South Jersey Republican.

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Special Notice.

THE TERMS of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will hereafter be as follows:

$2 00 a year, in advance,
$2 25 if paid during first six months,
$2 50 if paid after six months.

When subscribers request the discontinuance of the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, the request will be complied with.

In all other cases the REPUBLICAN will be sent till an explicit order for its discontinuance is received, and all arrearages paid according to law

DORUS B. SNOW.
Editor and Publisher.

Advertisement Rates.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Hereafter the following rates will be charged. Ten lines constitute a square.

One square one week, 75; one month, $2 00; three months, $4 00; six months, $6 00; 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, $50 00; one year, $75.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL.

ARE HENS PROFITABLE.—The inquiry often arises among inexperienced farmers as to the actual profits of keeping hens, many affirming that they destroy more than they are worth. This, I am convinced after several years experimenting, is not true; but that they are of more profit than any other fowl raised upon a farm. I usually keep about fifty, which are allowed to run at large over the farm or remain in the hen-house. By thus giving them freedom to stroll about, they get much to eat, which were they confined, would have to be supplied them in corn, grain, &c. I feed regularly, every morning during the year, to them two quarts of corn. This, with sour milk in summer and a few boiled potatoes in winter, together with plenty of pure water, is all the food they require. During the year 1864 I sold 489 dozen of eggs for $126 30, besides using what was required in a family of six persons. During 1865 I raised 115 chickens, and sold 552 dozen of eggs, which at the average price received, amounted to $156 40. The chickens I sold for 30 cents a piece, making $34 50—a profit on 50 hens, of $187 90. This is my experience in keeping hens, and I have always found, where well kept, that they would yield a profitable reward. The labor required to take care of them is very little, and I would urge all who have any doubts as to their profitableness, to try the experiment.—*Working Farmer.*

CANNING PEACHES.—Put into a nice porcelain or brass kettle any desired quantity of water, sweeten with pure white sugar; when boiling, throw into it either whole or stoned peaches as desired. Let these also boil to a certainty, when, with a prong or fork fill one bottle with the fruit, afterwards covering with the boiling juice. Let the bottle be quite full, cork and seal, or cover with the lid immediately, completing one bottle at a time. As the fruit is exhausted in the kettle more should be added, also some boiling water from the tea kettle, and sugar as the supply diminishes. Be careful to season the bottles with warm water before filling with the boiling fruit, or you will be very likely to crack many of them. It will be of no use for you to allow the fruit to remain in any bottle, however slightly flawed or cracked, as the contents will not keep. In such case the fruit should be returned to the kettle, brought to a boil and placed in a perfect bottle; but there is no necessity for cracking or injuring one in ten thousand. Do not allow yourself to be more than a few seconds in filling and completing entirely, each bottle. Care should be taken not to place a bottle after filling and while hot, near to any very cold substance—for instance, on a cold plate, marble, stone shelf, table, or against the cold wall, and in no case sprinkle with cold water. Any one understanding the principles of heat and cold will perceive immediately the common sense of these directions.

Newly cleared land is in almost all instances best for English varieties of turnips. With such having a surface soil of rich woods mold, little preparation is needed beyond a shallow plowing, thorough harrowing and perfect pulverization. Turnips grown on new ground are least liable to attacks from fly pests, as I have never yet heard of any reliable remedy for, or preventative of the scourge in field culture. Either new ground, or very late sowing should be the rule.

If old land is the necessity, it ought to be liberally enriched with well rotted manure, plowed, cross ploughed and harrowed into fine tilth; then top-dressed with plaster, bone dust and wood ashes in equal parts, sown broadcast at the rate of say three barrels to the acre, a week or ten days before seeding time.

If miscellaneous feeding of both stock and humanity is the intention, I should say sow either Robertson's Golden Ball or the Yellow Malta, from July 20th to August 15th, about ten ounces of seed to the acre. Mix thoroughly with coarse dry sand, an ounce of seed to a pint of sand, and sow broadcast casting and cross casting land twenty five feet wide across the field, taking a calm day and with a prospect of rain near at hand. The seed may doubtless be obtained from any first class seedman.—*American Farmer.*

