[illegible] Republican.

[illegible] SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. $2.00 PER YEAR.

LANDS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

20,000 Acres

[illegible]

IN THE BEST LOCATION

[illegible]

Hammonton Land [illegible]

[illegible]

Collections [illegible] promptly [illegible]

To Whom It May Concern!

I have resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Atlantic and Gloucester Counties. [illegible]

Camden, [illegible]

CONVEYANCING DONE.

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR, MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.

Cape May C. H., [illegible]

THOS. [illegible]

[illegible] Settled at Hammonton!

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN [illegible]

W. WRIGHT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[illegible]

Dr. A. [illegible]

[illegible] Teeth examined and administered free of charge.

[illegible]

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh

TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible] Testimonials [illegible] City and [illegible] The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients [illegible] No charge for examination.

[illegible]

SURGEON DENTIST

[illegible]

TEETH [illegible] GOLD, SILVER or PLATINA [illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

[illegible]

T. J. FAY.

Drugs and Medicines.

N. E. cor. [illegible]

Paints of all colors [illegible] Window Glass [illegible]

[illegible]

Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

J. A. [illegible]

[illegible] to look like new. [illegible] J. & W. JONES.

A rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

[illegible] are sold to the actual settlers [illegible] warranted 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 best quality for gardening and fruit raising, [illegible] marine deposit, with a [illegible] mixed all through it in a very [illegible] form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming. It is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks. It is the best fruit soil in the Union. Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in [illegible] quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers, and command the best prices in all 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. [illegible] 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 cars. Part of the land now offered is over one and a-half miles from the [illegible]

The Climate

is mild and delightful, the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summers are no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied, here is the mildness of the climate [illegible] persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility [illegible]

The Water

is pure and soft [illegible] from ten to thirty feet. [illegible] made here [illegible] through. We have the best stores in the county, [illegible] 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 [illegible] Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. Mills convenient. Reliable practical [illegible] all kinds of [illegible] 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 ornament them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agricultural and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. [illegible]

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the [illegible] property will certainly increase in value. Inquire for R. J. Byrnes, [illegible] information [illegible]

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

[illegible] Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

[illegible] a quantity of bearing wood [illegible] in connection with another [illegible] the wood which [illegible] any afterward, it will easily [illegible] a surprising extent the pruning knife must be used. It seems so much beyond all reasonable proportion, that few persons except regular vine-gardeners ever possess the courage to attempt it. If you wish to plant vines to pay, you must procure, 1st, young, healthy, vigorous plants; 2d, in household [illegible]

The top soil should be porous and very dry [illegible]

[illegible] roots of vines dislike [illegible] If it is clayey [illegible] which the rays of the sun [illegible] and a diseased vegetation is the unavoidable consequence. The subsoil should be hard, for if it be too light, the roots of the vine will soon run into it and penetrate below the sun's rays, and the vegetation, in consequence of too much moisture, will be going on very late into the fall, and a very great deal of wood and few and inferior fruit be the result.

A. HARBBACK, Vine-gardener,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.

SEEDING LAND TO GRASS.—A Herkimer county, N. Y. farmer, talking at a recent farmer's discussion, said he thought that farmers often sow too much seed. Had tried heavy seeding, putting on double the quantity usually sown, and did not get a good crop of grass; would sow from eight to ten quarts of timothy, and two to four quarts of clover per acre, then bush and roll the land. Some thought that bushing and rolling were not enough, and that the seed should be worked deeper with the harrow; would give the land a coat of manure after sowing; any coarse manure would do it; it acted as a mulch. If pains are taken to manure the land after sowing, with five loads of manure per acre, spreading on, also a little plaster, the crop of grass will not fail to be good. Thought the heavier seeding gave a crop of grass having less woody fibre, and, consequently, an equal weight had more nutritive value than that from the lighter seeding.

In connection with this, we publish the following by a farmer who does believe in heavy seeding.—ED. REP.

"I am near fifty years old, was always a farmer as were my ancestors as far back as I can trace them. My opinions are founded on experience and experiments that satisfy me, whether they do others or not. Nine-tenths of our farmers do not sow enough hay seed to the acre. I have kept increasing the amount, and have not found a stopping place. The more seed, the more and better hay if timothy and clover, up to half a bushel each per acre. If the surface of the ground is completely covered the sooner [illegible] and no weeds can grow. I have choked out Canada thistles with timothy and clover seed sown so thick as to form a good firm sod the first summer. Sow early in the spring [illegible]

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.—A friend [illegible] have confidence, informs us that the last Spring and Summer he made the following experiment. He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanting one each hour, until one in the morning. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted during the darker portion maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf pear trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and showing no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots.—*Working Farmer.*

[We don't believe there is anything in this theory. If anybody tries to we should like to publish the result of their observations.—ED. REPUBLICAN.]

A correspondent of the *Independent* says: "Some ten years ago I planted an ear of corn to test the difference between the product of the kernels of both ends and the middle of the same ear, and will give you the result. The soil was just alike, the cultivation the same, and the crop very different. I planted the first two rows from the large end of the ear, the next two rows from the middle, and finished the rows from the tip or small end, and planted all the same morning. The large end produced all fair good ears, with irregular rows, much of [illegible] The middle kernels produced large ears, mostly straight-rowed and fair. The tips [illegible] brought forth nubbins [illegible] not a [illegible] [illegible]

It is stated that there is [illegible] California [illegible] 400,000 [illegible] 5,000,000 feet per year.

[illegible] are shallow planting and starvation.

If the quince bush should always [illegible] soil [illegible] point of junction between the pear and the quince stock may be three or four inches below the surface. If this is not done, if the quince stock is allowed to appear above the soil, the tree is liable to be destroyed by borers. These destructive insects will penetrate the quince readily at the pear. But if the quince stock is entirely covered, as well as three or four inches of the pear, [illegible] the pear will [illegible] for the [illegible] The quince [illegible] will soon [illegible] form roots throughout [illegible] and very frequently the pear will throw out large strong roots, which will give the tree the size and permanence of a standard, without interfering with its early fruitfulness and dwarfing. Care must be taken when purchasing to get those only that are budded so near the quince root that they can be planted the required depth without being smothered and killed.

The second cause of disappointment is starvation. The quince has small roots which can travel but a short distance in search of food, and if the free is compelled to depend entirely for nourishment upon what the quince roots can furnish, they must be kept constantly supplied, or the tree will die of starvation. There is less danger of that when the tree has been set as recommended, for then very commonly the pear will send out roots which will range far and wide in search of their needed food. But as a general rule dwarf pears demand high culture. Give them every Fall a coating of manure, two inches in thickness and six or eight feet in diameter, and in the Spring fork it in lightly, and they will express their gratitude by continuous and bountiful crops.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—The Winter and Spring have been unusually favorable fruit trees, and this bids fair to be a great fruit year. Last year the trees and vines recovered in a good measure from the effects of the drought of the two preceding summers; a large body of snow has been on the ground most of the Winter, and the cool weather of the Spring has prevented the buds from opening prematurely. But it is easy to see that the buds on pear, cherry, plum [illegible] and healthy, and a few days of sun will bring out a blossoming that will delight the souls of fruit lovers. It is a little too early [illegible] of the apple [illegible] grape vines, [illegible] are looking well, as a general thing, and we shall be surprised if they do not set a larger amount of fruit than for several years past. There is a good prospect also for a large yield of the smaller fruits and berries, and altogether fruit growers, who were greatly discouraged by the experience of the few past years are full of hope again.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Richmond papers speak more cheerfully of late of business prospects in Virginia than they have been accustomed to do for some time past. The Richmond Whig says that labor is better organized than it has been since emancipation was effected—[illegible] and agricultural operations have, after much uncertainty, become adjusted to the necessities of the new era. All accounts from every quarter of the State represent that the wheat prospect is in the highest degree flattering. The oat, corn and tobacco crops are expected to be large, abundant and profitable. The fruit crop has escaped the frost, and promises a rich yield. Money is still scarce, and present operations do not of course compare with those in prosperous times; but, the Whig adds, the prospect of political reconstruction and of agricultural success has inspired hopefulness and life to business circles.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has some well-considered remarks upon fruit growing. It says to change a city life for an agricultural one is seldom pecuniarily profitable at the outset, and as a general rule such a course is not advisable. But if people are willing to work, wait and be content with the chances, a much more lucrative field is open in the culture of small fruits than in grass, grain or vegetable raising. The science and art can be mastered by adults in one or two years; by children in less time. The market for berries, grapes and the like is constantly growing, and prices are much more likely to rise than to be reduced. And it is an employment in which wives and daughters can aid husbands and fathers, and yet has no unmanly attraction or accomplishment.

The editor of the Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune says that in one hour he counted on one dry, sandy ridge ten hundred [illegible] grasshoppers, and left [illegible] uncounted. This editor must have [illegible] counting abilities, for it takes [illegible] a month to count [illegible] million.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that [illegible] are uniformly sanguine in their expectations of good crops, and [illegible] intelligent gentleman, just arrived from a tour through Wisconsin, [illegible] asserts that he never saw [illegible] crop more promising.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE.—The American Agriculturist has some useful hints on making coffee:

"A great deal has been said and written of late on the preparation of an almost indispensable beverage—coffee; but the remarks have been confined to the treatment of ground coffee beans—that is to say, the preparation of the extract—while the greater should be paid to the preparation of the beans for this process. For all methods of preparing this beverage the beans should at first be assorted by hand, in order to remove foreign substances, as chips of wood, feathers, black and spoiled beans, all of which, if roasted with the coffee, in even and small quantities, materially injure the flavor of the beverage. Very dark colored beans are generally colored artificially, and ought to be washed in a small quantity of water and dried in cloth before roasting. This latter operation is of the most vital importance to the quality of the beverage. It ought to be carried on to such a point that said coffee beans lose their horny appearance, and may be ground easily on a [illegible] coffee mill.

Coffee contains a crystalline body, called caffein or theine, because it is also an essential part of tea, which is volatile and becomes dissipated if the roasting is done too rapidly and at too great a heat, or if the roasting is carried too far. The beans, after roasting, ought to posses a light brown color. In dark brown coffee no more caffein is contained, and if the roasting is continued until the beans are black, the beverage made from them does not deserve the name of coffee. The roasted beans lose their aroma by keeping, through the influence of the air, which permeates them consequent upon their great porosity created by roasting, and oxydizes the volatile aromatic oil.

This deleterious change may be obviated by throwing a small quantity of powdered sugar into the roasting drum, after the beans have become thoroughly roasted and immediately before emptying the drum. Half an ounce of sugar for every pound of coffee is a sufficient quantity. The sugar melts and forms a coat of caramel around the beans, impenetrable to the air. The beans then look bright, like varnish; lose their odor entirely, which, of course, reappears upon grinding. Where this is not done, it is better to roast a small quantity of coffee immediately before using it. After roasting, the beans ought to be spread out in a thin layer, so as to cool rapidly. If they remain piled up while hot, they will heat rapidly by absorption of air, and sweat or even ignite. The roasted beans must be kept in a dry place, as the caramel coating easily absorbs moisture.

By roasting to a chestnut brown color, [illegible] per cent. of their weight, while the extract prepared from the same amounts to twenty or twenty-one per cent. of the weight of the raw beans. In roasting to a dark brown, or black color, the loss in weight increases considerably. While the weight diminishes, the volume of the beans increases greatly by roasting. On an average, one hundred volumes of raw beans give from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty volumes of roasted beans. After roasting, the beans are ready for preparation of the extract by maceration, infusion or boiling.

One ounce of the ground coffee gives about five cups of beverage of moderate strength. It ought to be brown and not black, and should be turbid. This property is chiefly caused by fat in the coffee, which is partly destroyed by roasting, but may be removed by isinglass. The coffee ought to have the flavor of the bean in order to have the beneficial effect of promoting digestion generally ascribed to it. If by excessive roasting or boiling this is destroyed, the beverage will be no better than that prepared from various coffee substitutes.

ROSE INSECTS.—If any one is desirous of keeping their rose-bushes free from the small, green vermin that frequently infest them, the following remedy will be found a most effectual one:—To three gallons of soft water, add one peck of soot, and one quart of unslaked lime; stir it well, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, and when the soot rises to the surface, skim it off. Use a syringe for applying it.

Minnesota is said to give promise of a great yield of wheat this season. The Saint Paul Press states that the crop will be 15,000,000 bushels, and adds that the area of land put in wheat this year is much greater than ever before; and even in those frontier settlements where the scarcity of seed prevails, four times more land is sown in wheat than last year.

