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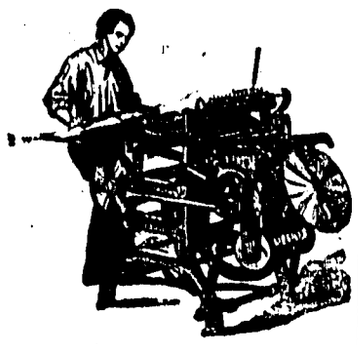

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Ano...A...Oriba.

The murderer was a Brazilian sailor, and his victim a young girl who had lived with him as his mistress at one of our sea-ports. The motive for the crime had been jealousy, and the details were atrocious; therefore the court was crowded with admirers of the morbid and sensational, Frank Drewsbury and myself among the number. It is no use my asserting that we were there because Frank's cousin was junior counsel for the defense. I was prepared for a good deal; but Drewsbury certainly astonished me when he claimed acquaintance with the prisoner.

"Yes," he said deliberately; "I know that man."

"I can't congratulate you on your friend, Frank, for a more repulsive-looking scoundrel I never saw. But where on earth did you come across him?"

"Ah, you happen to know that he is a murderer," retorted Frank; "he was as smart a fellow as you would wish to see when we first met, and it is a pity that poor girl was not of your opinion. The story is rather curious, and too long to tell here; but you are coming to dine quietly with me to-night, and shall hear all about it."

At this moment the prisoner happened to raise his eyes, and they encountered Drewsbury's. A slight start, and a fierce gleam from the dark orbs, showed the recognition was mutual; and then the man hung down his head and looked no more.

"Come away, George," said Frank; "I don't want to worry the poor wretch. He has no chance to escape as it is; but I think I know enough to hang him a dozen times over. Yes," he continued, when we got outside, "strange as it may seem, to that man I, in a manner, owe my wife, and this into the the bargian;" and turning back his cuff, Frank showed me the end of a thin white scar, running like a seam down the wrist. "Seven sharp, remember," he said, as we parted; "we shall be *tete-a-tete*, as Nelly doesn't show at dinner yet, and Loo dines early to keep her company up stairs."

I knew that there was some mystery about Frank's wife, and that she had been a governess. She was extremely pretty, and gifted with an exquisite contralto voice. They had been married about a year, and Mrs. Drewsbury had not long since contributed her mite to the population. The house was still in occupation of the monthly nurse; and it was considered no small concession on the part of that stern female that the husband was allowed a bachelor friend to enliven the solitude of his smoking-room.

When we had settled snugly down to our after-dinner cigar, Frank began as follows

"I always, as you know, had a passion for traveling; and in this I was amply encouraged by my uncle, whose youthful tastes seem to have been much the same as my own. 'Nothing,' he would say, 'is better for a young fellow who is not absolutely obliged to spend his life in making money than to see something of the world before he marries and settles; and I expect you to do both some day, Frank, although, as far as (the wife goes, I have not set you the example myself. But mind, my boy, it must be traveling; don't let me hear of any hanging about French or German watering places, or I stop the supplies. I don't want you to turn explorer, but I won't have you a lounging tourist.' I need hardly say that there was no quarrel about the conditions, and several months of each year I devoted to different parts of Europe and its neighborhood. There was another of my uncle's crotchets to which I did not subscribe so readily. It was a fixed idea with him that my prospective wife was to have money. 'But here again, Frank,' he used to argue, 'I am reasonable. I don't ask for an heiress, but a girl with a nice little sum—say ten thousand—more as a guarantee of respectability than any thing else; but none of your petty paupers for me.' At this point I always felt it my duty to take the high romantic tone, and object to such venal sentiments.

"You remember my expedition to Spitzbergen four years ago; what expectations I had formed of white bears, walruses, and reindeer, and how, from one cause and another, the affair turned out a failure. I was unfortunate in my companion; an excellent fellow at home, he proved to be a most inferior traveler, especially in Spitzbergen. You have now to learn that the venture was actually a brilliant success.

"In one of my many rambles of disgust along that leaden coast, I stumbled on a hidden treasure. You may stare, but it is a fact. The treasure was a slip of paper, and it was hidden in a scent-bottle. I will show you both."

Here Drewsbury produced from a cabinet the articles in question. The paper was framed, with glass on both sides. There appeared to be writing on it, blurred and indistinct. "Look first at the bottle," he said; "I found that surrounded by a mass of drift-wood, which the ocean currents bring in enormous quantity to the shores of Spitzbergen. You may pick up many tropical remains along the beach, and I was dismally searching for specimens, when the bobbing of the bottle caught my eye. I underwent a ducking in icy water to secure it. You see it is a rather old fashioned scent-bottle, of not particularly thick glass, and probably belonged to a dressing case The cap is of thin silver, lined with India rubber, and screws tightly over a small glass stopper—at least it did so; when I found it the top was thickly incrusted with some marine growth, and it has been damaged in the opening. The paper was folded four times lengthwise and once across, and then rolled small enough to pass the narrow neck of the bottle. It is part of the title-page of a Spanish novel, as you may see by the reverse. On this side are some lines in pencil, three parts obliterated by damp and contact at the folds; the left-hand upper corner is quite destroyed. The writing is in French, and here is a fair copy of what remains; later I will show you my translation. The copy does not correspond with the original in the length of the spaces, but that is of no consequence:

"'...s...le capitai....ar....tues..., a present....debarq....etite....errier groupe v.... ine mer a....n dit....iron....27.20N....8W.... eine....nguer....ne du conti.., J'i...comment .....poser. de....craign....is....chef....onstre ....oyable, je v....cher a la fa....it....ite du ....creuse....n fleur d....uverte....rres et sa ....boite conte....iamants....esquels....Bresil....see tou....rtone.... 4 grosses....ent presq...., carr....nu-dela de....2 ...igne droite ....cap....zon. Quicón....vera....pier est.... l'amour de D....er et faie....er lrs dia....fi ....ell....te....nom.....albe....re....ano....aje ....oriba....'

"The last three fragments are plainly the signature. There is no date; that and the name of the vessel were probably on the corner which is destroyed. The latitude is fortunately clear, and this, as you will find, determines the longitude, which is half effaced. When first I discovered the meaning in a rough way, and it is not difficult to do so, I was wild with excitement; the rest seemed quite simple, although I had reason to change my opinion afterward. I was, however, careful to make, in case of accident several copies of all that I was able to discipher by the aid of a pocket magnifying-glass; and the original paper I enclosed as hermetically as I could in a dry vial, as the best means of preserving it. Not fancying E——'s companionship on another expedition, I kept the secret to myself. There are three stages of comprehension to go through as regards this document: first, that of the main idea, which you may catch at once; secondly, of that which I was able to explain at a later period; and thirdly, of the portion which, like an unfulfilled revelation, is still doubtful. Here is the first, in English:

"'. . The captain (and some others) are killed. (The rest of us) are at present landed on a little desert (island, one of the) last group toward the open sea, in about, as they tell me, lat. 27° 26' N., (long. 8° W.; one can barely distinguish the line of the main land. (I do not know how they will) dispose of us; but fearing the worst, (for the) leader (of the mutiny) is a pitiless monster, I have hidden, favored by the night, in the cavity of a hollow (rock) close to (the ground), and covered with stones and sand, a box containing the diamonds (in the purchase) of which in Brazil (I have sunk) all (my) fortune. Four large (rocks?) lie almost (in a) square....on the other side of....2....(in a) right line (with the) cape (on the) horizon. Whoever finds this paper is (implored) for the love of God to seek for and restore the diamonds (to my) orphan (child) (who bears the same) name as (his?) unhappy parent....ano.... aje.... oriba.'

"Shortly after this discovery we left Spitzbergen and passed down Norway back to England. You can imagine how my thoughts were employed during the long steamer and carriole journey. The signature was a complete puzzle, and worried me day and night, as frequently happens when the mind dwells incessantly on any thing of the kind, a half-forgotten name, a riddle, or a difficult rhyme; the mystic letters began to haunt me in a strange singsong fashion, and twenty times a day I caught myself repeating, with an absurd Yankee twang, 'ano....a....oriba.'