NEW POTATOES.—Have them as freshly dug as may be convenient; the longer they have been out of the ground the less well-flavored they are. Well wash them, rub off the skins with a coarse cloth or brush, and put them into boiling water, to which has been added salt at the rate of one heaped teaspoonful to two quarts. Let them boil till tender—try them with a fork; they will take from ten or fifteen minutes to half an hour, according to their size. When done, pour away the water, and set them by the fire, with the lid *ashant*. When they are quite dry, have ready a hot vegetable dish, and in the middle of it put a piece of butter the size of a walnut—some people like more—heap the potatoes round it and over it, and serve immediately. Very young potatoes, no larger than a marble, may be parboiled, and then fried in cream, till they are of a fine auburn color; or else, when larger, boiled till nearly ready, then sliced and fried in cream, with pepper, salt, a very little nutmeg, and a few drops of lemon juice. Both make pretty little supper dishes.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.—Celery originated in Germany; the cherry came from Italy; tobacco is a native of Virginia, the cotton is a native of Europe, the citron is a native of Greece; the pine is a native of America, the poppy originated in the East, oats originated in North Africa, rye originated from Siberia; parsley was first known in Sardinia; the pear and the apple are from Europe; spinach was first cultivated in Arabia; the sunflower was brought from Peru; the mulberry tree originated in Persia; the gourd is probably an Eastern plant; the walnut and peach came from Persia; the horse-chestnut came from Thibet; the quince came from the island of Crete, the cucumber came from the East Indies; garden cress is from Egypt and the East; horse-radish from the South of Europe; hemp is a native of Europe and America; parsnip supposed to be a native of Arabia; potato a native of Peru and Mexico; currant and gooseberry from Europe; buckwheat from Siberia and Tartary, mill it first known in India and Abyssinia.

ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING.—Dr. E. Heffron, of Fulton, Oswego Co., N.Y. recently caught in Redfield, and conveyed alive, six hundred trout to Fulton, in tubs, losing only five, which died from wounds inflicted by the hooks by which they were taken. He had only the assistance of a colored lad. These trout were thus secured for the purpose of stocking an artificial trout pond which Dr. Heffron is establishing about two miles east of Fulton, which establishment is likely to prove very successful. The pond now contains about three thousand fish.

CURRANT ICE WATER.—Press the juice from ripe currants, strain it, and put a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put it into bottles, cork and seal it, and keep it in a cool, dry place. When wanted, mix it with ice water for a drink. Or put water with it, make it very sweet, and freeze it. Freezing always takes away much of the sweetness. The juices of other acid fruits can be used in the same way.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—Milk may be kept sweet by keeping it in a clean room, in company with fresh water. In some places it is customary to set tubs of water along the middle of the cellar, cave or milk house, with an arrangement of pipes by which the water can be readily changed twice a day. It is found that this arrangement prevents the milk from becoming soured even by lightning.

POLITICAL.

How To Make Comparisons.

There is no one thing which gives a genuine New Jersey copperhead more delight, than to find, or make an occasion, to abuse any New England State, and if it is Massachusetts, then his exultation is complete! Periodically such journals, as the Trenton *American*, and Newark *Journal* treat their readers to homilies on the sins and shortcomings of old Massachusetts, and congratulate them that we are safe in New Jersey from imitating the old Bay State, either in heresies, or her noble public charities, and educational and scientific labors. Just imagine then, what a piece of luck has fallen in the way of these copperhead editors, in the shape of a few statistics about crime and pauperism, that are revealed by the last census reports. They have got Massachusetts "on the hip" this time, sure. The statement that is going the rounds of the Democratic press, and will be paraded in due time here, in New Jersey, contains a tabular statement from the census of 1860, in relation to the pauper and criminal classes of New England, and of six selected Southern States, respectively, and concludes with the following comfortable and Chadbandian remark:

"From this it appears—omitting fractions—that while, there is in New England a pauper to each 40, and a criminal to each 174, in the Southern States enumerated there was only one pauper to each 451, and one criminal to each 3,121, of the population.—It is evident that the much boasted superiority of New England, on account of her great moral purity and high intelligence, tell better in rhetorical flourishes than in statistical figures. What a story it tells for the culture of Massachusetts, with her so fine system of free schools and her innumerable churches, that she has 57,880 paupers, and 12,753 criminals, while Alabama, one of the darkest corners of the earth, a field of missionary labor and philanthropic effort, with two thirds as large a population, had only 582 paupers and 179 criminals."