REMEDY FOR BUGS ON VINES.—Take of aloes a lump about the size of your fist, and pour on it two quarts of warm water, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, then sprinkle the liquid over your vines; usually one application is sufficient, but it should be applied again after a shower or heavy dew.

The latest improvement in horticulture is that of removing the stones from fruit by a process of gradual reduction, by extracting the pith from shoots and grafting them on stocks [illegible] their own branches for successive seasons. The experiment has been perfectly successful with the Malaga grape.

People of [illegible] jobbing [illegible] say they [illegible] rising [illegible] now is [illegible] and the [illegible] they are [illegible] generally to be bulls.

A young lady [illegible] who was recently caught [illegible] a clean shave, [illegible] "that it made it [illegible] there was a man around.

The Broken Knife.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

"Mr. Hilton," said the superintendent, as I entered the office, one morning, "let me introduce you to Mr. Jonas. Mr. Jonas," he continued, "resides at L——, and has come to get our assistance in ferreting out some thieves who broke into his house night before last, and who were so successful that they managed to get off with a large booty, and in not leaving any clue by which to trace them. I desire that you accompany him as soon as possible to the scene of the robbery, and he will give you all the information he possesses concerning the matter as you proceed."

I had luckily, that very morning, told my family I might not be home for some days, for there was a case I was working up which might possibly detain me some time; and I had also brought my traveling valise, so that, turning to Mr. Jonas, after the superintendent had finished speaking, I signified to him my readiness to accompany him at once. As there was a train about to start, we secured seats, and in a short time were on our way to L——.

As we rolled along, I gathered from my companion, who was a middle aged country gentleman, the following particulars concerning the robbery, which I shall give in brief.

It seems that, two days before, Mr. Jonas, who kept a village store, and who was a man of considerable wealth, left L——, with his family, to spend the afternoon and night with some of his relatives who resided ten miles from town. On leaving, he locked up the house and carried with him the key. On his return, the following morning, he discovered that a back window had been opened, and that the lock of a box, which he always kept under his bed, had been picked, and its contents, including two thousand dollars in money and many valuable papers, had been abstracted. He had not mentioned the fact of the robbery to any one except the members of his family, but had immediately come to us for aid. This was his plain statement, and before I could form any plan of procedure it was necessary that I should become acquainted with the field of action.

Toward evening we arrived at L——, and before separating, it was arranged that we should act as strangers toward each other. Mr. Jonas was to go home and I was to proceed to the hotel and play the part of a traveling agent, until late in the evening, when I was to visit him at his own house. The village was pleasantly situated at the foot of some high hills and contained about three thousand inhabitants. There were two taverns, or "hotels," as the people liked to designate them, several stores, a good many churches and law offices together with the other usual adjuncts of a country town.

I had, in conversation with Mr. Jonas, learned all the peculiarities of the place, and among other things, had been informed that one of the hotels was much better than the other. I preferred, however, going to the commonest one where I was sure of mixing with the lower class of the villagers.

Accordingly I stopped there, ordered a room and supper, and in the evening, lighting my cigar, sauntered into the bar room to reconnoitre. Drawing a chair to the fire, for the night air was chilly, I took a survey of the occupants. A number of men were in the room, some talking and drinking, while others, seated at small tables, endeavored to pass away the time in playing cards or dominoes. My entrance caused some commotion, and noticing many inquisitive glances directed toward me, after a few moments I arose, and going to the bar, entered into conversation with the bar-tender. Representing myself as a commercial agent, I inquired about the merchants in the village, and raising my voice so as to be heard by all, who appeared to take the greatest concern in my affairs, I soon had the satisfaction of seeing that I had made myself understood, and that I would no longer be annoyed by their inquisitive looks.

About ten o'clock after most of the company had left the room, I started out to find Mr. Jonas. As he had told the location of his house I had no trouble in finding it, and was obliged to no one for directions.

The back window, through which the burglars had entered, was only a few feet from the ground, and near the kitchen door. The doors between the kitchen and the rest part of the house had not been opened, but the rogues had gone up a back stairway into the attic of the kitchen and woodshed, and thence through a small door into the house itself or main building.

I questioned Mr. Jonas about his servants and learned that he kept but two—his coachman, who was with him on the night of the robbery, and a maid, who had been absent for some weeks attending to her sick mother. I examined attentively the window. It had evidently been pried open with some heavy instrument, as the spring fastening it down was broken. We next went to the bed-room from which the property had been stolen. The box that had contained it was a heavy oaken one, bound with iron, and locked with a padlock, which had been picked with a good deal of skill—as it was apparently uninjured. It could not have been forced, as when it encircled the staple there was no room to introduce a jimmy. After the money and papers had been taken out, the padlock was replaced and the box put again under the bed. Nothing else in the house had been molested—not even in the room, where, on their return, the family found everything in the same order as they had left it.

As yet I had not discovered the slightest clue. From what I had heard, I became convinced of two facts, namely—that the thief must have been acquainted with the house, and that he must also have known of Mr. Jonas keeping his valuables in the box. Had he not known the plan of the interior of the house, he would never have thought of passing through the kitchen attic, but would have forced the lower door, and had he not known where to look for his object, he would have searched the closets and bureaus. He must also have been aware that the family did not intend returning that night, or he would have been in too much of a hurry to replace the box in its accustomed place under the bed.

While I was standing there, handling the padlock, and buried with these thoughts, I heard something drop on the floor, and stooping down I picked up a broken knife blade. I had felt so disappointed at not having found a clue, that I came near shouting for joy. The blade had evidently been broken in the lock, and as I received it in my hand it had become disengaged and fallen out. Mr. Jonas had not seen me pick it up, and I did not mention it to him. I next inquired more particularly about the servant, and learned that she did not have many visitors, but that she was keeping company, as the saying is, with a young fellow in the village of whom she was very fond. He was the ostler at the tavern where I was not stopping, and though smart enough, was considered rather worthless character.

On going out, I passed again through the kitchen and back yard. This time something caught my attention which I had before overlooked. The moon was up, and lighting with almost noon-day brilliancy the garden, when I noticed some mortar, just as the masons had left it, lying on some boards, and in the centre was a foot print, apparently made when the mortar was soft, but now a hard impression of a large sized boot.

"I see," said I, turning to Mr. Jonas, "that the masons have been around here. When did they make that mortar?"

"Oh," replied he, "they finished the job I had given them, last Thursday, the same day that I went from home."

This was another slight clue. That night the moon did not rise till late, and it being dark the thief had missed the path, and stepped into the mortar while making off from the premises.

It was in a comparatively easy state of mind, that I returned to my quarters at the tavern, and waited until the following morning, before continuing my investigations.

It was of the highest importance that the criminal, whoever he was, should not have the slightest hint of my business, and I was, therefore, obliged to use the utmost precaution.

Several days passed, and I had as yet made no satisfactory progress in the case. The servant's beau, Sam Weldon, ostler, I had seen several times, and was considerably puzzled by him. He did not appear like a bad man, but at the same time it was acknowledged on all sides that he did not amount to much. One evening, as I was sitting, as usual, after supper, in the bar room, smoking my cigar, and trying to devise a plan by which to become convinced that my speculations in regard to Weldon were true or not, who should come in with two or three others, but Sam himself.

"Well, boys," I heard him say as he came in the door, "we'll have a jolly time to-night at my expense, for to-morrow I leave the place. Come, order your drinks, I've got enough to pay for them. I've been saving my wages for some time, and we'll have a regular blow out, now."

"Now, Sam," bawled out one of his companions, "that's a good [illegible]. You talk of saving your money, when everybody in the room knows you spend it as fast as you get it."

"What's that?" replied Sam, who was considerably the worse for liquor, "do you mean to say I've got no money? Look here!" And he hauled a roll of bills out of his pocket, and quickly replaced it. "That is what I call money, and it will take me far enough from this place, too, before I stop. But, boys, go on with your drinking."

Presently, after drinking several times, Sam came and sat down near me. As he did so, I noticed stains of mortar on his right boot. I felt positive that Weldon was the robber, and that now was my time to arrest him, still I wanted a little more proof. In the morning he would be gone, and I might have a long search after him. I could read in his face that he felt confident that the robbery had not yet been discovered, as it was sometimes weeks before Mr. Jonas had occasion of going to his strong box, and he had purposely staid in L—— a few days to ward off any suspicion that might attach itself to him.

There he sat, apparently unconcerned, while within two feet of him, I was plotting how to make my chain of circumstantial evidence complete. I wanted to see his knife, but was afraid if I asked for it I might arouse suspicion, and he would escape me. Fortune, however, favored my designs, and presently Weldon drew forth a plug of tobacco from one pocket and his knife from another. While he was cutting, I took out my pencil, and as he finished, I said: "Be good enough to lend me your knife a moment to sharpen my pencil; I have lost mine. It is dark here," I continued, as I took it, "I must go nearer the light."

Apparently calm, and without showing the least anxiety, although in reality feeling very nervous, I approached the lamp, and examined the knife.

The smaller blade was broken, and the piece that had dropped from the lock fitted it exactly. I was now sure of my man, and going back I took my seat.

"I see," said I, addressing Weldon, "that the small blade of your knife, which I wanted to use is broke, and by a curious circumstance, I have the missing piece in my pocket." I found it in a certain lock, and I now arrest you for the robbery. When I commenced speaking his face became suddenly pale, and his extreme agitation was proof enough of his guilt, which he readily confessed. He was handed over to the proper authorities, and all of the stolen property with the exception of a few dollars was recovered.

It appears, in his trial that the sewing-maid was entirely guiltless, and though she had been used as an instrument by her lover to discover the habits of her master, still she was ignorant of his intention, and so well had Weldon done the job, it would probably never have resulted in his punishment, had it not been for the broken knife.

A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was very punctilious in regard to saying grace at his table, and this he never omitted on any occasion.

The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace, but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, fancying the old gentleman spoke, thought he was addressing him and turned to him with,

"What did you say, Squire?"

"Why, d—n it, man, I'm saying grace!"

The prettiest necktie for a lady—the arms of her lover.

For the Melancholy, Jolli—tie.
For the Poor, Plen—tie.
For the Dull, Vario—tie.
For the Solitary, Socie—tie.
For the Mean, Liberali—tie.
For the Inebriate, Sobrie—tie.
And for the Sinful, Pie—tie.

The Buffalo *Commercial* tells the story of a man from the country, who called at a hardware store in that city, and after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking, "My wife's putty sick, and the 'bout the only thing if she gets any better—see if she can wait and see if she gets well [illegible] any scissors."

In Professor Phelps' book entitled "The Still Hour," occurs the following sentence: "The stillness of the hour is the stillness of a dead calm at sea." The printer, and not the author, was responsible for the substitution of "clam" for "calm."

Advertising Rates.

All transient advertisements [illegible] in advance. Hereafter the following [illegible] charged. Ten lines constitute a square.

One square one week, 75 [illegible] three months, $3.00; six months, [illegible] one year, $10.00.

Half column, three months, $15 00; six months, $25 00; one year, $40 00.

One column, three months, $25 00; six months [illegible] one year, $75.

Yearly advertisements may be changed [illegible] without additional charge.

[illegible] May 28, 1866.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

The following from a letter [illegible] New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune will be read with [illegible]. It shows the feeling that prevails among the colored people, and also the temper of the white men. It shows the colored people understand the situation, and know how to meet it, whereat we rejoice and hope [illegible] will yet have [illegible].

"I can best give an idea of the temper [illegible] portion of the colored people of New Orleans, who are now a power in the city, and who are not to speak it offensively, 'feel their oats,' sufficiently to be determined to exercise their strength to secure and guarantee their rights, by repeating the substance of a conversation that I had with one of their number to-day. 'We do not want any black men in a party,' said he, nor will we consent to have one unless we are compelled so. Of all other people we are most adverse to the creation or continuance of class distinctions—although it is plain that if such distinctions are to be kept up, we who are in the majority will not suffer by it so much as the whites, who are in the minority. What we do want is impartiality, but it seems as if we were never to have it. There is always some privilege for the white man; no matter what he does an excuse is always found for him, and he goes unpunished. The authorities here maintain class distinctions, and I am afraid we will have to do the same in self-defense. We are willing to forget all the wrongs of the past, to know none but men in society, and none but Republicans in our party. But some of our white friends are not disposed to allow us to do so. The other day, the unreconstructed Rebels here got excited over the news from Mobile and Galveston, bought arms, and prepared for another massacre. We heard on every side that the meeting in Lafayette-square was to be broken up, and Senator Wilson killed. We perhaps grew a little excited over the news and Gen. Mower issued a warning and reproof to the 'Freedmen,' but said not a word to the 'Rebels.'