"On my return I found my uncle in London; the old gentleman was suffering from a severe attack of gout; as the doctor's orders enjoined perfect repose for mind and body, I could not reveal to him at present the secret which was burning within me, and another event now happened which threatened to eclipse it altogether—I fell in love.

"My uncle's property lay chiefly in Devonshire: a neighbor of his in those parts, a widow, with four daughters, two of them marriageable, had just come up to town for a month, and he was anxious that I should make their acquaintance. I learned afterward that it was intended I should marry one of the elder girls. According to his wish I went to lunch with Mrs. Hawkins. She seemed to me rather hard and disagreeable, and her grown up daughters very pleasant and good looking; but the younger ones came down accompanied by the most charming girl I had ever seen in my life—the governess.

"You must excuse a partial relapse into the lover while I tell my story; I will cut it as short as possible. I cannot say if it was positively a case of love at sight, but I must have received some kind of electric shock from Nelly's first glance, for the chicken I was attempting to carve plunged off the dish violently and broke a wine-glass. Such was my introduction to my wife. I won't bore you, George, with the details of those days. It will be sufficient to say that I very often went to lunch with Mrs. Hawkins, and by treacherously doing the agreeable to the young ladies, even gained admission to the paradise of the schoolroom, where Nelly was the presiding goddess; and all the time my uncle chuckled and flattered himself that his little game was succeeding capitally. But at last the month came to an end, and the family returned to Devonshire. By that time I was hopelessly in love; 'ano....a....oriba' was almost forgotten and I would have relinquished all the treasures that ever came out of the Spanish Main for a kind glance from Ellen Morton's dark eyes and one kiss of her red lips. As soon as she was gone I began to despond. I reflected that I had set my heart upon precisely the "pretty pauper" to whom my uncle had such an aversion. I was almost dependent upon him, altogether as far as matrimony was concerned, for my father's fortune had been swamped in a great financial crisis, and he died a very poor man; but my uncle had acknowledged me as his heir, and with all his crochets, he was kindness itself. I thought of the diamonds, yet it is only fair to myself to say that when I remembered the words 'for the love of God to restore them to the orphan child,' I vowed, if ever it lay in my power, to fulfill that solemn injunction. Meanwhile my uncle got the better of his gout, and left his room as brisk as usual. I think when he saw how low-spirited and altered I had become, he marveled not without fear at the result of his experiment. But one day he sent for me as I entered the house, and there was an explosion. He had captured a stray sheet inscribed with some foolish and highly romantic verses, 'to my dearest Ellen.'

"And pray, George, who may she be? was his angry inquiry, 'and what do you mean by writing such infernal nonsense to any one? "humble lot," "gold's accursed greed," "loathsome bondage of the soul" —what the devil do you mean by it, Sir?'

"I told him at last that I had fallen in love with a young lady who had not a penny and no position, and that I was not in the least sorry for it, but I refused to give her name. 'Have you committed yourself, Sir? Have you spoken to this pauper?' asked my uncle. 'I have unluckily never had a chance,' I replied. 'Then, by gad, Sir, you sha'n't have it; off you go on your travels again, or you shall repent it.'

"Well, it was settled that I was to go in search of the diamonds, and Tim, the best and sharpest servant man ever had, was to accompany me. 'It will be time enough to look for the owner when you have found the property,' said my uncle; 'what we have now to consider is where you had better begin. We have luckily the latitude of the island, and from this we can fix the longitude with accuracy. The missing figure must be 7, which gives us 78° west; 68° would be out in the Atlantic, and 88° in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico, with no land near in either case. 27° 20' N. lat. and 78° W. long. bring us to the cluster of islands off the Little Bahama Bank, the most likely spot you could pick out. Immediately opposite, the Gulf Stream starts through the Straits of Florida on its race due north. We need not trouble ourselves about the cross currents which visit Iceland and Spitzbergen; we know where the bottle *began* its long voyage. The paper tells you that the island is just in sight of the main land, and that a cape is visible on the horizon. I have my doubts about that main land; I believe it to mean the Grand Bahama, and that by the "last group of islands toward the open sea," is meant the last group toward the Straits of Florida, and not the Atlantic. I may be wrong, but bear this in mind. For the local marks you must trust to your own observation. The best way to reach the spot will be to go to Charleston, and thence down the coast to St. Lucie, where you can make arrangement about a boat and other matters. I wish I had more hope of your success; I think the needle in the stack of hay is nothing to it, and there is no certainty of our needle being there.'

[To be continued.]

Grape Culture in America.

The discoverers of the continent, wherever they touched the coast, or however far they explored the interior, found the grape growing. Gigantic vines clambered over cliffs of granite and ledges of limestone, bore down with their weight great trees of the primitive forest, festooned with beauty the borders of rivers and creeks, and before European herds came to browse them away, ramped down to the very shores of the sea. A cargo of voyagers approaching the coast of North Carolina, while as yet more than a hundred miles off, were met, as they told, with a perfume of welcome so sweet and strong it enveloped and pervaded their ship as if she were sailing among gardens. It was the breath of vine blossoms, borne on Western breezes from that land of the grape. As long as the forest itself had stood it had been the home of the vine, whose generations produced and reproduced themselves within its shelter, waiting for man to come. Three families there were, known to botany as *Vitis labrusca*, *Vitis estivalis*, and *Vitis vulpina*, otherwise named after the fox, the frost and the bull. They were mostly hard, thick-skinned and sour, for their energies were expended in reproduction, to the end that their species might be preserved through the many dangers that beset their wild condition. Yet from time to time they would fling off luscious varieties; seedlings of chance, though fulfilling design; fit for the use of man, yet needing the fostering of his hand, because fine and delicate, and perishing without it. And thus those wild originals of the vine wild continue to do while the forest stands; for the rude changes of our climate destroy the tender plants brought from Europe, and a hardy stock is needed that is native to the soil. Seedlings of chance and foundlings of the woods are our Herbemont, Lenoir, and Norton's Virginia, members of the frost family; the Catawba, Concord, and Delaware, with many more, members of the fox family; and the Scuppernong and others, of the bull. These we know and have, and others we look and hope for. How many as good or better than they have perished in their bleak nursery for want of adoption none can guess.

But we have vines enough, and they are good enough to grow wine to satisfy the hemisphere, even though another variety should never be discovered. All needed is, that we know how to place and how to cultivate and preserve them; and richly furnished as is the board of our national feast, the drink that shall fill its now empty crystals will be worthy of it. The same conditions which produce good apples and peaches can produce good grapes. Diversity of soil and climate will give diversity of product; warm sunbeams, clear skies, and a dry atmosphere will insure sweetness and flavor in the fruit, and richness, body, and bouquet in the wine. In most of our varieties there is an excess of flavor to be tempered down by cultivation. Many of them are superabundant in sugar, while others yield a juice whose color is so deep that it too might be deemed excessive, if it were possible for wine to be too red. And if the musky flavor of the foxes is by many disliked, be it known that the important family of frost grapes, "Vitis æstavilis," have none of it whatever, but only such delicate bouquet and savor as the most fastidious European taste may accept. With such materials we must be poor cultivators indeed if we fail soon to produce something better than what Europeans now send for our drinking, and in time something equal to what they keep for their own.

Though few or none of our grape growers have yet planted in soils poor enough for growing fine wines, and though for various reasons the culture remains still in its infancy, there have already been some good results obtained. The ill-used and much abused Catawba, whatever may be thought of it as a still wine, has, by virtue of its excess of tartaric acid, such affinity, so to speak, for sugar, that it, while yet in the greenness of its first year, it is properly compounded with sugar and ice, a summer drink is made of unequaled excellence. A cobbler of new wine, grown in the valley of Ohio, or Missouri, where the Catawba ripens almost to blackness, drunk when the dog-star rages, lingers in memory for life. The exile from his native land, whom summer heats overtake, will long for it even on the Rhine or Garonne, whose borders supply no drink to match it; nor can the sherbets of the Orient or eliquot frappe make him forget the cobbler that repaired his soul in the Western bar room. For the same reason (its happy mode of combining with sugar) sparkling Catawba, properly made and from choice selections of raw material, is fully equal to the average quality of the Champagne we import. The Scuppernong too, put up in sparkling form, though in respect to acidity quite opposite to the other, can make a good drink, to say the least, as Moselle. Delaware and Herbemont, the one for the South and the other for the North, have already proved themselves capable of great things, though every one may not yet know it. Finally, the Norton's Virginia seedling, even when grown on strong corn land, gives an abundant yield of wine that is pure to the taste, vinous, full bodied, red as blood, yet clear as rock water, which none would require to be taught how to love. Let this only be produced in sufficient quantity, and it will be at once accepted as a substitute for all ordinary sorts of claret; while for such as shall be grown on fine soils an altogether higher destiny awaits; all of which is written by one who is fully aware that American wines have been immeasurably overpraised.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

McFadden's Masterstroke.