Now that statement will be exceedingly comforting to every Democrat, who not being able to read, or to think for himself, has been taught to consider Massachusetts as the hot-bed of abolitionism, and all other abominations; and he will not be at all surprised to learn that there are more paupers and criminals in Massachusetts, than there are in Alabama, and will draw therefrom the very natural inference, that the reason why Massachusetts is so much more immoral, and so much more overrun with paupers than Alabama, is that in the former State, freedom, and not slavery, has been the law and rule of society. But will it occur to any of these Massachusetts hating Democrats, that the real reason for the discrepancy is, that in New England they take care of their paupers, and arrest and punish their criminals, whereas, in Alabama they do neither? We don't suppose that this solution of this problem will occur to any New Jersey copperhead. The real difference is, that in Massachusetts not only is allowed to exist very long as a vagrant pauper, and curse himself and a neighborhood by begging, when he might be at work, but in Alabama he may beat to his heart's content, and his neighbors unmolested. Because there is no sheriff's force to take care of him, and no law to interfere with his savage boundings. In Massachusetts, when a fellow goes about committing petty larcenies and assaults or shooting people, or sticking bowie knives in their bowels, he is pretty certain to be picked up by the officers of the law, and locked up where he won't be likely to repeat his experiments; in Alabama, however, it is the exception and not the rule, if such a character is interfered with. To a man who is not more blind than an ordinary bat, this would account pretty satisfactorily for the fact that Massachusetts has in the census report, 12,753 criminals in her almost two millions of population, while Alabama has but 179 in her half million. In Massachusetts the laws for the prevention of pauperism and the punishment of crime are put in force; in Alabama they are not—and that is all there is of it. It is incendiary Democratic lowbrow as against Massachusetts. Here is a chance for Democrats, we'd have a wee bit of a fiddle to accompany the exultation of the kin folkes of Hellemyer as expressed in the columns of the state of New York, and to connect it the customs of the Confederate States, who elevate the disagreeable necessity of having any aged paupers in their community by murdering their parents when they become too old to work. It is not probable that the census returns, if we had them, of Polynesia would give us any considerable amount of criminals or paupers, and quite likely these favored heathen localities would eclipse even Alabama, in comparison with herself or with Massachusetts. Would the Democratic haters and maligners of Massachusetts, therefore, recommend us to model our social system and our laws on the plan of Dahomey, or the practice of the Polynesian savages? They should do so to be consistent.—*Jersey City Times.*

Jefferson Davis Again.

The report which has been given to Congress on the investigation of the charges of assassination against the responsible head of the Rebellion, furnishes good reason for the time which has been employed in its preparation. The Committe charged by Congress with the matter make it plain at the outset, that the testimony before them is not sufficient to convict Jefferson Davis in a court of justice. But the whole store has not yet been told, while that which appears is more than enough to confirm the profound suspicion under which Davis was charged by President Johnson, and his case placed in the hands of an investigating committee, witnesses of his complicity in the murder, meanwhile conducting them to the proof. The champions of the ailing prisoner in Fort Monroe must establish that all the witnesses are perjurers, or fail in their case. If they fail, there can be no doubt, moral or legal, that Davis himself was immediately responsible for the inhumian treatment of the Union prisoners of war, and by inference, was none too religious a character to direct the desperate work which remained. Pending any attempt at the rebuttal of the charges, the testimony, as it appears born with respect to the usage of prisoners of war and the murder of a noble man, is formidable even now. It is stronger, however, as it affects the former.

The Committee's report traces the assassination from its general antecedents, of which the slow murder of the prisoners at Andersonville is the most important. The Committee expresses no doubt that Davis had full understanding of the acts of his subordinates at Libby, Salisbury and elsewhere, grounding their faith on the added proof of the Rebel archives to the accumulated testimony already in the Government's hands. The report of Rebel committees, extracts from the Rebel papers, letters of Rebel officials, and an appealing letter to Davis from a Southern lady are given to show that the treatment of our prisoners was notorious, and that in contempt of their misery each complaint on their behalf was tossed back from the hands of the Rebel President, and between his careless and criminal subordinates, till it fell to the ground. The chapter on the events immediately preceding the assassination has testimony that we cannot slightly pass over. The witness, Bates, who heard the Rebel President at Charlottesville say that the murder if done ought to be well done; the official authorization to Dr. Blackburn to enlist a company of men for special service in burning the St. Louis steamboats; the letters to Dr. J. W. Booth, found on record in the book of the Rebel War Department, in company with other entries to the name of Bennet H. Young, and other secret agents of the Rebellion are concurring circumstances tending to a dismal conclusion. *The New York News* is plausibly supposed to have advertised for the arch-rebel direction for the payment $20,000 secret service money to Jacob Thompson. There is more of this testimony which we cannot now review. The general impression of the report will fortify the opinion which has hardly at any time failed to manifest itself against the authors of the Andersonville miseries. The friends of the State prisoner profess to have something to say in his defense. The Committee affirm on their part, that the work of investigation is not done.