"That night an ex-Colonel of the Confederate army caused the fire alarm to be rung, and the Rebel fireman came together armed, and bent on mischief. They are the same men who butchered our brothers at the Mechanics' Institute. They ill-used beat and knocked down a number of us, who were doing nothing unlawful. I have not heard that this confederate Colonel was rebuked, but we have all been cautioned to keep the peace. Mayor Heath, who is another ex-confederate officer, consults with the City Attorney, who is also a reconstructed Rebel, and tells us that although the Civil Rights bill is the law of the land, there is no equality of the races at the Merchants' counter; that the chemist may refuse to sell us medicine; and the baker refuse us bread; and the butcher may refuse to sell us meat. We do not feel willing to indorse this, and we are satisfied the best remedy for us is to take the power in our own hands, and exercise it under the law. If we have a negro Mayor he will not decide that white men have no rights that black dealers are bound to respect. We are glad and proud of the company and support of the white men who stand with us in our struggle for justice. But it does not follow that we must accept white men as our leaders. We begin to think we can lead ourselves."

The Democratic convention of Maryland, composed of ex-rebels, still rampant, is now in session for the purpose of revising and amending the state constitution which, like the constitutions of most of the states just now, needs adapting to the present condition of society. But this rebel convention seems ill conditioned for the work in hand, and seems likely to make a sorry botch of it. There is a small sprinkling of radicals in the convention who realize that the sun is up, and the darkness of slavery and southern democracy dispelled, but the others are blind as bats; their visual organs not being adapted to the sunlight of universal freedom, and the blaze of liberty that is now like a halo of glory over our land, causes them to wince and scowl, and howl with pain. The spirit of these fellows can find no possible expression under the unfavorable circumstances in which it now finds itself, but it crops out in the following "bill of rights" just adopted as the preamble to the new constitution. "Slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." When the Maryland bats line their foul and odiferous nests with the greenbacks of "Uncle Sam," given in compensation for emancipated men and women who are to-day better citizens than those who once owned them, may we be there to see.

The political affairs of Hayti are being peacefully and practically settled and a state of unexampled prosperity is prevailing there. A provisional government has been appointed, and Salnave appointed Provisional President. He is a man of talent and high toned honor, and the people have full confidence in him. He has refused the permanent Presidency unless elected by the people, and his election was going on at latest advices. No other candidate was proposed. It is stated that the quantity of coffee to be shipped from the island this year will not be less than twenty million pounds, besides a large amount of coffee.

The Atlantic Cable Company have published a statement of their receipts during April, which amounted to $178,700 in gold. The [illegible] number of messages being sent from Europe to America 1410, as compared with [illegible] from America to Europe. The [illegible] receipts from the opening on [illegible] to the end of April last, [illegible] $1,221,640 in gold.

[illegible]

"I have been [illegible] observing the anxiety [illegible] by the boring [illegible] State to [illegible] political [illegible] am satisfied [illegible] will be sufficient to convince the whole of this class of men that their best interests lead them to an affiliation with the party pledged to Equal Rights, Free Education, and the recognition of the rights of labor. Newspapers are so fearfully high here that laboring men can seldom buy them. All the city papers sell for ten cents a copy, which is often the pay for an hour's labor. But I have often seen a group of these men, seated in the evening in one of the parks or upon the levee, listening to one of their number reading a newspaper to them; and in the meetings to listen to Senator Wilson, and Judge Kelly, these white men were numerous. It should not be forgotten, that free speech and a free press in the South are new institutions—that until lately, the poorer classes of her people have been so situated that they could hear but one side of any public question, and that they now need instruction on the most radical and simple principles. They are not only willing, but anxious to receive it; and if it is not administered to them by the party of progress, there is danger that they may be deluded into joining the ranks of the party of reaction and conservatism, which means rottenness."

Phil. Sheridan is a match for the rebels, in peace or in war. He removed certain officials in Louisiana and New Orleans, and when asked for his reasons, replied that after the report of the investigating committee to investigate the New Orleans massacre, he supposed no further reason would be needed, but wrote as follows:

"The Court over which Judge Abell presided is the only Criminal Court in the City of New Orleans, and a period of at least nine months previous to July 30 he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising no prosecution in his court against the offenders, in case such an event occurred. The records of this court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted. In reference to Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, I considered it his duty to indict these men before this Criminal Court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was therefore an abettor of and coadjutor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30. Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements of this city giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their present positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Andrew Johnson went to Raleigh on Monday, to attend the dedication of a monument to the memory of his father. He manifested more prudence than on his former journeyings, in being decidedly reticent. In his speech at Raleigh, however, he "slopped over," and came very near "swinging round the circle" and spoke of going back to his old business of repairing breeches, which would be decidedly more honorable than his present trade of pardoning rebels. Mammy Seward was along, and made himself unnecessarily foolish by his uncalled for toadyism.

Judge Woodhull has won golden opinions from all classes by the distinguished ability, impartiality and gentlemanly bearing which has characterized his administration of justice in our courts. Judge Woodhull is one of those rare but estimable jurists who combine profound knowledge and modesty, geniality and dignity, in an equal degree, constituting a character that all admire yet few attain to.—*Camden Press.*

—This just appreciation of Judge Woodhull by those among whom he now resides, will gratify his many friends in this county and vicinity, by whom his great worth has long been known.

The enemies of the reconstruction act, or "military bill," cannot with fairness charge it with being a one sided affair, only as one side alone makes itself amenable to its penalties. Last week the *National Republican*, a radical newspaper of Mobile, was suppressed by order of the military commandant on account of an article exhorting the freedmen to use violence, if necessary to secure their rights. That the penalties of the law bear almost exclusive upon one party, is the fault of the party, not of the law.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

A democratic paper in Indiana, nominates Gen. Rob't E. Lee, as the next democratic candidate for President of the United States. The only better representative of modern Democracy is the Honorable Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

At the election in Washington, on Monday last, the colored men voted almost unanimously for the Republican candidates, to the great disgust of the rebel democracy, who doesnt think colored suffrage desirable at the present time.

Horace Greeley says he doesn't know whether Jeff Davis is responsible for the horrors of Andersonville, and other prison pens or not. What a pity he didn't ask Mr. Davis during their recent confabulation at Richmond.

We were not long ago asked whether we consider "niggers" as good as white men. In reply we say that we consider some "niggers" better than some white men, and some white men better than some "niggers." Do you see the point?

[illegible] Indian Troubles [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of [illegible] is to be found in the present troubles with the Sioux. For many years, during the overland emigration to California and Utah, [illegible] travelled by hundreds lay through the heart of the Indian country, murders and outrages by the Indians were unheard of. Many petty thefts occurred, but it might be confidently asserted that they did not equal in magnitude what would have been suffered under the same conditions in a journey of equal distance through the settled portion of our country. While this was the fact, it was also true that many of our emigrants were of a class of frontiersmen, to whom the sight of an Indian was like a red flag to a mad bull. From this class came many wanton and unprovoked outrages to the tribes through whose country they were passing. All these the Indians endured with exemplary patience, and that, too, when they were under no treaty obligations with us. Let it be remembered, too, that for years and years all our official intercourse with Indian tribes has recognized them as independent peoples, over whom we had and claimed only such control as they chose to grant by treaty.

"This state of things continued, until in 1853, a reckless criminal, travelling with an emigrant train, and boasting of his prowess with the rifle, deliberately and wantonly shot an Indian who was quietly riding across the road some hundred yards ahead of the train, and killed him to show his skill with his weapon. A couple of nights afterward the train with which the fellow was travelling was 'wiped out' by the friends of the Indian. Then came an outcry against the Indians, and a demand for the delivery of the murderers of the train. The Indians refused, and in consequence were attacked; in retaliation they attacked and captured Babbitt's mail party. Then Lieutenant Grattan was sent to demand restitution for this, and, with imprudent confidence in his strength, attacked the Indians when they refused compliance with his demands, and he and nearly all his party were killed.

"Then followed the Sioux war of 1854 and 1855, which was terminated by the terrible thrashing given the Indians by Harney and Cooke at Blue Water, in 1855. After this fight Harney made a treaty with these Indians, by which they stipulated to give the unmolested right of way to the whites along the old California trail of the Platte and the navigation of the Missouri River. On the other hand, Harney stipulated, for the government, that the country between the Platte and the Missouri rivers was to be considered as the exclusive property of the Indians, and that no whites were to be allowed to trespass upon it, even going so far in his talk with Little Thunder, the Sioux chief, as to say that he would be justified in killing any whites who trespassed on his country.

"Meantime a ruler comes who knows not Joseph, and Harney's treaty, if recognized by the government, is utterly disregarded. The discovery of rich mines in Montana, and the necessity for short lines of communication with this territory, compel the making of roads, the passing of trains of emigrants and the establishment of military posts for their protection through and in the very heart of the country which Harney had sacredly promised should be sure possession. For a long time even this, though growled at and complained of by the Indians, was, with more or less willingness, submitted to. But eventually some acts of the Indians or whites, it is now impossible to say which, set the spark to this magazine of discontent, and the whole plains at once became the scene of Indian atrocities, the last of them unparalleled in all the history of frontier warfare."

INCOME TAX DECISIONS.—On the 27th of May the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announced the following decisions concerning the income tax:

"The amount of all losses by fire sustained by the taxpayer in 1866 are deductible from income; but in estimating the loss, only the original cost, at the greatest, of the property to the person losing the same, less the amount of insurance thereon, can be allowed.

While the law warrants deductions for losses incurred in trade, this specific provision is held to exclude losses made in general speculation; and such losses are not allowed.

The amount actually paid for interest by any person in connection with the business from which income is derived, and which is due to the year of income, is deductible from income. But this provision would not allow deduction of interest simply falling due, nor even for interest actually paid, except so far as such interest was an immediate expense of carrying on the business of the year.

The provision at line six of section 117, which requires the return of "interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person during the year," you will receive, practically allows so much of general interest, falling due from the taxpayer within the year does not exceed the amount due to him, in that year, to be offset against such interest—but at the same time it allows the deduction of no greater amount.

But in respect of interest falling due from the taxpayer during the year of income—an amount of interest which only, nominally falls due—but which, for any reason, the assessor is of deliberate opinion the taxpayer will never pay, or which he cannot be compelled to pay, should be disallowed as an offset against interest accruing to the taxpayer."

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Postmaster General Randall has written a letter on the subject of the free conveyance of letters by railroad companies. He says that it has been the uniform policy of Congress since 1825 to prohibit the transmission of letters except through the mails; that in order to protect the Post-office Department from frauds, and also to promote the convenience of the business public, stamped envelopes were authorized, so that mailable matter therein contained could be carried out of the mails; that there is no authority vested in the Postmaster-General to change or modify the law, and that as railroad companies stand on the same footing as other business firms and corporations, they must be subject to the same laws, and that the only relief that can be afforded to railroad companies must come through Congress.

The Postmaster-General expresses the opinion that no law could be passed giving relief to railroad companies, which would not also give the same privilege to steamboats, stage coach and canal lines. The letter concludes by saying that transmitting business over a mail route, "the railroads do infringe the law of the land; and that if Congress had intended to confer the franking privilege upon railroad officers, a law would have been passed to that effect. There is no reason, that I am aware of, why railroads should be exempt from a postal tax, that is paid universally by other corporations.

"I am of opinion that the construction placed upon the law by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General was correct under the existing law and that it is my duty [illegible] all officers and employees of [illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth.—The inevitable expense of the transportation of three-cent pieces in sums of thirty dollars, and five-cent coins in sums of fifty dollars and upward, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

Fifth.—This arrangement will be revoked as soon as it is found the issue of three and five cents is likely to become too large, or that the "sentiment" of cents is sufficient. The sole object of the operation is to confer a public benefit, and none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value.

News Items.

THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.—It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that the following are the chief stipulations of the new Luxembourg treaty:

"Luxembourg to remain in the possession of the present ruling house.

"The Grand Duchy to be declared a neutral state, i. e., territory closed to belligerents in time of war. All the powers to take the neutrality of Luxembourg under their common guaranty.

"The town of Luxembourg shall cease to be a fortress, the Grand Duchy henceforth maintaining there only such troops as may be requisite for the preservation of order.

"The King of Prussia has consequently announced that the Prussian troops will receive orders to evacuate the fortress as soon as the treaty is confirmed; the removal of the artillery and stores shall be commenced at the same time.

"The Grand Duke undertakes the obligation of razing the fortifications and rendering Luxembourg an open town. The ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged at latest within four weeks."