Samuel McFadden was a watchman in a bank. He was poor, but honest, and his life was without reproach. The trouble with him was, that he felt that he was not appreciated. His salary was only four dollars a week; and when he asked to have it raised the president, the cashier and the board of directors glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him to get out and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull, and the bank could hardly meet its expenses now, let alone lavishing one more dollar per week upon such a miserable worm as Samuel McFadden. And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughty scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the soul. He would often go out of the side-yard and bow his twenty-four inch head, and weep gallons and gallons of tears over his insignificance, and pray he might be made worthy of the president's and cashier's polite attention. One night a happy thought struck him; a gleam of light burst upon his soul; and gazing down the dim vista of the coming years, with his eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tears, he saw himself rich, honored and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy, and a monkey-wrench, and a cross cut saw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about a half ton of powder and nitroglycerine, and all those things. Then in the dead of the night he went to the fire-proof safe, and, after working at it awhile, burst the door and brick work into immortal smash, with such perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks and currency and specie, and nail all the odd change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of that bank with one million dollars o a him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town, and sent word to the detectives where he was.

It was all serene and beautiful for Samuel McFadden now. He felt that he was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrows had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him next day with a soothing note from the cashier. Mr. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the president, and the cashier and the directors, and the clerks, and the stockholders. But it was of no use. At last the bank officers got up a magnificent supper, and to it Mr. McFadden was invited. He came, and, as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered o'er the bitter, bitter past, and his soul was wild with exultation. (It seems to me that that last sentence is symmetrical and poetic! it seems to me so, anyhow.) Before he drove away in his carriage that night it was all fixed that Mr. McFadden was to keep for himself half a million of that money and to be unmolested if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man, but refused with haughty disdain the offer of the cashier to marry his (Mc Fadden's) daughter.

Mac is now honored and respected. He moves in the best society; he browses around in purple and fine linnen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first-rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee and tells him of his early trials, and instils holy precepts into the child's mind and shows him how, by industry and perseverence, and frugality, and nitro-glycerine, and monkey wrenches, and enterprise, and cross-cut saws, and familiarity with the detective system, even the poorest may rise to affluence and respectability.

CONDENSATION OF VAPOR AND ELECTRICITY.—It is found that the condensation of water in the summer sky is always attended by a great development of this unseen and mysterious energy—be it fluid, vibration, force, or whatever else we choose to call it. The more rapid the condensation the more copiously is the electricity developed. Which is the cause and which is the effect, it is impossible to say; but the two phenomena accompany each other in a very remarkable manner.

This connection between the development of electricity and the condensation of aqueous vapor, which was for a long time known only to exist in the case of the thunder-cloud, has since been found to be universal. The attention of scientific men was called strongly to this subject by an incident which occurred to an engineer in charge of a locomotive near Newcastle, in England, in 1840. This Engineer happened to pass one hand very near the cloud of vapor which was issuing from the escape-pipe of his engine, at the instant when the other was in contact with a metalic handle attached to some part of the machinery. The combination happened to be such as to make his body part of an electric circuit, and he experienced a sudden and quite powerful shock.

This incident led to a more thorough study of the electrical phenomena connected with the condensation of water, and it was found that electricity could be excited in any quantity by this means.

In the case of the condensation of vapor in the atmosphere, so long as the cloud remains small, the presence of the electricity does not manifest itself by any outward sign; but when it becomes large and very dense, and especially when it is rapidly formed, the electric energy becomes excessive, and it produces two effects strikingly manifest to the senses—a brilliant chain of forked and glittering light dazzling the eye, and a series of tremendous detonations and reverberations overpowering the ear. The direction of the line of light is often toward the earth, and by the very remarkable effects which are produced at the termination of it we know that in some way or other a force of very extraordinary intensity has been transmitted from the cloud to the ground.

The discharges, as we term them, take place sometimes in very quick succession, showing that the electric energy is very abundantly developed, and in such cases the condensation of water goes on in an equally extraordinary manner.

These state of things continues for several hours. The two effects—namely, the development of electricity and the condensation of water—go on together, the one keeping pace, to all appearance, exactly with the other. The electricity as it is developed, discharges itself in glittering lines of light darting through the air. The water descends, by its gravitation, to the earth in a deluging shower. During all this time the cloud moves slowly on from west to east, increasing all the while in density and extent, until the heavens are black with it, and the earth for a region of many miles is thrown into deep shadow.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A FAMILY SUITOR.—A very pretty Oakland girl, not over eighteen years of age, brought a suit for breach of promise against a young merchant, who had changed his mind and taken a richer bride.

The trial came on, and the girl's mother, a fat, red-faced old dame, was present in the box, to give moral effect to the recital of her daughter's wrongs.

The counsel for the plaintiff, in summing up, descanted at length and with moving pathos upon "the enormity of the defendant's guilt in creeping into the bosom of this family" (here the old lady pinned her shawl closer,) "and deceiving and disappointing this fair girl!"

Here the venerable mother could contain herself no longer, but with gushing tears exclaimed:

"He deceived us all, gentlemen! Me and all the rest—me and all the rest!"

The effect was magical, but not just what the old lady expected.

A poor Milwaukee printer named Mc Knight, has prospered greatly within a few years, and is now editor of Brigham Young's official paper, and owns a corner lot and three wives. He might have remained in Milwaukee until this time and he could never have had but one wife at a time. Boys, go West.

A poor man was killed in Michigan, a few weeks ago, under distressing circumstances, leaving his wife sick and penniless. A bachelor friend interested himself in the matter, and raised sixteen hundred dollars for the widow, and then proposed, and being accepted, he married her, and pocketed the money himself.

A clergyman in Pennsylvania has refused to buy Mark Twain's book, and is, in fact, disgusted with it. "Why," said the agent "the man who could weep at the tomb of Adam must be an idiot."

Advertisements.

The circulation of the REPUBLICAN is larger than the usual average of country papers. It is the only paper circulating throughout Atlantic County, and is a desirable advertising medium. Advertisements are taken at low rates.

All bills for transient advertising will be presented upon the *first insertion*, when they must be promptly paid.

Advertisements must be handed in by Thursday evening to insure insertion the same week.

Farewell to May.

Among the falling apple flowers
The mated robins sing;
The hyacinths are fading fast—
It is the last of Spring;
Its sweet, last day! "Oh, why,
Fair maiden May," we sigh,
"Wilt thou not linger?" Hush! for June
Delays until she goes;
And we must see the violets fade
Before we pluck a rose.

'Tis only losing we can win
And giving we can take;
Our pleasures, tarrying too long,
Our sorest trials make.
The hearts that grieve to lose thee, May,
Would sorrow more to have thee stay.
Farewell, farewell, thou gentle Spring!
Our blessing with thee goes;
Above the withered violets
We see the opening rose!

A New Hotel Car.

We learn from the Chicago *Republican* that the Pullman Company's Car Works have just completed a set of vehicles which, for marvelous attributes, may well be considered the *ne plus ultra* of invention in this peculiar branch of modern improvement. This set, comprising four cars, christened the "Algoma," "Riverside," "Clarendon," and "Continental," are the offspring of the "Hotel Express" system which has flourished so magnificently on the Pacific roads for six months or more past. They combine all the details of a first-class hotel—state-rooms, private drawing rooms, a general parlor, a kitchen, and other simpler charactoristics, making a cosy home where, when the oil is exhausted, the gloom of night is illumined by the flicker of a blazing hearth. The car is fifty-five feet long and ten feet wide, and rests on twelve wheels in wine color and gilt, like all cars of the Pullman patent. The material of the car is a blending of French walnut, ebony and amboine—a Florida wood of a bright red somewhat livelier than mahogany, the upholstering being manufactured in France. The medium of heat is Baker's patent warmer, and of light, Gauster's patent gas. The cost of the entire institution approximates $22,000.

