
Wert, Albert	25
Williamson, J D	25
Whitehead, Wm	25
Warburton, J	75
Welger, Peter	1 50
Wireman, Wm	25
Weekes, Orlando	25
Wood, Agamilla	25
White, George	36
Wurflein, John	25
Watcher, D H	25
Wright Jas	25
Walton, J D sr	25
White, Jas	25
Wasswaller, C	25
Wessanand, Wm	25
Wengenfeld, Jos	25
Wasmuth, Fred	25
Westolu, L P	75
Extra for school	10
Yenger, Wm	25
Young, Lewis	1 00
Zeland, E H	25
Zimmerman, G W	25
Zeighler, Rudolph	25

I hereby certify that the above list of delinquent taxes was returned to the Township Committee of the township of Mullica on the 16th day of March, 1869, by B. B. Doughty, Collector, and verified by his affidavit according to the requirements of the Act under which this sale is to be made.

J. U. CUBL,
35.42 Town Clerk.

FINE AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING,
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Hammonton, N. J.

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ONCE MORE WITH A NEW SPRING STOCK

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For Club Thirty, 21 yds Sheeting
" " Sixty, 42 " "
" " One Hundred, 84 " "

All other premiums in same ratio.

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GREAT
ONE DOLLAR SALE OF

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

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

One Dollar Each,

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

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

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

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

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

List,

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

Terms to Agents.

We send as a commission to Agents:

For a Club of Thirty, and $3.00, one of the following articles: a musket, shot-gun, or American rifle, 20 *yards cotton*, lady's fancy square wool shawl, Lancaster quilt, accordeon, set of steel bladed knives and forks, violin and bow, fancy dress pattern, pair of ladies' extra quality cloth boots, one dozen large size linen towels, alpaca quilt, honeycomb quilt, cottage clock, white wool blanket,