A local journal in Luxembourg declares that the people of the Duchy are perfectly contented with the settlement. The townspeople will suffer by the loss of the garrison; but it is thought that the ground on which the fortifications stand will be given to the town, and it is to be hoped that an indemnity in some other form may be secured. It was feared when the Conference first met, that Luxembourg would be completely isolated, in a commercial as well as a political sense; but the trade relations of the Luxemburgers with Germany are not to be interrupted—at least, not for the next ten years.

The President has not indicated what action he will take in regard to the alleged assumption of illegal powers by several military commanders in the Southern States. He is holding these matters under advisement, and waiting for the forthcoming opinion of Attorney General Stanbery. There is no doubt about the character of that opinion, nor that the President will promptly act upon it. Assuming his decision to be of the character anticipated, we may look for orders from the President setting aside the deposition of Messrs. Herron, Abell and Monroe, of Louisiana, the removal of the Levee Commissioners of that State, the order of General Pope defining the qualifications of Jurors in Texas, the removal of the Mayor of Mobile, and several acts of like character on the part of General Sickles and other commanders. In brief, these commanders will be instructed to confine themselves within the legitimate authority conferred upon them by the Reconstruction acts, which, it is argued, do not in civil matters confer upon the military power to remove or appoint State or civil officers, their authority being merely supplemental to that of the civil officers, and to be exercised only in aid of these authorities, or where the latter fail in police matters or criminal offenses to execute the law then military commanders may organise military commissions, etc., to perform the duties neglected by State or municipal officers; all of which construction is specious and false.

New Grenada, it appears from the late news, is still in a ferment. Mosquera has proclaimed himself Dictator, dissolved the Congress, arrested many of the opposition members, declared null and void all the laws passed during the session, formed Bogota into a Federal District, with one of his adherents as Governor, and sending a circular to the various States calling for a re-election of Congressmen. There appeared to be a general breaking up among the office holders at the capital, the Attorney General and two Judges of the Supreme Court being expected to resign, and two secretaries having already done so. Mosquera was raising all the troops he could and embargoing all the vessels on the Magdalena. This all occurred in the latter days of April, and was the result mainly of Congressional action on the subjects of the steamer Rayo, of R. R. Cuyler, and the attack of Mosquera's troops on the lawful authorities of Magdalena. The Committee on the Constitution and Laws proposed to impeach the President, Secretary of War and other public officers, but were awaiting a minority report, when the President sprung his coup d'etat upon them, as stated above. In the meantime the self-made Dictator has a discontented Union of States to contend against, and if it comes to a civil war he will find himself strongly opposed.

The trial of Bridget Durgan, a servant girl arraigned on a charge of having killed Mrs. Dr. Coriell, by whom she was employed, at New Market, on the 25th of February, was concluded at New Brunswick on Friday. The trial occupied eleven days. The charge of Judge Vredenburgh was delivered in the afternoon, and the jury after less than an hour's consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The woman showed but little emotion on receiving her sentence, and left the courtroom in apparently good spirits. During her cell, however, she completely broke down, [illegible] be heard throughout the [illegible]. She declared that she was innocent of the crime for which she [illegible] said that she has promised to give a full statement of [illegible] the night of the murder.

The woman is to be [illegible] instant.

BERLIN, June 4, evening.—[illegible] Prussia and Count Bismarck [illegible] this afternoon, on their [illegible] Napoleon and the French [illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis, June [illegible].—The Denver papers [illegible] captured and escaped [illegible]. He reports that two white women are held captives, one of them the wife of a doctor at Council Bluffs.

The Indians keep thoroughly posted in regard to military movements. They have many Spencer rifles, procured from the traders. The Indians contemplate a general and simultaneous attack along the Platte river early in June.

The Indian Commissioner (Judge Kinney) and party were attacked at Bridger's Ferry on the 16th. Capt Willis, with troops, pursued and recovered all the stock and killed one Indian.

The public debt was decreased during the month of May nearly five millions of dollars. The receipts from miscellaneous sources far exceeded the expectations of Secretary McCulloch. This unexpected increase occurred at the latter part of the month.

The receipts from internal revenue, also, in the latter part of the month, were unexpectedly heavy, amounting to more than two and a half millions of dollars more than Commissioner Rollins had estimated some two weeks ago. The requisitions on the Departments, and especially from the War Department, were much less than the Secretary of the Treasury had reason to expect from indications about a month ago. These unexpected results have left a heavy currency balance and caused also a diminution of the public debt, as before suggested, of between four and five millions of dollars. Up to a few hours ago, and until the foregoing facts were developed, it was supposed the debt would be increased almost as much as it now appears the amount has been reduced.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—A Galveston dispatch says a letter from Queretaro, date not given, says Maximillian and the principal officers gave up their swords to Escobedo himself.

The following chiefs are prisoners: Maximillian, Mejia, Castillo, Cassanna, Campos and Miramon. The latter was captured in the streets of the city, shortly after the surrender. Mendez alone is missing. Over 200 subaltern officers were also captured. Maximo Campos is reported to have been shot on the 16th.

Maximillian had a severe attack of dysentery on the evening of the 15th, and physicians were sent him by Escobedo. Private letters from San Luis state that he has recovered and was expected in that city, and would probably cross into the United States on his return to Austria. It is rumored that Lopez has sold Fort La Cruz for $3,000.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Parties from the eastern border report that a band of Fenians are prowling about, preparing for a demonstration before the middle of the month.

The authorities are informed of what is going on. Communications are said to have taken place between the executive here and at Washington with a view to concerted action in case anything occurs.

The 25th regiment has been ordered to England, and will be relieved by the 29th from Malta; the 100th regiment relieves the 23d, stationed here, which goes to Point Levi.

Forty-five marine disasters occurred during the month of May. Of this number three were steamers; seven were ships; seven were barks; three were brigs; twenty-four were schooners and one was a sloop. Seven vessels were abandoned, four were foundered, one was burned, one sunk after collision, and six are missing, supposed to be lost. The total value of property lost and missing is estimated at $2,585,600. The total losses during the first five months of this year are estimated at $15,163,500, which is $750,000 less than during the same period last year.

The cotton crop of the present year begins to attract a great deal of attention. A Georgia correspondent of a New York paper predicts a large crop of cotton in Georgia, and says the yield of that state may reach 500,000 bales, which is more than double the crop of last year. A Louisiana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the cotton in that State looks healthy, but is two weeks later than usual, and he can give no estimate of the crop. All the letter-writers mention that a large crop of corn has been planted, much larger than last year.

The price of flour ought to be coming downward. A New York paper states that in that city California wheat, which recently sold there for $3.60 a bushel, will now hardly command $3. Australia is said to be overburdened with wheat awaiting freight to England, and England is sending cargoes of California wheat to the United States. The crops of America are coming on finely, and the plenty now appearing everywhere ought to bring down the price of flour to a reasonable rate.

HARTFORD, June 4.—The Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., for nearly 50 years pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city, died at Gilead in this state this evening, of congestion of the lungs. Dr. Hawes was the oldest pastor in the State, and universally liked and respected. His loss will be much regretted by every one who knew him. He was in the 78th year of his age. The funeral will probably take place on Friday from the church over which he has so long presided.

Minister Clay is now negotiating with the Russian Fur Company for their forts and warehouses, so that another million is to be added to the bill for Walrussia. There is something yet to pay to keep the territory in order, but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. We have an elephant of undoubted value upon our hands in the purchase of our Russian empire, and let us make the most of it.—*Tribune.*

Governor Wells of Louisiana, although removed by General Sheridan, still retains possession of his office, and is reported to be preparing a protest against the action of the General, which he will lay before the authorities at Washington. It is also announced by telegraph from New Orleans that Thomas J. Durant, who was appointed his successor, has peremptorily declined the honor.

[illegible]—It is understood [illegible]

General Grant has accepted an invitation [illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible] treated by [illegible] upon land which he gave them in Ohio. The Judge of their district says there never was one of them before him for any violation of law. They are peaceable, law-abiding, industrious, thrifty and courteous, and command the respect of their neighbors.

Epidemic diseases are beginning to appear. The health reports of New York, made yesterday, showed that there had been [illegible] in that city. Two vessels with small pox on board are now at the New York quarantine. A death from cholera was reported at Jefferson City, Missouri, last week.

Private dispatches received from Gov. Blunt of Colorado, and other persons, say the Indians are raiding everywhere in the eastern and western borders of that Territory. The Secretary of War is petitioned to allow the organization of mounted volunteers, as in Montana, to fight the Indians.

President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, as has been already announced, left New York for Havre on Sunday. He expects to be absent two months, and according to the New York Tribune, his visit is [illegible] affairs of the Brotherhood.

Admiral Farragut is preparing to leave this country to take charge of the United States Naval Squadron in the Mediterranean. He will visit the chief ports of Europe with his fleet.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the whole history of medical discoveries, no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest as this long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of *Cold*. Believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont st., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

For all the Forms of disease originating in

SCROFULA

there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered.

Circulars free. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey st., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. 41-44

VALUABLE LAND
At PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale at Kuhnle's Hotel near the depot, Egg Harbor City, on

SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, noon, all that property belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Hiram B. Leeds, dec'd, situate in Leeds Point, Galloway township, Atlantic county, N. J., consisting of 14 ACRES OF TILLABLE LAND, 37 ACRES OF MEADOW LAND, 7 ACRES OF LOW LAND, also 4 ACRES OF CEDAR SWAMP and OYSTER GROUND. The improvements are a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, &c. Apples, Cherries and other Fruit. Title indisputable. Terms [illegible]

JAMES M. SCOVEL, 212 Plum street, or

LOWE & SICKLER, 312 Federal street, CAMDEN, N. J.

43-45

SEFFARLEN & FRITZ,

(Opposite Yard, Kent, Santee & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

Cotton Yarns, Batting,

Wadding, Linings, Cotton and Wool CARPET CHAIN, Wool Filling, Tie and Wick Yarns, Twines and Straw Paper of every description, and Manufacturers of Patent Machine Paper Bags.

CARPET WARP, Made to Order.

NO. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia.

Fruit Boxes!

Having been appointed agent for Sarvent & Sherman's Patent Fruit Box for 1867, Notice is hereby given that we are prepared to receive orders for the same.

Persons in want will please send in their orders without delay.

PRICE LIST.

50 qt. chests and boxes,	[illegible]
40 [illegible]	[illegible]
36 [illegible]	[illegible]
Quart Boxes, $4.00 per 100	
Pint [illegible] per 100	

Five per cent off if paid within 10 days after delivery.

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Hammonton, Dec. 15th 1866. 10-1f

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South Second St., Philadelphia.

Has received per late arrivals a handsome assortment of [illegible]

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 S. Second street, [illegible] PHILADA.

[illegible] Sewing Machines [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ROSE'S [illegible], 87 Barclay St., N. Y.

Would call attention of Fruit Growers to his superior facilities for the sale of fruit [illegible] Berries, Grapes, Peaches, [illegible] fruit at short notice and on the most advantageous terms. [illegible] rely upon early and correct returns. [illegible] Hammonton, [illegible] New York, [illegible] 1867. 43-1f

John W. Swinker,

Commission Dealer in

BERRIES, FRUITS,

and all kinds of Country Produce, Nos. 12, 14 & 16 FARMERS' CENTRAL STREET, Delaware Avenue, below Race and Vine sts., PHILADELPHIA. Berries received at depot in Camden, and returned free of charge. [illegible] Philadelphia, May 23d, 1867. 41-3m

THE SPIRITUALISTS will hold Meetings in ELLIS' HALL every Sunday 10 A. M., and 7 P. M.—Lyceum at [illegible] [illegible]. Per Order.

MEYER'S

NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT SCALE

OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

Acknowledged to be the best. London Prize Medal and Highest Awards in America received. Melodeons and second hand Pianos. Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH ST., bel. 8th, 37-49 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company,

Millville, N. J.

For the purpose of insuring

Vessels, Cargoes, &c., [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS,

[illegible]

Merchandise, and other property,

Against loss or damage by fire.

[illegible] conducted on the same plan and principle as the Cumberland Mutual, which has proved the most [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. Moore, May's Landing; John M. Moore, [illegible]; Nathaniel Stratton, Millville; [illegible] Mulford, [illegible] Reeves, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.

SAMUEL F. FRIES, Sec'y.

FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treas.

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

Wm. Moore, Jr., May's Landing.

Lowe & Sickler, 312 Federal st., Camden.

Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield.

Walter E. Thomas, Williamstown.

Henry W. Doughty, Moorestown.

[illegible]

ROOFING!!