To excursion parties these vehicles are solely devoted, the most fastidious members of such in contemplation being requested to inspect them this morning at the Central depot.

Two are already chartered for excursions. The "Algoma" will leave for the South to-morrow, with Mr. George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; his wife, and Wirt Dexter, Esq., the attorney of the Company, and a few others. Messrs. Pullman and Dexter go to New Orleans, and then to Washington, on business connected with the recent extension of the Company's lines in the South.

The *modus operandi* of the portable hotel system is something like this: A party of twenty—say at Boston, for a Boston party has already chartered the "Riverside" for a trip to the Pacific—secures a portable hotel at $85 a day for the trip. This is about $4 a passenger, the same rate which the single traveler now pays for a seat in a drawing-room car by day and a sleeping birth by night. With the car (or hotel, as you please) they get a steward, cook and two waiters, pay for whose services are included in the rate above mentioned. They purvey for themselves, the steward acting as their business agent in the procuring of extra supplies, transportation, &c., along the route. It is estimated that a party can live sumptuously for about $3 per day each, under this arrangement. They attach their "hotel" to the best train of whatever road they intend to travel, and detach it whenever they arrive at a city, a point or a junction where they desire to switch off for any purpose.

THE PEACH CROP.—The *N. Y. Bulletin* says the prospects of the fruit crop are unfavorable, and that the peach crop especially is said to have suffered so that the "yield in New Jersey and Delaware will be much smaller than was anticipated," and after explaining that this unfortunate state of affairs was caused by the frosts following the remarkably mild weather of February, it says:

"These reports may not be fully verified; but fears are generally entertained among the farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, that the peach crop is practically destroyed for the year, except in certain favored localities.

Commenting upon this the Wilmington *Commercial* says: The *Bulletin* is not as well posted in peaches as it is on the money market, or it would not talk about Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee as peach producing States. It is a matter of very little moment to any persons outside their limits whether their sparse and scattered peach orchards bear or not. New Jersey does raise a good many peaches, however, and its remarks may, for aught we know, be true of the prospect there, but so far as they refer to Delaware and the adjoining counties of Maryland, the greatest peach producing region in the world, they are entirely incorrect. Never was the prospect more cheerful for a good yield than now. In the upper part of the Peninsula, where the yield was so immense last year, there may be some falling off, as the same trees seldom, if ever, produce two large crops in succession, but there are a great many new trees that come in bearing this year, and they will probably counterbalance the falling off, while in the lower part of the Peninsula, and especially the lower part of this State, where the crop was killed last year the prospect is now excellent. Of course we speak of the present prospect only; the dangerous time for it is yet to come. A sudden sleet and freeze after the buds are open, is fatal while snow or frost on the open buds does much damage. No buds have opened yet, however, and New York has no cause yet to feel uneasy as to next year's supply of the luscious fruit.

The Republican.
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

Our Relations with Mexico

We have received a pamphlet containing an address from Gen. Rosecrans, (late Minister to Mexico,) to the people of the United States, respecting our relations with that country. The one great thing needful he regards a change of national policy toward other nations, and Mexico in particular. The national policy toward the people of the Western continent has been regarded with contempt, causing the people of the Spanish American States to regard us with suspicion, fear and hate, instead of admiring and loving us as they would like to. This continent, North and South, should be controlled by western people, and a policy that will protect our capital(s)in adjacent domains should be adopted and rigidly adhered to. A British or French subject going abroad for any legitimate purpose knows that his government is respected and that he is safe in any lawful pursuit. His complaints of injustice will be promptly attended to, and *satisfactorily*. Not so with the citizen of the great U. S. as witness in the recent case in Cuba, and in numerous other cases. Gen. Francis Train truthfully remarked that you could "pitch a dozen American citizens into any corner slum in London, or any other country, and their government would never raise a finger to redeem his wrongs." The fruits of this policy is plainly visible on every side around us. The chartered companies of other nations are busily engaged North and South, in drawing wealth from the continent which ought justly to enrich our people. British companies control Honduras and run the mints of Guanajuato and Zacotecas; its commerce and enterprise reach all over the country south of Mexico and all around it in the East. In Peru, any and all cases where these companies complain of the wrongs done them, the matter is at once investigated. How is it with us? Our citizens complain. He is the men get "used to living in all sorts of ways," and that they thus become hardened. Beside the above many are classed as "missing," and many have to proceed our unknown cases, running up the aggregate to 9,314 officers—or about 1 out of 9; and 235,041 enlisted men. Total deaths from all causes 294,451.

This bill to enforce the XVth amendment has passed both houses of Congress. It was opposed by Democrats generally, as it puts a stop to their fine game which has been carried on to such an alarming extent. It prescribes a penalty of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than three years, for "fraudulent registering, or attempting, in any form, to obtain the privilege of casting more than one vote, or personating another individual. It also makes the Judges of Election equally responsible with the registrars, for any illegal voting. This will not greatly to restore the purity of the ballot-box in all sections, and more especially in New York City, where during the last election legal voters waiting to deposit their vote, heard their names called, and responded to by well known "repeaters," whom it was they urged in vain. The law does not apply to local elections—only to Presidential and Congressional elections. We hope to see it extended to all; or if not this, something similar which will tend to check the gigantic frauds now perpetrated and which are a shame to any country.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisements of that favorite home remedy, Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. In this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore, wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide-spread use, or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe, even in unskillful hands.

The substantial defeat of the bill of the select committee on the commerce of the country, in the House, on Tuesday, gives greater importance to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chandler for the same purpose. Mr. Chandler proposes direct payment from the Treasury to all persons building iron ships for foreign trade, of an amount equivalent to the duties on articles employed in construction, and when American materials are used gives a sum equal to the duties on corresponding foreign material. Ships built under this act are allowed to enter the coasting trade upon repaying the national expenditure. Foreign built iron ships can have registers when owned here, on condition that they do not enter the coasting trade. Some other advantages are borne on the bill, that is intended to assist in the recovery of our foreign commerce. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Decoration day was most appropriately observed in New York City, there being a much more general demonstration this year than last. Many of the dwellings were handsomely decorated with flowers, and thousands moved in solemn conclave to the several cemeteries lying near the city, where appropriate orations and speeches were delivered by eminent clergymen and statesmen. Over 10,000 persons were present a one of the larger cemeteries.

The Cuban ladies in New York have added their appeal to that of Gen. Jourdan for the relief of the destitute women and children of Cuba. Anything in the shape of clothing, old or new; so that it is light and suitable for the climate of the island will be gratefully received.

The "celebrated" Clement Vallandigham has retired from the pale of political life, as he unconscious, and will hereafter be nothing whatever to do with politics. Thereby, we mean Mr. V.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1870.*

Mr. Editor—I understand that Judge Moore notifies all applicants for cadetship at West Point to appear before a committee of gentlemen which has been appointed by him as a board of examiners, and the applicant that is the best qualified for the position will receive the appointment. These positions formerly were given for favoritism to the sons of persons who had the most political influence. Entirely the members from some Southern States, have sold their position, to those who could furnish the most money. I think Judge Moore has taken the wisest course. Now all the applicants have an equal chance and no favor can be found. I understand quite a number will appear before the committee and consent for the prize. The competitors will meet in Camden in the forepart of June.