ROOFING!!

SLATE, GRAVEL and Plastic Slate Roofing.

The subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Roofing in the best manner and at short notice. Manufacturing my own materials I am prepared to offer [illegible] inducements to contractors and builders. Having secured the services of the most competent practical men, I am prepared to warrant all work. [illegible] Gravel on hand [illegible] any part of the [illegible] Thankful for past patronage of my friends, and hoping a continuance of the same, I remain, very respectfully,

T. S. WOOD, Jr., Agent,

No. 21 Stave Street,

24-38 [illegible]

Hydraulic Cement

[illegible]

Allen & Needles

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

Hammonton Meat Market

[illegible]

Hammonton, Feb. 15, 1866. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tuesday, July [illegible]

[illegible]

J. S. APPLEGATE, [illegible] E. K. RANSBORN, SOCRATES TUTTLE, JOHN H. VOORHEES, GEO. M. ROBESON, EDW'D JARDINE, GEO. A. HALSEY, A. P. BERTHOUD, JOHN RAMSEY, [illegible] EUSLING, [illegible] M. HARRISON,

Union State Executive Committee.

Dated, Trenton, May 24, 1867.

Local and Otherwise.

—[illegible] of a meeting of fruit growers at [illegible] Hall, [illegible] week, called last to agree upon the price to be paid for gathering [illegible] berries, [illegible], and did not appear as it should have done. The meeting was well attended, and after [illegible] discussion, it was agreed to give two cents a quart for picking [illegible]. All things considered this is perhaps a fair price. [illegible] can be [illegible]. It was also decided to make a [illegible] to obtain pickers from the city in case there should not be a sufficient supply.

—Thursday of next week has been fixed as the time for the great strawberry show in this town. Extensive preparations have been made to make this an occasion worthy of the town. The number of invited guests is large, and includes a good number of the distinguished men of the country, many of whom have expressed their intention of being present. Among the invited guests are Governor Ward, whom we hope to see here, Solon Robinson of New York, agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, gentlemen connected with the leading New York Dailies, and the members of the American Institute, Farmers Club. A delegation is also expected from Philadelphia. The New York delegation will come on by a special train placed at their disposal by the enterprising managers of the Raritan road, and will reach this town on Wednesday evening, and during the evening will meet the citizens of this place at the lecture room of the Methodist Church. On Thursday forenoon they will look about the place, visiting some of the principle strawberry fields, and at one o'clock Thursday afternoon the doors of the exhibition will be opened. Thursday evening there will be speaking again. The fair comes when our fruit growers will be driven to the utmost, but it will nevertheless, be an interesting occasion.

—An advertisement, inserted elsewhere tells those interested that a convention will be held in Trenton on Tuesday, July 23d, to express the views of the people on the question of manhood suffrage. According to the basis of representation adopted, Atlantic City will be entitled to one representative, Egg Harbor Township four, Galloway three, Hamilton two, Mullica one, Weymouth one, Egg Harbor City one, Buena Vista one, Hammonton two; total, sixteen from Atlantic county. The object of the convention is an important one, and should be fully attended. The desire is to obtain a full and correct expression of the sentiments of the great body of the Republican party on the subject of negro suffrage, and to propose such action for the party as may be in accordance with the sentiments expressed. Let each locality select delegates who will attend and who will represent them on this question. We are now, as we always have been, in favor of impartial suffrage, and hope such modifications of the state constitution may be made, as shall secure it.

—The State Board of Education met in Trenton, on Friday, of last week, and appointed the following gentlemen to be County Superintendants, in place of those whose appointments were disapproved by the Chosen Freeholders from the Counties named: For Atlantic county, Calvin Wright; Bergen county, John Van Brunt; Camden county, H. K. Bukbee; Mercer county, W. H. Brace; Middlesex county, D. T. Riley; Ocean county, Wm. F. Brown. The appointment for this county is a good one, and no reasonable pretext for his rejection by the freeholders can be found. He is a gentleman, a scholar, and a radical republican, and has had long experience as a teacher in this county, and was some years ago County Examiner, and one of the best the county has had, as we personally know. He is thoroughly acquainted with the educational affairs of the county. We are at a loss to know what qualifications the freeholders can require that he has not, that any other person in the county has. If the freeholders are actuated by a desire to promote the educational interests of the county, and we believe the present board is, he will be unanimously confirmed.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation, will open their annual strawberry festival in the new store building of the Horton Brother's, near the station, on Tuesday next. All the delicacies of the season will be provided. We understand that in compliance with the wishes of their friends from abroad, who wish to attend the fair and also the strawberry show, the fair will be open on Thursday, so that persons desiring to attend it, can also attend the show. By this means an additional number of people will be brought here on Thursday. The more the merrier. We expect to see Hammonton the fullest on that day it ever was.

—Griffith [illegible], has on his farm, about a mile west of the station at Waterford, the heaviest piece of rye we ever saw. A large proportion of the stalks stand seven feet and over in height, while the average is over six feet. It is also as thick as it can well grow. It was sown on old and worn out land, the very poorest soil for anything, and the only fertilizing used was about 400 pounds of Baugh's phosphate to the acre. There is no excuse for poor crops while Baugh's phosphate is at its present price. [illegible] of our readers visit Waterford, we hope they will see this field of rye, and [illegible].

—[illegible] commence running on Monday [illegible] at 6.15 [illegible] three [illegible]

—Mrs. [illegible] will please accept our thanks for a boquet, the first received this season.

[illegible] ing will demand the full attention of all hands. Next week will probably be the Season.

—There will be an excellent opportunity for strawberry pickers in this town, for the next two weeks. Any men, women, and children wishing employment at this work can find it here in abundance. Persons can pick from fifty to a hundred quarts per day, and make good wages.

—Mr. A. G. Clark, whose advertisement will be found elsewhere, has recently enlarged and otherwise improved his store, and fitted it up in first-class style. He has a good stock and assortment of goods on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Customers will do well to give him a call.

—By an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a strawberry festival commencing the 18th. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant occasion.

—Berries sent from this place to New York, on Wednesday last, sold readily at five cents a quart, while berries from other localities brought only forty cents. So much for the quality of Hammonton fruit.

—Packer has his saloon in operation, and is prepared to furnish first rate ice cream. Let all who want a first rate article, give him a call.

—Considerable hay has been cut, during the present week, hereabouts. The yield is good, and the quality superior.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's all wool Cass. Business Coats as low as		$5 00
	Pants	3 00
	Vests	2 00
	Whole Suits,	$10 00
Better	Coats for	6 00
	Pants for	3 50
	Vests for	2 50
	Whole Suits,	$12 00
	Coats for	8 00
	Pants for	4 00
	Vests for	3 00
	Whole Suits,	$15 00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. *The prices are less than half those for which the same goods have been sold.*

Advancing from these we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are not excelled by none in style or fit, and made with especial care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. *Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.*

Boys' Department.

Boys' all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as		$3 00
	Pants	2 00
	Whole Suits,	$5 00
Better	Coats for	4 00
	Pants for	3 00
	Whole Suits,	$7 00

And all finer grades at prices equally as low, made and trimmed in the best manner from choice selection of beautiful fabrics. *Our Boys goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front convenient for ladies.*

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST.

NOTE—We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process the effect of which is well worth seeing.

Deaths.

LUMAS—In this town, Wednesday evening May 29th, at the residence of J. [illegible], Esq., Mr. HENRY LUMAS, aged 55, a native of Manchester England, and recently from Columbia, S. C. where he resided for some years before and during the war, being connected [illegible] with Prof. Maps. He was a Union man and suffered many privations in consequence of unwillingness to serve in the rebel army, by which his health was so seriously impaired as to lead to his death. He also lost his property, what the rebels spared, having been burned by Sherman's "bummers."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. W. S. PRATT, of Livonia, New York will preach to-morrow, June 9th, morning and evening.

Hammonton, June 7, 1867. 44

Festival and Fair.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hammonton will hold their Annual

Strawberry Festival and Fair

In their New Church, on

Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The proceeds to be applied in furnishing the Church. 44-45

Strawberry Festival.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Hammonton will hold the

Annual Strawberry Festival

this year on

Tuesday, June 11, '67.

The proceeds will be used in liquidating the debt on the Parsonage and for other important church purposes.

All interested in the prosperity of the society are invited to aid in the undertaking.

Hammonton, May 15, 1867. 42-43

A GRAND

HARVEST HOME

AT MAY'S LANDING,

ON THE

FOURTH of JULY,

next, for the benefit of the M. E. CHURCH.

Distinguished Speakers are expected for the occasion. Also, MUSIC, both vocal and instrumental will be in attendance. The committees are appointed consisting of the best members and distinguished men of the place. The fullest arrangements will be made known in due time.

May 7, 1867. 40 to 43

For Sale.

[illegible] TWO STORY HOUSE and [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] LOWER [illegible] [illegible] from May's [illegible] [illegible] good horse and wagon [illegible] Terms easy. STEPHEN HORNER, 43-46 [illegible] Ewes Neck, N. J.

THE [illegible]

TRY IT!

AND SAVE MONEY

ROGERS' PATENT

IS AT

CONCRETE BRICK

CLARK'S

EMPORIUM!

Small Profits

And Quick Sales!

GROCERIES.

Pork,	13 cts.
Hams,	17
Lard,	16
Butter,	32
Syrup, .55, .75 and 1 00 pr. g.	
Sugar,	13 to 16 pr. lb.
Oolong Tea, 1 20 and 1 40	
Japanese Tea,	1 28

DRY GOODS.

Brown Muslins, 3-4 wide	10
" " heavy 1 yd. wide,	18 cts.
Bl'chd Mus. 3-4 wide,	12
" 1 yd.	15
Calico,	12 to 20
Merrimac Prints,	18

Stoves and Tin Ware.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Superior Stoves of EASTERN MANUFACTURE which will be sold AT REASONABLE PRICES, together with a good assortment of PHILADELPHIA STOVES.

Hammonton, June 1, 1867. 43-tf

A GRAND

HARVEST HOME

AT ABSECON,

ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

SPEAKING AND MUSIC

Will be provided for the occasion; also, an excellent

DINNER IN THE GROVE!

For the Benefit of the M. E. Church.

30-42

TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS!

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

[illegible]

EAST LAKE WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRIDGETON, [illegible]

[illegible]

Daniel Pullman, [illegible] [illegible] collecting wool. [illegible]

43-1y.

Land For Sale.

36 ACRES of improved land near the [illegible] [illegible] For sale [illegible] 43-1y

DENTISTRY.

[illegible] Branches.

[illegible] VULCANITE [illegible] RATES. [illegible] MINERAL PLATE [illegible]

For fuller [illegible]

SEND FOR A Circular.

FILLING and EXTRACTING in the best manner, Chloroform and Ether, Laughing Gas, and Anaesthesia by spray, when desired.

At DR. M. KEIM'S OFFICE, (Formerly with Dr. Lukens of Arch Street.) 33-tf No. 207 N. NINTH ST, PHILA.

Photographs & Ambrotypes.

All persons wishing for the above Sun Pictures will please call at the PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, adjoining

ELLIS HALL, on BELLEVUE AV.

Satisfaction given or no charge. Particular attention given to enlarging old pictures.

A good selection of TOYS constantly on hand. Also, a choice variety of shades of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.

HOOP SKIRTS [illegible] than can be bought elsewhere. And last, but not least, MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER.

It is not a dye, but gradually restores the hair to its natural color. For further particulars, send for circulars. S. O. HARRIS, Pho'pher.

Hammonton, May 23, 1867. 42-tf

Fruit Growers, Attention

McWILLIAMS & PAUL,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 230 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

Respectfully call your attention to their facilities for selling Berries, Fruit, &c., on commission. Our Stand is situated one door below VINE ST. on the Avenue (DELAWARE), in PHILADELPHIA—nearly opposite the Ferry. We have the use of some fifty feet of pavement in addition to our store room—have an extensive acquaintance in this city—do a commission business exclusively —and guarantee to pay for all boxes and chests that we lose, and also agree to receive goods at Camden and return the empty chests, &c., free of charge to Camden. Fruit growers and others will find it to their advantage to give us a trial, as we labor honestly to give satisfaction. Tags for putting on chests may be obtained at the Post Office and sub Post Office, Hammonton. Send us your berries, and be sure of prompt returns at the highest market rates. Refer to

Stephen Cox & Co., No. 230 N. Wharves, Phil'a.
B. L[illegible], No. 104
Mickle & Hait & No. 248
Geo. Miller, Land Agent, Hammonton, N. J.

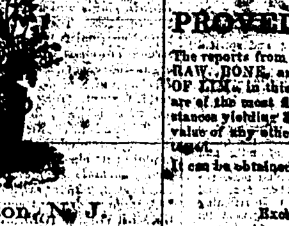
41-46

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 43-13 Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Basin-Road Nurseries,



Hammonton, N. J.

Price List for Fall of 1866 and Spring of 1867, OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS,

Cultivated and for Sale by JOHN H. HOLDING.

APPLES—Standards,	20 cts each	$18 per 100	
Dwarf,	40 cts	35	
PEARS—Standards,	55 cts	50	
Dwarf 1 year	40 cts	35	
" 3 "	50 cts	45	
PEACHES—1 Year	20 cts	15	
2 "	25 cts	20	
Hale's Early, extra	31 cts	25	
CHERRIES—Standards,	60 cts	50	
Dwarf	50 cts	45	
PLUM	50 cts	45	
Crabs	50 cts	45	
Nectarines	30 cts	25	
Apricots	35 cts	30	
QUINCES—	35 cts	30	
FIGS	30 cts	25	

Honey Suckles, Wistarias, Silk vines and other creepers.

SHADE TREES,

Sugar Maple, 10 to 15 ft.	50 cts each	$45 per 100
Silver " "	45 cts	40
Elms, "	50 cts	45
White Ash, "	50 cts	45
Mountain Ash 9 to 12 ft.	50 cts	45
Horse Chestnut, "	50 cts	45
Norway Maples, 10 to 12	50 cts	45
Tulip Poplar 9 to 12	50 cts	45
Sycamore,	40 cts	35

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Norway Spruce, 4 to 5 ft.	50 cts each	$45 per 100
White Spruce	55	45
Silver Spruce	55	45
Balsam Fir	55	45
Arbor Vitae, 10 varieties, 3 to 5 ft.	50	45
Flowering shrubs in varieties,	50	45

Grapes—Concord, Oporto, Hartford, Clinton, Delaware, Logan and Muscatine, 15 cents each, $12 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES—Lawton $2½ per 100 $20 per 1000; Dorchester 3½; Early Wilson $10 per doz $60 per 100; Kittatinny, $[illegible] 50 pr 100.

Linnaeus Pie or Wind Plants, $3 per doz, $12 pr 100. Currants and Gooseberries 12 cts each, $10 pr 100.

RASPBERRIES—Philadelphia 25 cts each, $20 pr 100; Doolittle, $2 per 100, $20 pr 1000; Clark, $1 50 each; Fastolf, $3 per 100; Allen; Antwerp; Purple Cane.

STRAWBERRIES—Agriculturist, $ per 1000; Jersey Scarlet; Brooklyn Scarlet; Russell Prolific; Triumphe de Gand; Wilson's Albany.

Juniper, Tree Box, Euonymus, Holly, Cypress, Hemlock, [illegible] from 50 cents upward; Arbor Vitae [illegible]; Dwarf Box, for Borders, [illegible] per yard; Greenhouse and Bedding plants, [illegible]

Extra selected, Sweet Potato plants, $6 per bar. [illegible] $2.50 per 1000 [illegible]; Cabbage, Tomato, Egg, Pepper, Tobacco, Celery, and other plants in season; [illegible]; Asparagus roots, ...$2 per 100 [illegible] per 1000.

Parties will please call and examine [illegible] as it is the largest and best in Atlantic County.

Trees and Plants will be carefully packed, [illegible] sufficient to cover cost of boxes and packing will be made. After delivering on the cars or other conveyances all packages will be at the risk of the purchaser. 32tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of June, 1867, at [illegible] in the afternoon of said day, at the [illegible] at Hammonton, all the following [illegible] of land and premises situate in the Township of Mullica, (now Hammonton), in the County of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, [illegible] a point on the south-west side of [illegible] avenue, at the distance of thirty-six and [illegible] hundredths perches south-east of [illegible] street, thence extending (1) south forty-seven degrees forty-two minutes west fifty and forty-three [illegible] perches to a point; thence (2) south seventy [illegible] degrees forty-seven minutes east nineteen and eighty-five hundredths perches to a point, thence (3) north forty-seven degrees two minutes and thirty-nine and seventy-seven hundredths perches to the side of said Valley avenue, thence (4) along the same north forty-four degrees nineteen minutes west sixteen and fifty hundredths perches to the place of beginning, containing four acres and one hundred and four perches of land, strict measure. Seized as the property of Morris Jolley deft, taken in execution at the suit of Alvin B. Collins compl't, and to be sold by TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated April 24, 1867. 43-46

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Tuesday, the 25th day of June,

1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Louis Kuehnle at Egg Harbor City, all those certain building lots or parcels of land situate in said Egg Harbor City, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, being the building lots known and designated as lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23 of block 202 on the plan of the said city of Egg Harbor, a copy of which is filed on record in the Clerk's office of Atlantic county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Liverpool avenue one hundred feet south-westwardly of Beethoven street, thence running south-westwardly along the said side of the said avenue one hundred and twenty feet, extending in length or depth north-westwardly keeping the said breadth on parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the south east side of a back street, containing eighteen thousand square feet, being the same lots of land which Jacob Schmidt conveyed to the said Henry Muller, by deed dated October seventeenth, A. D. 1865 of record in the clerks office of said county aforesaid, in book Z of deeds, folio 663. Seized as the property of Henry Muller and wife defts, taken in execution at the suit of Theodore and Bernard T. Veterlein and Charles A. Maurer compl'ts and to be sold by TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, April 24, 1867. 43-46

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of Chancery, N. J., will be sold at public vendue, on

Thursday the 13th day of June,

1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Louis Kuehnle at Egg Harbor City, all that certain frame dwelling and lot or parcel of ground situate in Egg Harbor City, state of New Jersey, known and designated as building lot Eight, in block three hundred and twenty-one, on a plan of lots of said city, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Cincinnati avenue two hundred and eighty feet northeastwardly of Agassiz street; thence running north-eastwardly along the said side of the said avenue forty feet, and extending in length or breadth southeastwardly, keeping said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with said avenue to the northwest side of a back street, containing, according to the survey of the said city plan, six thousand square feet.

Seized as the property of Augustus Seibt and Henrietta, his wife, defendants. Taken in execution at the suit of Johannah Petri, compl't and to be sold by TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Sheriff.

Dated April 9th, 1867. 39-44

Farmers

AND

FRUIT-GROWERS,

Look To Your Interests!

In the purchase of FERTILIZERS and buy only those that have been

PROVED VALUABLE!

The reports from LISTER & BRO'S GROUND RAW BONE, and the SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in this vicinity as well as elsewhere, are of the most flattering character, in some instances yielding 33 per cent more than the same value of any other Fertilizer with which it was tested.

It can be obtained in large or small quantities of GEO. ELVINS, Exclusive Agent for Hammonton.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR, I used Lister & Bro's Super-Phosphate on corn by the side of other Phosphates; the result was, the former started sooner, kept ahead all through the season, and eared better.

Yours truly, O. D. GRAY.

The result of my experiment with Lister & Bro's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime, compared with other Fertilizers, is as follows: Their Raw Bone gave me more potatoes for the same value than any other Fertilizer used, with the exception of their Super-Phosphate, which produced 33 per cent. more than any other.

My conclusions are that their Phosphate is the cheapest manure now before the public for present crops, and that their Ground Bone is preferable to anything else of the kind in the market, being quick in action and durable.

Respectfully Yours, JNO. C. BRYANT.

I used Lister & Bro's Ground Bone for three years, have proved its merits, by the side of other Fertilizers and found it superior to all; shall use it as long as they continue to make it to correspond with the past.

Yours Truly, A. SOMERBY.

As far as my experience goes, I am satisfied there are no Fertilizers in the market as truly valuable as those manufactured by Lister & Bro's.

J. H. HOLDING.

I last year tried Lister & Bro's Ground Bone, by the side of what has heretofore been regarded in this place, the most reliable Fertilizer. The result was, that I obtained a much larger yield of sweet potatoes from the Bone, also the growth of raspberry and blackberry vines far exceeded that of the other. Respectfully, S. D. HOLMAN.

Numerous other testimonials in favor of the above Fertilizers have been received, with the desire that others may be benefited by the experience of those who have used them.

GEO. ELVINS, Agent,

Hammonton, March, 1867.

Hewn Timber.

We have on hand at Elwood, 20 000 ft. of PINE TIMBER, 12 to 18 feet long; 8 to 2 inches through. [illegible] two sides. We will sell it at $10 per thousand. [illegible] 35 IRVING & RICH.

[illegible] ROOFING, [illegible], BELTING &c. [illegible] CAMDEN, N. J.

CHEAP

STORE!!

AT HAMMONTON!

Cor. Bellevue Av. and Egg Harbor Road.

New Store, and New Goods.

BLACK and DePUY

Have just opened a new stock of

Fresh Groceries,

Consisting of

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, MEAL and FEED, OF ALL KINDS, PORK BEEF, HAMS, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, KEROSENE OIL, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, PURE SPICES, CREAM TARTAR, SODA, &c., &c.

We have bought our goods at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

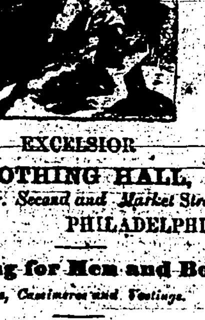
and will sell them at the same. We hope to receive such encouragement as will warrant us in supplying the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity with goods at

REASONABLE PRICES

BLACK and DePUY.

Hammonton Jan. 18th, 1867. 23-tf

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,



EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL,

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing for Men and Boys,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Department for Custom Work. Agents for Oiled Clothing.

4x12-1y

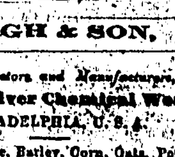
Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

OF LIME.



BAUGH & SON,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Delaware River Chemical Works.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

For Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Tobacco, Buckwheat, Sorghum, Turnips, Hops, Garden vegetables, and every Crop and plant.

Especially recommended to the growers of

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and all Small Fruits.

More than 12 years of regular use upon all description of Crops grown in the Middle and Southern States, has given a high degree of popularity to this manure, which places its application now, entirely beyond a mere experiment.

Baugh's Raw Bone

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

Is eminently a success as a substitute for Peruvian Guano and stable Manure—and is offered to the Agriculturists of the Northern and Eastern States as a fertilizer that will cheaply restore to the Soil those essentials which have been drained from it, by constant cropping and light manuring.

It is very prompt in its action—is lasting in effect to a degree unattained by any commercial manure in the market and is afforded at a much less cost than bought Stable Manure or Peruvian Guano. The Labor involved in its use is far less than that of applying stable manure, while there is no risk from the introduction of noxious weeds.

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. A priced Circular will be sent to all who apply.

Our NEW PAMPHLET, "How to Maintain the Fertility of American Farms,"—30 pages, giving full information, in regard to the use of manure &c., will be furnished gratis on application.

BAUGH & SONS,

OFFICE NO. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.

General Wholesale Agents,

NO. 181 PEARL STREET CORNER CEDAR, NEW YORK.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

Wholesale Agent for Maryland and Virginia,

97 & 105 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

BEALE'S

(Late Powell's)

EMBROCATION

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle and the Human flesh, requiring the use of an external application. This new compound, prepared by a practical chemist, having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the Public as an external application for the disease for which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it, to be the best application ever used. This embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the horse is subject.

Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from these objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by (Dr. Beale) being prevailed upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public. This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all orders to

DR. EDMOND BEALE,

602 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] For sale by country storekeepers generally.

FARMS!

AND

FRUIT LANDS!

AT

LONG ACOMING.

SITUATED

15 Miles

FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R. R. and on the RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY R. R., the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia. These lands are so cheap as to be within the reach of all; they are among the most fertile in New Jersey and most admirably adapted to every species of fruit culture and market gardening, grass, grain and stock growing.

The Climate Is Unsurpassed,

Being a little removed from the arid I [illegible] so extensive in the central part of South Jersey.

PURE SOFT WATER, STONE QUARRIES, MARL BEDS, [illegible] MILLS,

And every facility for extensive manufacturing are found here.

The best of Schools, The best of Stores, and The best of Mechanics.

Those in search of HOMES will find their ideal here by inquiring of

F. KIMBALL,

"Longacoming,"

43-tf CAMDEN CO., N. J.

CHEAP LIGHT.

Great Reduction!!

IN THE PRICE OF OIL.

CANNELLINE.

NON-EXPLOSIVE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The Greatest Invention of the day.

Gives a superb light at small expense.

Will burn in Kerosene or Fluid lamps.