It is often asked why New Jersey has employees in the different departments in this city than any other of the northern states in proportion to her population. According to the last census New Jersey had a greater population than Maine, and yet Maine had more than twice the number of clerks in the Treasury Department. In the other departments I do not know the proportionbut I presume it is quite as large. The State of Maryland is but little larger in population than New Jersey, yet it has more than twice the number of clerks in every department than New Jersey. Even with this discrepancy, we showed in our last communication that many of the appointments that were credited to New Jersey had no right to claim to come from that State, were not residents, and should not be credited to her. What is the cause of all this? It is hard to answer this question. I think our representatives have acted, as they have generally been, in the interest of the State of changing the representatives every two years. In a man comes from a State he no matter how good a representatives he makes, yet many members he gets through for the benefit of his constituents; just as soon as he gets accustomed to the work he is expected to go, and he has to give place to some other aspirant who will have to go through the same role. The Democrats understand this rule and they do not care half as much for the application of a man who is to stay here but one two years as they do for one who is likely to remain. In those States that are represented by three or four Congressmen they make a practice of sending their members here term after term as long as they are the best men and will do the most for their constituents. It is pretty much the same way with our Senators. The politics of New Jersey changes so often that our Senators rarely remain in their seats more than one term. So it is plain to see why our delegation in Congress so much power as those other States which remain in Congress for longer terms. The State of Massachusetts which has carried out this rule to the fullest extent, and appears that whenever the people of that State desire they are pretty sure to get.

Yesterday was a holiday in the different departments and both houses of Congress adjourned to allow all to participate in the ceremonies of the National Memorial Day. An oration was delivered in honor of the heroes who offered up their lives on the alter of their country, songs were sung, and the graves of the fallen soldiers were covered with garlands of flowers. All Washington seemed to have crossed over into Virginia on this occasion.

Our election takes place next Monday for officers for the city government. As the day draws near the party spirit seems to grow more intense. Mr. Cooper will probably receive the votes of the Republicans, Democrats, disaffected Republicans, and a good many property owners who are in favor of reducing the taxes. I think he stands the best chance of election. Mr. Hower will be supported by the Democrats and the Republicans and most of the colored voters.

The Senate has passed a bill giving to this District a territorial form of government. It has certainly been the worst government of any kind in the United States. Whether the new form of government will relieve the sufferers, we can not say.

The registration of the voters of this city is counted. The number of voters on the list is 18,490 of these 10,955 are white and 7535 are colored. T. D.

The Indians.

On Tuesday Commissioner Parker received a dispatch that Red Cloud and his band of warriors would be here to-morrow evening. The Commissioner said to Red Cloud was at Omaha he was "interviewed" by some of the enterprising members of the press in that city, who published the following as the substance of the speech which the Chief will deliver before the President:

"Great Father: Thousands of miles away, where the sun's last light falls on the big hills, I have felt my people, to come and hear, say father in the fine. The light makes us see all things around us clearly, so that the Great Spirit may talk plain that we may understand each other, and that our counsel shall be a footprint, which has been not to smoke the pipe of peace.

"Father, I have heard that you are great and good. Listen to me, my father, and let your ears hear one of your children who comes from the wigwams of his people, with truth in his heart, and no lies upon his lips. I have made many treaties with your Commissioners and Chiefs for protection, but they have never kept their promises; and I have now come to see my great father myself, so that we can understand each other, and make no promises that we can not mean to keep. They have told you that I am a murderer, but I do not understand it in that way. You, great father, have driven me away from home to try—the only country I had to raise my children in.

"Tell me, father, could any living man on this earth stand such a thing as this? Suppose I should go to your country, tear down your fences, and steal your cattle, and take your boys, and you stand by and say you would do so? No, father, I know you would not. In all the troubles of my people the white man has been the aggressor. Father, we are not cowards. We know that you are great, but we feel that you are unjust, and our mighty power, I am sure you are good, and that you will protect your children when they come to you for what they believe is theirs. They ask you to listen to me; to do for us as a great father should do by his children, and not be so easy back to our brothers and only people. I have spoken what I feel the Great Spirit has smiled upon us, and the Great Father is the Indian's friend and the Indian's protector."

Gen. Caldwell K. Hall, whose death in Trenton, N. J., on May 26th, has been announced, was a native of Maine, and a lineal descendant of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and was born in Bath on March 10, 1833. Gen. Hall entered the U. S. volunteer service in August, 1861, as Adjutant of the Fifteenth New Jersey, after filling various important staff appointments in August, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth New Jersey; served with this regiment through all its battles, was severely wounded at the battle of Manassas, and was then honorably discharged for disability from wounds. He then resumed the practice of law at Trenton, and in 1867 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Mercer county. He held this position at the time of his death.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 27.—You have learned by telegraph of the tragedy perpetrated in Caswell County, in this State, on Saturday last. It seems quite impossible to learn any details of the affair that may be considered trustworthy; further than that J. W. Stephens, State Senator from that county, was found dead, the Court-House at Yanceyville, with a rope drawn tightly around his neck, with numerous stabs upon his body, two of which entered his heart and one his neck, and are sufficient to cause death. His life of late had been repeatedly threatened by the Klux of that vicinity, and he had taken some precaution to avoid them. It is most probable that he had been murdered where he was found, as there was little blood on the spot; and no indication of a conflict. He was a man that would sell his life dearly if attacked. It is even supposed by some that he was murdered some distance from Yanceyville the day before, and was brought there and placed in the Court-House. The only intelligence we have so far of the affair comes through the enemies of Stephens, and is much distorted. They are even attempting to make the impression that he was murdered by negroes whom he had offended, but there cannot be any foundation for this. He was murdered by the gang of desperadoes that infest this Congressional district—the same gang that murdered Cutlaw at Graham some three months ago. They have a thorough organization with well-known leaders, and are countenanced and supported, and, so far as possible, protected, by the Rebels of the District.

Jonny Bateman.—The long-continued illness of this distinguished English Liberal statesman causes serious anxiety as to his restoration to health. His successor in the English Cabinet has already been indicated in the public journals, and Mr. Bright is kept in profound seclusion. Constant reports by mail bring the intelligence that Mr. Bright has sunk into a hopeless condition from softening of the brain. The contrast between the vigorous popular orator and statesman of a few years ago, and the helpless invalid of to-day, shows how thin are the partitions between powerful intellect and imbecility, when the man is overworked or his brain is overtaxed.

A lack on its way to a depot in Boston, the other day, became mixed up in an almost interminable fashion. Coming to a spot where two ways met, the driver of the procession turned one way and back another; the carriages in the rear followed the latter, and the deluded drivers noticed not their error until they were quite a ways behind. Then there was turning upon the solemn and staid portion of the funeral procession was overtaken.

The ship Niagara, which lately arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, with a large number of Chinamen on board, many of whom were suffering with small-pox, was peremptorily ordered off quarantine, and towed to land her passengers. The Chinamen were somewhat humiliated while passing through the streets.

The Practice Squadron from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, consisting of the ships Macedonian, Savannah, and the Dale, will sail about the 10th of June, and will be midshipmen on board for the annual cruise. The Squadron will visit Portsmouth, and return in about two months. The graduating class will be allowed 30 days leave before sailing on their cruise.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill to reorganize the Judicial Circuits was amended and passed. The bill creating a Board of Supervising Inspectors was defeated in the Senate for want of a two-thirds vote.—The House spent the session in debate upon the Appropriation Bill. A motion to reduce the rate from 5 to 3 per cent was lost by a close vote.—Pending a motion to raise the exemption to $400, the House adjourned.—A terrible railroad accident occurred yesterday, near Patterson, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. Twenty persons were killed and wounded.—Gold 114¾.

Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE!

Ho! For The Glorious

4th OF JULY!

A Day of Independence
Should be a Day of
Pleasure.

The Members and Friends of

Mount Pleasant Church,

Will hold a

THIRD ANNUAL CELEBRATION

of this our Country's Glorious Day, in the Pleasant

Grove of Mr. Job Adams,

Situated on the New Road running to Rickeyville and Gravois Mills, about 1½ miles from the above named church

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

The Committee designs to make this excel their previous efforts to celebrate the day. Expressing our thanks to a generous public for past patronage we earnestly solicit continued Co-operation.

REFRESHMENTS

On the occasion in abundance.

SPEAKING

Appropriate for the day.

GOOD MUSIC.

Price of Dinner 75 cts.,

Supper 50 cts.

All the proceeds to be appropriated towards completing our new Church Edifice.

LEMUEL GOODSON,
Chairman of Committee.

38-49.

New Drug Store!

AT ABSECON!

—Of—

FRAMBES & WRIGHT

Would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally that they have fitted up a new Drug Store, at Absecon.

Foot of Railroad Avenue,

where they are prepared to furnish the Philadelphia prices (allowing freight) to all who will favor them with their patronage.