This oil is free from greasy matter or sediment, and is clear and clean as water, and will not smoke or smell while burning. It is superior to kerosene, and at the same time cheaper. All house-keepers are requested to give it a trial. Manufactured and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

DANIEL WALTERS,

Absecom, N. J.

Exclusive agent for Atlantic County.

Consumption curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made, thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhoea they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

[illegible]

For sale by P. E. TILTON.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

The undersigned having fitted up a shop in Elwood, Atlantic County, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. The patronage of his former customers is earnestly solicited. There is now at the shop Buggies and Carriages for sale. JOHN H. WILSON.

BRANDRETH PILLS.

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth U. V. Pills, Allcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor Bellevue and E. H. Avenue.

32-tf C. J. FAY.

CARDS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF FARE, TICKETS, BILL HEADS, AND ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the Republican Office.

44-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

Advertisement
Concrete Bricks.

We ask attention to the following testimonials as to the value of our concrete brick. They are but a few of the many received.

E. C. SNOW & SONS.
Hammonton N. J., Feb. 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF PIXLEY, HALL & KINSEY, (Wool Merchants),
233 S. Water St., CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries respecting my residence, which was built of Concrete Blocks, made by Roger's Portable Press, I cheerfully give you the following statement. I moved in the building in March, 1866. I find it perfectly impervious to frost and moisture. It is less affected by outside temperature than any building I ever lived in, and requires less fuel to keep it comfortable. The walls are beautifully finished, without furrowing or lathing, affording no harbor for rats. I am fully convinced by my experience, that it is the best building material now in use, and much cheaper than clay brick, while its external apperance is more desirable, from its close resemblance to granite.

Although costing less than clay brick, my preference would lead me to pay more for it rather than use anything else.

Yours Truly,
B. F. PIXLEY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Div. Engineer's Office—Fourth Div.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1867.

GENTS: I have thoroughly tested, and am now using, the "Concrete Building Blocks," made by Roger's Portable Concrete Press, and regard them as the best building material known—stone excepted. The buildings I examined in the North Division, appear impervious to frost and moisture, and I cheerfully recommend them for general use.

Yours Respectfully,
ISAAC L. SCHROEDER.
Architect Ill. Cen. R. R. Co.

LAKE VIEW, COOK CO., ILL.
Jan. 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR: The Concrete Bricks which were laid in my cellar wall two years ago, have answered as well as any stone wall, and better than clay brick in keeping out frost and dampness. I recommend their use, as I believe they will prove a general advantage in building.

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNEL.

PETERSON & PATTERSON,
Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Material, &c.,
88 Washington St.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1867.

GENTS: Having been extensively engaged in contracting for the erection of brick and stone buildings in this city, I do not hesitate to state that the "Concrete Building Blocks," made by "Roger's Portable Concrete Press," are admirably suited for building purposes. During my experience as a builder, I have never met with anything equal to the Concrete buildings for cheapness and durability, while the entire exclusion of frost and dampness secures dry and healthy apartments. The cost of laying wall is materially lessened by their additional size over common brick, and when complete it approaches nearer to a granite building in appearance than any other material.

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

OFFICE OF JOHN SCANLON,
Felt and Composition Roofer,
Masonic Temple, 85 & 87 Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1867.

GENTS: I intend building four two-story basement houses this season, and to make use of "Concrete Building Blocks." Will you please inform me if I may rely on getting them. I much prefer this material than any clay brick, inasmuch as it is my opinion they are more durable and in every respect desirable. I Diara forgetted exceedingly I did not apply them in the block of nine houses erected last year, and just being finished on Wells Street. I am confident it would have saved me considerable in the cost, and made my property more valuable, as your material much resembles granite. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN SCANLON.

OFFICE OF LYMAN BRIDGES,
Dealer in Building Material and Ready-Made Houses,
Masonic Temple, 85 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request of L. J. Magnusson, Esq., I have examined the Patent Concrete Building Block, Roger's Patent, as used in a building on Oak Street, this city, and find it to be a durable and cheap material for building purposes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LYMAN BRIDGES.

OFFICE OF JEWETT & BUTLER,
Importers of Hardware & Cutlery,
18 Lake Street,
CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have inspected dwellings in the North Division, built of "Roger's Patent Concrete Blocks," and as far as I am able to judge, consider them not only ornamental but thoroughly impervious to the action of the elements.

I should feel sure that a dwelling constructed of this material would be totally free from dampness.

O. R. Butler.

DEAR SIR: Last spring I built a cellar at Lake View, with the bricks made by Roger's Patent Press. The cellar is impervious to frost—gives every satisfaction, and may be seen by any one.

LAKE VIEW, Jan. 1867. C. COOKSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 1866.

This is to certify that I have examined the Concrete Bricks, manufactured by Lewis J. Magnusson, and feel convinced that it is an excellent building material, being both economical and durable. It is not affected by frost or dampness—will stand any pressure, renders buildings warm in winter and cool in summer—requires no lathing or furrowing and hardens in the wall as it gets older.

Should I build for myself, it would be my choice in preference to any other building material, believing as I do that it possesses all the above named advantages.

WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason & Builder.

OFFICE OF F. E. RIGBY,
Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c., 89 Randolph St.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1867.

GENTS: I beg leave to state that the cellar walls of my house at Lake View are composed of concrete, which has proved very durable; the house not showing any symptoms of decay or fracture.

F. E. RIGBY, Sons.

I made the above-named Concrete Building Blocks at my yard in this city, last summer, with Roger's Patent Portable Concrete Press.

LEWIS J. MAGNUSSON.
CHICAGO Jan. 7, 1867.

We clip the following from the Chicago Evening Journal, of Jan. 31, 1867:

CONCRETE.—In presenting the following remarks respecting the nature and uses of the subject of this article, we are conscious of the fact that to many we impart nothing new, but the mass of our readers are doubtless ignorant of its many desirable and durable qualities as a building material. Concrete, for centuries, in some form, has been generally used, mostly as a cement for uniting stone, brick, etc., in one solid mass on wall and in no instance when properly made, has it been known to fail. The structures of the ancients bear witness that the concrete portion of their work exhibit the least signs of decay. It is a well established fact that a chemical action is produced by the fusion of silicate (pure sand) with lime, that forms a cement that the elements continue to harden as the years roll on. The objection to its use as a building material heretofore has been the difficulty encountered in getting it in a practical form.

We annex the following communication of Professor Mariner, to the Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23d, 1867.

Messrs. Editors of the Chicago Tribune,

GENTLEMEN: Having been consulted in regard to the use of concrete for building purposes, I take this occasion briefly to express my opinion upon the subject. The real value of concrete for such purposes, has been proved by long experience, both in ancient and modern times. It has been found to possess in a high degree, the properties of hardness and durability, though soft and friable when first formed, it gradually and continually solidifies, until it becomes of great hardness. This effect is due to the chemical reactions and combinations, which take place slowly among its constituent particles, aided by the action of atmospheric agencies. Hence exposure instead of injuring, actually benefits it, considering its other valuable properties, as for instance; Its economy, its readiness of preparation on the spot, its admitting of being plastered upon directly, for inside or outside finish, without the use of wood, thereby securing greater safety from fire or vermine, its capability of being colored readily to suit the taste. It is surprising that it has not been more extensively used for building purposes, especially in localities where sand and gravel are abundant, and other material scarce or expensive. It is, for instance, admirably adapted for basements, basement floors, foundations, and for sewers in damp locations—using in such cases of course, water lime instead of common lime.

Yours, very respectfully,
G. A. MARINER.
Annalytical Chemist, 194 S. Water St.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, January 31st, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "National Bank" at Paterson, N. J. must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, after which time the securities deposited here will be surrendered to the association.

HOWARD IVINS,
27 52 State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, March 22, 1867

NOTICE is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the "City Bank" of Trenton, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption, within six months from the date hereof, after which time the securities deposited here for the redemption of such notes will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD IVINS,
33-3x6 State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
TREASURY OFFICE, BANK DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, March 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the Bergen County Bank at Hackensack, N. J., must be presented at this office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, after which time the securities deposited here for the redemption of such notes will be surrendered to the said association.

HOWARD IVINS,
34-3m State Treasurer.

ATLANTIC CIRCUIT COURT.

Louis Bullinger, vs. George Herforth. } Attachment in case.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Atlantic, at the suit of the said plaintiff against the rights and credits, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendant, non resident debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for the sum of nine hundred dollars, has been served and returned to the said court by the Sheriff of said county, on the 9th day of April, inst.

D. SOMERS RISLEY, Clerk.
J. E. P. ABBOTT, Atty.
Dated April 16, 1867. 37.

ATLANTIC CIRCUIT COURT.

Louis Bullinger, vs. Louis Heckman and Philipine Heckman } Attachment in case.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Atlantic, at the suit of the said plaintiff against the rights and credit, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendant, non resident debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for the sum of three hundred dollars, has been served and returned to the said court by the Sheriff of said county, on the 9th day of April, inst.

D. SOMERS RISLEY, Clerk.
J. E. P. ABBOTT, Atty.
Dated April 16, 1867. 37.

ATLANTIC CIRCUIT COURT.

William Ludlow, vs. William Trench. } Attachment in case.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Atlantic at the suit of the said plaintiff, against the rights and credit, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said defendant, non resident debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for the sum of two hundred dollars, has been served and returned to the said court, by the Sheriff of said county, on the 9th day of April, inst.

D. SOMERS RISLEY, Clerk.
J. E. P. ABBOTT, Atty.
Dated April 10th, 1867. 37.

ATLANTIC CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert B. Leeds vs. Samuel H. Fulton. } In attachment.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the Atlantic County circuit court, returnable on the 20th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the rights and credits, money and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel H. Fulton, a non resident debtor, at the suit of Robert B. Leeds, on a plea of trespass, on the case &c. for three hundred dollars, which writ has been duly served and returned by John Harold, deputy Sheriff of said county of Atlantic.

D. S. RISLEY, Clerk.
JAMES MATLACK SCOVEL, Atty.
Dated April 10th 1867. 37.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Thirty-five Gold or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
2x51y

Empire Sewing Machine Co.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Great improvement in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine.—It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and Improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made.
4-23 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom.	Freight.	Mail.
Vine Street,	7.00	9.15	
Cooper's Point,	7.10	9.30	
Haddonfield,	8.04	10.00	
Ashland,		10.16	
White Horse,	8.15	10.26	
Long-a-Coming,	8.32	10.48	
Junction,	8.40	11.02	
Waterford,	8.52	11.24	
Spring Garden,	8.58	11.34	
Winslow,	9.00	11.48	
Hammonton,	9.12	12.03	
DaCosta,	9.22	12.15	
Elwood,	9.33	12.36	
Egg Harbor,	9.47	1.00	
Pomona,	10.03	1.26	
Absecon,	10.18	1.53	7.01
Atlantic, (arrive)	10.35	2.15	7.20

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Atlantic,	5.48	11.43	4.42
Absecon,	6.13	12.17	5.07
Pomona,	6.27	12.39	5.21
Egg Harbor,	6.43	1.00	5.37
Elwood,	6.56	1.20	5.49
DaCosta,	7.07	1.50	6.02
Hammonton,	7.16	2.02	6.10
Winslow,	7.25	2.17	6.19
Spring Garden,	7.33	2.28	6.26
Waterford,	7.39	2.43	6.34
Junction,	7.50	3.01	6.45
Long-a-Coming,	7.28	3.15	6.55
White Horse,	8.14	3.37	7.05
Ashland,		3.45	
Haddonfield,	8.27	4.01	7.21
Cooper's Point,	8.44	4.23	7.38

Passing points indicated by large figures.

Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal!

ALL KINDS OF EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY LUMBER, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

And All Kinds of Building Material such as

Pine, Cedar and Spruce Shingles.

SIDING, LATH, PICKETS, POSTS, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS,

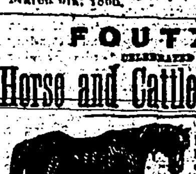
DIMENSION AND BUILDING TIMBER.

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, ALSO; COAL, HAY, &c.

TERMS: CASH ON DELIVERY!

SMITH, TILTON & CO.,
HAMMONTON STATION, N. J.
March 6th, 1866. 21-tf.

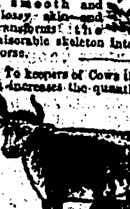
FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



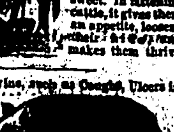
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.



Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT.
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

PETER S. TILTON,
Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.
DANIEL WALTERS,
1y. Agent for Absecon and Vicinity.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

New Spring styles, "Our Own Make."