They will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
CONFECTIONERY,
STATIONERY,
PAPER HANGS,
WINDOW SHADES,

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, PAINTS, WHITE, LEAD, (by the pound or otherwise), KEROSENE OIL (by the gallon or barrel), VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.

N. B.—Physicians can procure their medicines at Wholesale Prices, and all prescriptions will be compounded with the utmost care. 42-49

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

A. G. CLARK'S

—FOR THE—

LADIES!

CHOICEST LOT OF

Summer Dress Goods!

EVER OFFERED IN HAMMONTON,

Very Cheap for Cash.

Ladies The Ladies are invited to call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing else where.

Call Immediately

and get the benefit of a large assortment. 42-tf.

Sale for Taxes.

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

Return of Taxes laid to purpose of and unpaid and remitted to persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their taxes, and on any real estate to the township of Buena Vista, County of Atlantic, State of New-Jersey, for the years Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Eight and Sixty-Nine.

Names.	Taxes for 1868.	Taxes for 1869.	Int.	Costs.	No. of Page, Lot or Location.
Appleby Mr.	$7 41	$8 27	$1 56		1022
Anderson John	2 90	2 41	45	1 76	432
Anderson Andrew	2 90	1 49	30	1 76	433
Albanis Robert	1 90	76	5 50		923
Brown Wm.	2 90	2 41	45	1 76	459, 558, 559
Bradshaw Joseph	3 80	2 90	60	1 76	864, 865
Boyd R. H.	3 20	2 67	1 00		Parts of 705 & 706
Bolton Samuel	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	1224
Beamer DeWitt C.	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	662
Beamer Thomas	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	1172
Black Joseph	3 90	1 48	35	1 76	618
Bockinger Wm.	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	1 of 508
Bowers Hester	90	74	18	1 76	1 of 508
Burtis O		1 45	30	1 76	
Bonyard Joseph S.	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	1120
Brown Lewis T.	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	
Crozier Andrew		2 90	50	1 50	
Chalmers Thomas	2 70		17	1 50	Oak Road
Case	2 90	68	16	1 76	Tulpa & Stagecoach
Clark J. M.	2 90		50	1 50	Central Road
Clark G.	2 90		58	1 76	
Campbell Thos.	3 80		79	1 50	
Coffin Wm.	2 90		29	1 50	852 & 1 of 852
Davis Asahel	31 40		57	1 50	
Dolat John	2 90		29	1 50	Wheat Road
Dorrie Ella	2 90	44	14	1 76	Summer Road
Davies Peter	1 90		10	1 50	831, 832
Dickerson Sarah	3 90	1 48	35	1 76	494
Davidson J. R.	3 90	1 48	45	1 76	590
Duval J. C. A.	1 90	38	8	1 50	1 of 1
Dorsey James	1 90	1 48	10	1 50	1216
Dorrian John	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	819
Davis Laura	10 45	1 78	1 50	1 50	
Davis J.	2 90	1 45	30	1 76	
Earle Joseph	3 90		20	1 50	Vine R.
Earle Edward	1 90		10	1 50	Vineland
Engelman John C.	2 90		29	1 50	Oak R.
Eastwood Abraham	2 90	2 22	53	1 76	1 of 555, & 556
Eastwood Thomas	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	871, 872
Fitch Edward	57	44	10	1 76	1 of 1
Fitch Gerard	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	1 of 1
Gallant Ralph	3 90	1 48	45	1 76	781
Golden Richard	1 90	1 48	45	1 76	1 of 1
Garvey Samuel	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 653
Gulkowski John	90	74	13	1 76	1 of 710
Hutchinson Wm.	2 90		29	1 50	Oak R.
Harrison Mrs.	90	1 45	30	1 76	1 of 1
Hartshorn Wm. H.	2 90	2 22	57	1 76	721, 722
Harbinger A. J.	3 80	2 90	60	1 76	119, 120
Hartley W.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	567
John Charles	1 50	1 45	30	1 76	1 of 1
Hickson Chas. S.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Hazen Hiram	1 90	1 48	45	1 76	1 of 1
Hazen Wm.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Hall J.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Johnson G. A. & P	9 50		48	1 50	
Johnson Mary	1 90		10	1 50	860
Lansing and North	109 29	4 32	6 21	1 76	Cranberry Lands on Egg Harbor River
Lincoln		1 48	25	1 50	Vineland
Lewis		1 48	25	1 50	Vineland
Lee Robert	4 76	2 70	97	1 76	560, 561 & 1 of 560
Lane Sarah	3 90	1 48	45	1 76	1159
Lallemand Wm.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Mahon John	4 86	4 35	88	1 76	872 & 1 of 872
Mahoney John	2 86	10 16	1 87	1 76	1 of 872 & 872
Mason Wm.	3 90		20	1 50	Vine R.
McAllister Lydia	3 90		20	1 50	546, 547, 557, 558
Mateer Chas. H	13 20	25 10	4 93	1 76	Wheat Road
Mitchell John	2 90	40	12	1 50	1 of 1
McDermit John	2 90		58	1 50	Central R.
McGinley John	2 90		58	1 50	Central R.
Messick Lorenzo	1 45		07	1 50	Cedar Swamp
Mathis Charles	2 25	1 92	42	1 76	1 of 1
McReynolds Anthony	5 48	2 97	62	1 76	1 of 1
Mattie Hugh	3 90		59	1 76	776, 777
Mellous Jacob	1 90	74	13	1 76	1 of 1
Moore George	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1174
Shelby Ellen	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1176
McNeil Robert	3 90	1 48	45	1 76	1 of 1
Miller Thomas	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Mattison N. H.	1 90		10	1 50	955
McNeal Hannah	2 90		29	1 50	Vine R.
McCormick Cath	2 90	74	28	1 76	1 of 1100
McIvor Robert	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	Wheat Road
McAurice Mary	2 90	74	28	1 76	1 of 1
Matthews Edward	2 90	74	28	1 76	1 of 1
Mathews Chas.	2 90	74	13	1 76	1 of 1
Mills Wm.	15 21	3 48	1 50	1 76	1 of 1
North Jos. H.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Neff Jacob	3 90	2 96	69	1 76	666, 667
Neff C. A. & M. A.	2 90	2 24	50	1 76	1 of 1
Neal Wm.	1 90	1 48	35	1 76	1 of 1
Nelson Jacob	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 1
Parvin Isaac	7 60		58	1 50	Lincoln Ave
Patterson Wm.	7 60		61	1 50	Grove R.
Pulliat Jos.	4 75		38	1 50	1 of 1
Plain Edward	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 551
Quinn Patrick	2 90	1 18	25	1 76	1 of 1
Rice William	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	819
Rittenhouse Christian	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1017
Rittenhouse Wm.	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1 of 1
Reed Wm.	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1 of 1
Rhoads Jos.	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 1
Parvin Isaac	7 60		58	1 50	Lincoln Ave
Patterson Wm.	7 60		61	1 50	Grove R.
Pulliat Jos.	4 75		38	1 50	1 of 1
Plain Edward	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 551
Quinn Patrick	2 90	1 18	25	1 76	1 of 1
Rice William	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	819
Rittenhouse Christian	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1017
Rittenhouse Wm.	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1 of 1
Reed Wm.	1 90	1 18	35	1 76	1 of 1
Rhoads Jos.	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 1

Be it remembered, that on the second day of April, A. D., 1870, Joshua A. Roe, Sheriff of the County of Atlantic, and the sole Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, did, at the Court-House, N. Y., and the Court-House, Atlantic City, N. J., and the Court-House, Mays Landing, N. J., sit for the purpose of hearing the allegations of delinquents in the Township Committee of Buena Vista Township, in the County of Atlantic, and the said Joshua A. Roe, Sheriff, and Judge, did then and there hear and decide upon the said lands and tenements, and the said delinquent who could be found, or who resided in the said Township of Buena Vista.

(Seal) Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1870. JOSIAH A. ROSS, Collector.

Attest—
PETER E. MAY, Justice of the Peace.

We do certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy from the minutes.
ERI BARBER, Chairman of Twp. Committee.

Notice is hereby given that the Township Committee of the Township of Buena Vista, in the County of Atlantic, approved Feb. 26, 1866, and amended March 21, 1866, the Collector of said Buena Vista Township, will expose at Public Vendue, for taxes in the Township of Mullica, in the County of Atlantic, on the second day of April, A. D. 1870, and continued from day to day, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of the Township Committee, in the Township of Mullica, the following lands and tenements, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay said taxes and the charges of sale, viz:

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1870,

at the hour of one O'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of Wm. VEAL, in Buena Vista, and the following lands and tenements, viz:

Names.	Taxes for 1868.	Taxes for 1869.	Int.	Costs.	No. of Page, Lot or Location.
Shaw Thomas	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 653
Shaw Wm.	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 653
Stafford Wm.	2 90		29	1 50	Vine R.
Stafford Jos. A.	2 90		29	1 50	Vine R.
Stiles Jos.	1 90		10	1 50	1 of 1
Stiles Wm

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

A

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE A HOME

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 actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

The Title Perfect.

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

The Soil

is 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 from fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

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

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

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

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

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

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 6a40 tf

Legal Notices.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

Alonzo Potter, administrator with the will annexed of Nancy Sutherland, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Nancy Sutherland to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said decedent under oath or affirmation within nine months or they will be forever barred of any action therefore against the said administrator.

ALONZO POTTER, Admr. &c.,
Dated May 17, 1870. 43-51.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

At the residence of the late Capt. David English, Smith's Landing, on

Monday, June 20, 1870.

No. 1. A FINE DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, with fourteen (14) acres of land, all in good fence, three miles from Absecon, on road leading to Somers' Point.

No. 2. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of BUSH AND MEADOW LAND,

on the above road, near Somers' Point. Good building lots on each side of the road.

Sale to commence at 3 P. M.

JOHN C. FIFIELD, 41-44 JAMES JEFFRIES, } Administrators.

FARM FOR SALE.

140 Acres. Consisting of **35** acres of *IMPROVED LAND*, considered excellent for trucking. *Young Orchard;*

Good House and Barn

about **20** acres of good

Cranberry Land,

partly clear; the balance *WOODLAND.*

Situated at PORT REPUBLIC, *Five miles from Pomona Station, on Camden & Atlantic Railroad;* one mile Mullica River. Will sell the whole or a part. *CHEAP! TERMS EASY.*

For particulars apply to

S. H. CAVILEER,
Port Republic, Atlantic co., N. J.
17-tf

CONTINENTAL LIFE Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL STATEMENT January 1, 1870.

No. of Policies issued in 1869.	8,778
Amount Insured in 1869,	$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by the Company up to April 30th,	25,000

OFFICES, CONTINENTAL BUILDING,
Nos. 22 & 26 NASSAU St. Cor. CEDAR, NEW YORK.

President, TUS LAWRENCE,
Vice President M. B. WYNKOOP.
Secretary, J. P. ROGERS. Actuary, S. C. CHANDLES, JR.

DIRECTORS.

James B. Colgate, of Trevor & Colgate, Bankers.
Chauncey M. DePew, (late Secretary of State.)
Justus Lawrence, President.
G. Hilton Scribner, 139 Broadway.
Richard W. Bogart, of O. M. Bogart & Co. Bakers
M. B. Wynkoop, of Wynkoop and Hallenbeck.
Rev. Henry C. Fish, D. D., Newark, New Jersey
Luther W. Frost, New York.
Joseph T. Sanger, Merchant, No. 45 Liberty St.

INCOME 1869.

Annual Premiums	$1,826,759,20
Interest	79,792,40
Rents	54,149,99
Accrued Interest	15,551,00
	$1,949,152,59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death as per list	$
Paid for dividends, Returned Premiums, Purchased Policies And Annuities,	153,494,97
Paid for Salaries, Taxes, Rent, Advertising, Stationery, &c,	169,702,67
Paid Commissions, Medical Fees &c.,	195,039,09
	$680,486,73

ASSETTS

Cash in Banks and in Company's Office,	$160,710,86
United States Bonds,	715,250,00
Bonds and Mortgages	296,009,98
Premium Loans Secured,	1,174,055,66
(The actual value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $2,256,000)	
Loans on Stock,	74,173,41
Deferred Premiums, Semi-Annual and Quarterly,	807,008,21
Real Estate in New York,	294,750,00
Premiums at Agencies, and Office Premiums in course of collection,	520,019,35
Accured Interest and Sundry Securities,	49,225,33
Total,	$3,500,102,80

BRANCH OFFICE for SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, No 27 MARKET ST., CAMDEN.
HENRY W. SCOTT, Manager and Attorney.

E. C. SOOY, Special Agt. for Atlantic Co.
7a42-1y.

Roofing

Three Ply Felt Roofing,

Unites the best Water proof Composition with the best Water-proof fabric in the best manner, and at the lowest price to the consumer.

There is, 1st, a foundation of Tarred Felt; 2d, a layer of water proof composition; 3d, another layer of Felt; 4th, another layer of Composition; 5th, another of Felt.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

As an Inducement,

We offer to the first purchaser in each place **1,000 square feet** of the Three Ply Felt, with the necessary coating, for *Thirty Dollars.*

PATENT ROOF PAINT

This Paint is composed of gums, oils, and resinous substances, combined with distilled tar and the best known dryers. It contains no mineral or pigment, and is prepared ready for use, about the consistency of ordinary mixed paints. It costs much less, retains its elasticity longer, and is more durable. County rights for sale.

For Circulars and all particulars, Address
MICA ROOFING COMPANY
78 Maiden Lane, New York. 2 52

Ask Your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET QUININE—it equals (bitter) Quinine. Manufactured by **Stearns, Farr & Co.**, Chemist, New York. 3b-

Miscellaneous.

PFEIL & CO.

Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 10 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILA

Solicit consignments of all kinds of PRODUCE Also Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

Philadelphia references.—N. C. Musselman, Esq., Pres't Union Bank Co. Phila.; Allen & Clifford, and Messers. Sloan & Son.

N. B.—Please send for Weekly Price Current free of charge. 31-8a4. w

THE SECOND STREET

FURNITURE STORE.

337 North Second Street Philadelphia. 337

The old stand established twenty years, triumphant in—

FURNITURE.

During the recent depression in business, we laid in *for cash*, cheapest and best assorted stock in the city, which we are selling at reasonable prices. New patent Sofa Bedsteads which makes a good bed at night, suitable for sick rooms or offices.

COTTAGE and WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. Straw Husk, Excelsior and Spring Mattresses.

Parlor suits Upholstered in any style to suit purchasers.

IVINS BROS.
337 North Second St. ab. Vine, East Side, Phil.
7a28-8a28

1115 HOOP SKIRTS 1115

HOPKINS "OWN MAKE."

In all the New Spring Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children; the quality and prices of which will recommend themselves to every customer. CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!! Just marked down to gold at par; making our present prices less than they can be afforded, until gold declines to that point, and 33 per cent. less than the price one year ago. We were the first in Philadelphia to give silver in change to our customers, and now take the lead in giving them full advantage of the return to a specie basis, in advance of the gold market; which will be fully appreciated by all who examine our extremely low prices. Hoop Skirts, our Own Make, at 37, 40, 50, 55, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, $1.00 and to $2.20.

Hand-made Whalebone Corsets at 50, 60, 75, 90, $1,00, etc., to $1.75. Superior French woven corset at 75c. reduced from $1.00; at $1.00 reduced from $1.48; at $1.25 reduced from $1.75, &c., &c., to $5.00 reduced from 37.00.

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets at $1.75 reduced from $2.20. Mrs. Moody's Patent self-adjusting Abdominal corsets at a reduction of 25 cts. to $1.00 per pair according to quality. All other goods proportionately reduced. Skirts and corsets made to order, altered and repaired. Wholesale and retail—one price only—call or send for descriptive circular.

WM. T. HOPKINS,
No. 1115 Chestnut Street, Phil. 33-45

PILES of **Hemorhoidal Tumers** Internal and External, Blind, Bleeding and Itchinging, positively, perfectly and permanently CURED without pain, danger, instruments or c

W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D.
No. 1926 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Who can refer you to over Eleven Hundred of the best citizens of Philadelphia, who have been cured. A practice of eleven years as a specialty in this disease without a failure, warrants a cure in all cases. w 7a30-8a30.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

Struggles and Triumphs of P. T. BARNUM.