Embracing every new and desirable size, style and shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾ and 4 yards round, every length and size of waist; in every respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable trade.

"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirts are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American market. They are warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each skirt is stamped "W. T. Hopkins, Manufacturer, 628 Arch st., Philadelphia." No others are genuine. A catalogue containing style, size, and retail prices, sent to any address. A uniform and liberal discount allowed to dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly and carefully filled—Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
32-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

STEVEN'S HOUSE.
21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

The rooms having been newly furnished and remodeled we are enabled to offer greater inducements for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.

46-3m GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
Proprietors.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware!

BREASTPINS, EARRINGS, FINGER RINGS, NECKLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER-PLATED DESSERT and TEA-SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

The Best plated ware that is sold in the United States can be found at our store.

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful and experienced workmen.

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

MASON & HAMLIN'S CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS.

Also, Geo. Steck & Co's, Haines Bros., Raven & Bacon's and other

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the Warerooms of

J. E. GOULD,
Cor. of Seventh and Chestnut sts.
33-tf. Philadelphia.

HAINES BRO'S PIANOS.
The Piano of America!

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Pianos made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and Heavy practice of one Year, but have been used the last Fifteen Years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.

They have taken Premiums and Medals wherever Exhibited. Such has been the demand for these Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bro's, have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week.

Having now one of the most extensive and complete Factories in the United States, Factories alone covering over 3 of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 216 feet on 2d Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Pianos in market. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send for Illustrated Circular.

HAINES BRO'S,
356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372,
4x37. Second Avenue, New York City.

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,

"As the Best Cabinet Organs,"

American Institute, New York, October, 1865.

Being pronounced superior in QUALITY, POWER and VARIETY OF TONE, and in number of combinations.

"As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—American Art Journal, (edited by a well-known musical critic.)

They have also taken the first premium whenever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,500. Without Pedals, single and double reed, in great variety, $65 to $450. These Organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, expression, swell, and general organ-like effects, are superior for Churches, Halls, Parlors and Schools. They are put up in cases of solid Walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant Rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship; it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All have the beautiful Tremolo, or Vox Humana stop, without extra charge.

A large assortment constantly on hand at our GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS, 841 Broadway.

Our Illustrated Circular and Price Lists, with our new styles, are now ready. Send for a Circular.

PELOUBET, PELTON & Co.,
Manufacturers, No. 841 Broadway,
4x37. New York City.

Patent Mica Roofing.

The New York Mica Roofing Company—established 1854—are manufacturing, under letters patent The Best Article of Composition Roofing ever offered to the public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The United States Government after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls and has only to be nailed to the roof to make a durable

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

We particularly recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

Mica Roofing Paint.

For coating Tin, Iron or Shingle Roofs. It forms a body equal to Three coats of ordinary paint. No roof can rust under it, and old leaky roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.

The paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush.

Price, 1 00 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of

Black Lustre Varnish, Tarred Felt and ...

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address

THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
... Broadway, New York.

Frank Humphries, 41 Royal st., N. O.; Seafield, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Baldwin H. Woods, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas S. Coate Raleigh, N. C.; R. A. Tackett, Richmond, Va.; Henry Wilson, Petersburg, Va., Agents.

LUMBER!

Pine and Cedar Lumber of every description to order. Best Shingles (of all kinds) cedar and averaging 7 inches wide, $25 per 1000.

Second quality shingles, (about 3½ inches narrower) $18 per 1000.

Plastering Lath, $4 per 1000.

Shingling Lath, $6 per 1000 ft.

Terms cash on delivery.

S. R. COLWELL,
15-tf. ..., N. J.

LIME and LUMBER!

300 ... [illegible]

Lime, $2 ... Barrel

[illegible]

For sale by ...

UNIVERSAL PATENT

ROGER'S PATENT

CONCRETE BRICK

MADE UNDER POWERFUL PRESSURE BY

Roger's Patent

Concrete Press

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BUILDING MATERIAL KNOWN.

They have been used in the West, particularly in Chicago, and wherever used are popular. No other building material is regarded with equal favor. The Illinois Central Railroad Company are using them for building purposes on their road and the attention of the public is invited to the following letter received a few days ago from their architect:

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE ILL. CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
CHICAGO, Dec. 11th, 1866.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have tested and am now using the Bricks made by "ROGER'S CONCRETE PRESS," and recommend them to be the best Concrete Brick manufactured.

ISAAC L. SCHRIDER,
Architect I. C. R. R. Co.

Parties engaged in the manufacture of these brick in Chicago, under date of Dec. 27, 1866, write as follows:

"The Concrete Brick are daily growing in favor with the building community. We have just sold 9000 to one party at $35 per thousand, and he hauls them 3½ miles. * * * We have compared bricks made by the Roger's machine with the "Concrete Stone," Ransom's patent, also with the production of the American Block Company and find them superior in every respect. Our bricks in the yard are now covered with snow and ice, and they are superb. We brought about 30 down to the office last week and put some on a hot stove, and could perceive no change. Everyone who has seen them says they are good and will stand for ages, which we firmly believe." Prof. Silliman of Yale College has examined them, and says it is his opinion "they will continue to harden for at least two hundred years."

And wherever these brick have been examined and tested the verdict is invariably favorable.

The value of concrete as a building material when properly made has long been admitted, but so many failures have been made by persons attempting its manufacture while entirely ignorant of the process that in some localities the confidence of the public in its utility has been shaken, and yet the common concrete has been repeatedly used with perfect success, and is safe, durable and cheap when properly made, by those who thoroughly understand the art.

The concrete used in the manufacture of these brick is similar to common concrete, but superior in some important respects. The bricks are manufactured by an entirely new process, the principles of which, as well as the machine itself, have been protected by letters patent.

The bricks are made in a mould, and each one is subjected to a pressure of

Sixty Thousand Pounds.

This pressure causes a union of the lime and sand that can be effected in no other way, and this is one of the secrets of the superiority of the bricks and is one of the points protected by patent.

The bricks are laid up with ... brick, without ... They thus form a handsome wall that does not need to be roughcast or painted. The appearance of the brick is similar to blocks of granite.

In size the bricks are equal to 3½ common brick. One hundred of them will lay somewhat more than a perch. The bricks are so made as to form a hollow wall, the space between the two walls being two inches. This makes a building that will be frost proof, if the doors and windows are properly fitted.

The walls being hollow no dampness can penetrate them. It is found that buildings built of these bricks are even dryer than wood buildings, as the most driving storms cannot find a crack or crevice to penetrate.

As the inside wall is perfectly dry, no studding or lathing is required, and the only plastering necessary is the finishing coat which is put on the brick. The studding, lathing and the first coat of plastering are saved.

The partitions can also be made of the brick, without studding or lathing.

CELLARS.

The bricks are the best known material for cellar walls, a wall of them is much better than a wall of stone and many times better, the walls being laid with an air chamber, warm in winter and cool in summer. By the use of double windows and a proper system of ventilation, the cellar can be made proof against frost in winter and fairly cool, enough for an ice house in summer, and ... ordinary cellars are being formed.

They are extensively used for foundations in Chicago, and are being introduced in Washington.

SIZE.

The bricks are 12x8x4, but in a wall of ten inches each brick lays 12x8x4, one inch on the edge of each brick being allowed for the air-chambers, which is two inches.

COST.

In Chicago and the West they sell at thirty-five dollars per thousand—and considering their excellence and superiority to both wood and burnt brick, this is not so high price, nor is the profit of the manufacturer at this price greater than the profit at the ordinary prices of other brick and of lumber.

But it is proposed to introduce them into this vicinity by manufacturing them at a small profit. As, when the profits are small and the margin small the price must be allowed at the cost, ... in the cost of material used and the price at which the price can be definitely stated; but at present contracts will be made for the bricks at ...

[illegible]

E. C. SNOW & SONS,
...
...y right throughout the State.

The Universal Clothes Wringer (with cog-wheels), has been awarded the First Premium by the unanimous vote of the committee of the Great New England Fair of 1866, after the most searching trial of the various machines of competitors.

The Universal Wringer

Was pronounced superior to all others at the

World's Fair in London, 1862.

Took the First Premium at the Great Fairs of the American Institute, in New York City, 1863 and 1865, and at many other State Fairs.

In selling the Universal Clothes Wringer, we found a large demand for a good Washing Machine, and knowing

DOTY'S
Clothes Washer

to be the best, we bought the patent, and now offer it to the public, knowing that it will give satisfaction wherever used.

Doty's Clothes Washer was awarded the First premium at the Great New England Fair of 1866, after the most thorough trial with numerous competitors.

It has taken the First Premium at the State Fairs of New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa; also, at the late Great Fair of the American Institute, where the principal washing machines of the country were ably represented.

These are the cheapest and best machines for washing and wringing clothes. The Washer, using boiling hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time—takes out all the dirt; no soda needed; no fetted air; no injury to the clothes.

SOLON ROBINSON says: "I assure you 'our machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of today than ever, and would not be parted with under any consideration."

MR. ORANGE JUDD, Editor of The American Agriculturist, says: "Our better half says this is taken to most kindly by the 'help,' and she can not persuade them to use any other while this is at hand."

PROF. YOUMANS, M. D., says: "Our family is not small, but a smart girl, 11 years old, did the washing last week in about four hours, and that too, more as a frolic than a task."

Washing Machines.—WM. D. OSBORN, Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., asks: "Will the Club give us its opinion of washing machines? Is it economy to pay $14 for one of Doty's machines? Will it wash farmers' clothes clean; and, and not be too hard work for the women? Washing machines have so generally proved to be failures that I am afraid of throwing away my money upon one."

SOLON ROBINSON.—You are probably a new subscriber to the Tribune. At any rate you have not read it attentively in past years. If you had you would not ask me to reindorse that machine. If you had to pay ten times the money you mention it would be the best investment you ever made upon your farm. But you must not have that alone. Get the Universal Clothes Wringer with it, and your wife and children will rise up and call you blessed. For they will find washing made easy.—Farmers' Club, Report of the Tribune.

From the Report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, as published in the New York Tribune.

Washers and Wringers—Their Advantages.—MR. PERDOYER says: "I want to tell the readers of the Tribune again about the virtues of Doty's Washer. After the experience of the past season, I can praise it more than ever. In the spring every female that could wash was sick. My youngest boy, a lad of sixteen, did the washing for eight persons for three weeks in succession, and did as well as any one could do it; and after that time for about two months, he had help. If I had not been for that machine, we must have had our clothes rubbed to pieces or left unwashed, and yet there are a great many in every community who had rather use their money to put fine clothes on their persons, than pay for such labor saving implements. If I could not get Doty's Washer and Universal Wringer without, I would do with the plainest clothing and live on the plainest fare, and save money by the pennies and five cent bills."

WITHOUT THE WASHER AND WRINGER,
The clothes are destroyed,
The labor is severe,
Health is exposed,
Time is wasted.

WITH THE WASHER AND WRINGER,
The clothes are uninjured,
The labor is nothing,
The health is preserved,
Time is saved.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine.

Is one of the best in use and makes the LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides. Has taken many of the First Premiums. Is easily operated, simple and durable. No taking apart to clean and oil; and is highly recommended by those using them.

Read what Orange Judd says:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
41 Park Row, N. Y.

... The Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co. is incorporated under the laws of this State, and manufacture a first-class Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, which, both from our own acquaintance with it and from our observation of it in the hands of others, we can cheerfully recommend for general family use. ORANGE JUDD,
Editor and Proprietor Amer. Agriculturist.

All persons purchasing the Sewing Machine will receive proper instructions how to use it.

All orders addressed to the agent at Hammonton, for either of the above named Machines, will be promptly attended to. Address

ISAAC ... Agent,
42-tf Hammonton, N. J.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge.

[illegible]

JOSEPH T. INMAN, ...
... F. CHAPMAN,
1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

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PAINE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—The work is now complete. It is a large octavo of one thousand pages, and contains a full description of all diseases, including those of surgery, and of women and children, together with their pathology, history, symptoms, and treatment; and is claimed to be one of the most complete elaborate and extensive works upon these subjects ever issued from the American press. Price, $7, postage, 50 cents.

New Domestic Practice ... containing a full description of all diseases ... and new remedies ... Price, $5. ... books, $12, postage prepaid.

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A ... Monthly Journal of ... Surgery, ... devoted to the ... Profession ...

... largest circulation ... in the world, published every two months at the University Building, Ninth Street, North of Walnut.

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The circulation of the ... Journal ... in the world for ... and circulation. The price for advertising is ... per line, ...

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Philadelphia, Pa.