Written by himself. In one large Octavo Volume—Nearly **800** pages—printed in English and German—33 elegant full-page engravings.

It embraces forty years recollections of his busy life as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his imprisonment, his failure, his successful European tours, and Important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with humor, anecdotes, and entertaining narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 per week. We offer extra terms. Our illustrated catalogue and terms to agents sent free.

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers,
33-40 Hartford, Conn.

THE OLD

STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment

No. 47 North Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies dresses of every description dyed or cleaned. Knit and wool blanket shawls dyed or cleaned. Camel's hair, Paisley, and Broche shawls cleaned in a superior manner.

Velvet cloaks handsomely dyed. Satin and worsted Damask Curtains dyed or cleaned. Table covers dyed or cleaned. Kid gloves or feathers dyed or cleaned.

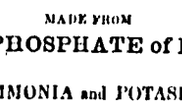
We only ask a trial, to prove our superiority and skill.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
47 North Eighth Street, Phila. 31-44w

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

Sup. Phosphate of Lime

TRADE MARK



STANDARD WARRANTED.

We offer to farmers, the present Fall season, BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME as being highly improved.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate is, as its name indicates, prepared by dissolving raw bones in Oil of Vitriol—that is, Bones that have not been deprived of their organic matter—the grease and glue—by burning or baking. It, therefore, presents to the Farmer all the valuable properties of Raw Bones in a highly concentrated form—rendering it at once quick in action and very permanent.

Farmers are recommended to purchase of the Dealer located in their neighborhood. In sections where no dealer is yet established the Phosphate may be procured directly from the undersigned.

BAUGH & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
6a50-1y PHILADELPHIA

BOWER'S

Complete Manure.

MADE FROM

SUP. PHOSPHATE of LIME,

AMMONIA and POTASH.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS,

A perfect fertilizer for all crops.

On account of the reduced cost of the Raw Materials, I am enabled to sell "complete manure," at a lower price, and by the aid of new machinery, it is improved in condition, also in quality. (*Warranted free from Adulteration.*)

HENRY BOWER, Manufacturing Chemist,
Grey's Ferry Road Phila.

This manure contains all the elements of plant food in a suitable form, containing as well, food for giving lasting fertility to the soil.

Experience in the use of "Complete Manure," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and of the New England States, running through a period of three years trial, has resulted in confirming it to be the best fertilizer now offered for sale.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
40 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.
WM. REYNOLDS,
145 South Street, Baltimore, Md. 32-8a5

JESSE ADAMS, Bakersville, Near SOMERS' POINT, Atlantic County, N. J has the "**Complete Manure**" for sale

Miscellaneous.

"Single Blessedness."

The Rochester *Chronicle*, in reference to this subject, has the following:

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell gives great comfort to old maids, and tells an unquestionable truth when he says that "full three quarters of the men who get stuck in their bachelor life and are never married are, in fact, the most inborne adorers of women; such as never in their lives can muster courage for any advance, just because the shrine they look upon has too much divinity in it for mortal approach." The idea that men are bachelors because they dislike women, is altogether preposterous; they are so, in nine cases out of ten, simply because they admire the sex too much and are accordingly afraid of them. If they could be acquainted with them somewhat as married men are, observing the manner and material of their back hair, and obliged to listen to every-day confidential talk, learning that they are a little more human than men are, as a general thing, and that they laugh and cry and talk very naturally when they are not in company, there wouldn't, we venture to say, be a bachelor in all the world. If, for instance, the youthful Flora might go up to the sedate Snooks and inform him, quite as a matter of course, that he must come to tea early, and that he must buy her a new bonnet, the ice would at once be broken for Snooks, and he would become a model husband without the least underhanded persuasion. Dr. Bushnell has thought of these things, and the result is some very good suggestions. "Of course," he says, it will no do for unmarried women to put themselves in a way of being suitors to men. That kind of suitorship would even be an offence, and raise a sense of revulsion. Nobody would recommend to women that they get over their modesty; but the almost colic stringency of what are called good manners, in this matter, might be relaxed without real impropriety and with great advantages. The present iron-clad modesty, which is simply ridiculous in either party, might be so mitigated as to let feeling see its way, and carry on its own courtship, requiring no restriction save the restriction of words and formal advances, and allowing nature to interrupt and work out her problem, hampered by no unnatural boyishness. Women cannot be forward and bold, but are now a great way farther off than they need be." Here is a grave suggestion as to further progress. Shall we not hear from our friend Susan on the subject.

List of Patents for New Jersey, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending May 24, 1870, furnished by Gerry L. Taylor, solicitor of patents Trenton, N. J.

103,331.—Pad plate for harness, Conrad Gahr, Newark.

103,333.—Laying malting floor, Chas. Hollman, Union Hill.

103,381.—Brick press, J. Nottingham Smith, Jersey City.

103,428.—Oil can, John R. Compton on Crowell M. Toms, Rahway, assignors to themselves and Albert Asmann, same place.

103,444.—Sewing machine, Michael F. Geraghty, Jersey City, assignor to Thomas J. McArthur, New York, and Isaac W. Parmenter.

103,456.—Piano, Charles Hattersley, Trenton.

103,489.—Furnace for producing sponge from iron ore, George Nock, New Monmouth.

103,508.—Jack for connecting poles and shafts to wagons, Mathias Schon, Englishtown.

103,509.—Fluid meter, Henry C. Sergeant, Newark, assignor to Jose Francisco De Navarro, New York City.

103,525.—Piano lock, John Thielemann and Philip Meyer, Newark, assignors to Wm. Sellers.

103,530.—Manufacturer of winkers for harness bridles, Eugene Ward, Newark, assignor to self, Francis C. Butterworth and Elias S. Ward.

DESIGNS.

4,056.—Oxygen generator, Abram H. Carpenter, Newark.

JOB PRINTING!

THE "REPUBLICAN"

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

RECEIPTS,

HAND BILLS,

LABELS,

&c., &c.,

AT LOW PRICES!!

The office is well supplied with fast presses and the latest styles of type by which we are able to perform FIRST CLASS WORK at SHORTEST NOTICE.

Medical.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of consumption, colds, and coughs.

Dr. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the debilitated conditions of the stomach.

Dr. Schencks Mandrake Pills, for disease of the liver or to act as a gentle purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

Schenck's medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for pulmonary consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver complaint and dyspepsia are often forerunners of consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of pulmonary consumption are within reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schencks medicines.

Also in scorfulous diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary consumption is almost always complicated with dyspepsia, and liver complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and restore it healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, billious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine. In consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in affecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgement of the physicians, indicted speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. 6a16 1y.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

to Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars address 25 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 31-43

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. Isaacs M. D. and Professor of diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 15 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. 35 8a32

BUY THE BEST!

STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.
Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail Road.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, May 16, 1870.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail A. M.	Freight P. M.	Accom. A. M.
Vine St Wharf,	8 00	9.15	3 45
Cooper's Point,	8.15	9 30	4.00
Haddonfield,	8.35	10.00	4.17
Ashland,	8.42	10.14	4.29
White Horse,	8.51	10.26	4.35
Berlin,	9.04	10.51	4 48
Atco,	9 12	11.05	4.56
Waterford,	9.23	11.28	5 07
Spring Garden,	9.29	11.36	5.14
Winslow,	9.37	11 50	5.21
Hammonton,	9.46	12.05	5.27
DaCosta,	9.53	12.17	5.37
Elwood,	10.07	12 43	5.51
Egg Harbor,	10.19	1.07	6 03
Pomona,	10.35	1.33	6 19
Absecon,	10.40	2.00	6 24
Atlantic, arrive,	11.05	2 30	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom P. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Atlantic,	6.14	11.15	4.00
Absecon,	6 38	12.24	4 12
Pomona,	6 52	12.40	4.30
Egg Harbor,	7.08	1 07	4.42
Elwood,	7.20	1.31	5.05
DaCosta,	7.32	1.53	5.18
Hammonton,	7.24	2.05	5.27
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