The Committee have properly rejected the testimony of the witnesses who avowed their own falsehood, with what motives it does not appear. The charge of Davis's complicity still exists, if we have judged aright the tenor of the report. But more important, more welcome than anything else in the result of this investigation is the promise that Jefferson Davis will be brought to trial, and, if guilty, convicted and punished. Nothing bars the way.—*Tribune.*

The Registry Law.

In response to numerous applications, the Secretary of State has prepared the annexed synopsis of the provisions of the Registry Law passed by the last Legislature, showing the proceedings to be had under it in relation to the appointment of Inspectors &c.

1. During the month of August, 1866, the Boards of Chosen Freeholders for the several cities in the State, are required to appoint three Inspectors of Registry, and Elections for each Election District, as the same are divided under the said law.

2. All vacancies occurring in any such officers shall be immediately filled by the Governor.

3. In case on the day of election any Inspector shall for any reason, fail to appear, his place may be supplied in the manner now provided by law for Judges of Election.

4. The qualifications of Inspectors are that they shall be qualified voters within the Election District, and read, write and speak the English language understandingly.

5. Where the Election District is composed of a town ship, the Assessor and Collector of said Township shall constitute two of the Inspectors.

6. In the appointment of Inspectors each of the political parties shall be represented in each Election District.

7. Two lists of appointments of Inspectors of Registry and Elections must be made out by the clerks of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and of the Common Councils of cities, specifying particularly the Election Districts for which they are appointed, one to be filed in the office of Secretary of State and the other in the office of the clerk of the County.

8. The Clerk of the Board of Freeholders and of the Common Councils of cities, will give notice to the Inspectors of Registry and Elections appointed, as above said, who will then take and file in the office of the Clerk of the County, the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Inspector of Registry and Election according to the best of my ability."

9. The Clerk of the county shall thereupon deliver to the Inspectors of Registry and Election a certificate of appointment, together with a copy of the law above mentioned.

The call by the Johnson bolters of a convention to reorganize and nationalize the Union party has already achieved a success only paralleled by the colored gentleman's experience in coon-hunting—"I chased the coon up a tree," he narrated to a sympathizing friend, "and followed him away out on a limb, until by and by I heard something drap—and what do you think it was, Sambo?"—"Why, de coon, of course!" "No, it wa'nt de coon—it was dis—nigger." So the call of a Johnson Convention has served the Johnson party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nasby.

He preaches from the Parable of "The Prodigal Son"—An Interruption.

CONFEDRIT X Roads, wich) is in the State of Kentucky, July 6, 1866.

I preached last Sabbath, or rather tried to, from the parable uv the Prodigal Son. We had a splendid congregashun. I notis a revival uv the work in this part uv the Democratic vineyard which reely cheers me. The demonstrashun our friends made in Memphis, the cannin uv Grimes by Rosecrans, and the call for a Johnson Convenshun in Philadelphia, all has conspired to comfort the souls uv the Dimocrisy and encourage me to renewed effort. It is bringing forth fruit. Only one day last week, five Northern men were sent whipin out uv this section—they dusted in the night to escape hangin, leavin their goods as prey for the righteous—six niggers hev bin killed and one Burow officer shot. Truely there is everything to encourage us.

The house wuz full. The weather wuz hot, and the pleasant incense uv mingled whisky, tobacco and snuff wich ariz wuz grateful to me. The sun shone in on Deekin Pograms face as he gently slept and when the sun hits him square I kin alluz tell when he sets, even if it is dark.

He drinks apple jack insted uv corn wisky, and chaws fine cut terbacker instead uv plug, and consekently when in the pulpit I kin distinguish the peculiar aroma uv his breath from those around him.

"My brethren" sed I, sich uv you ez hev Bibles in your houses, kin get somebody to read you the parable to wich I shel call your attention. A man wunst upon a time had sons, ez many hev since, and wun uv em was a tough one. He left his home and went into far countries, makin the old man shel out his share uv the estate, and he lived high, jist my brethren, ez your boys do or rather did when they went to Neo Orleans in the days when you hed a nigger or two wich you cood sell to supply em with money. He played draw poker and faro, he drank fancy drinks and borded at big hotels, and followed after strange women wich it busts a man quicker nor any one small sin the devil hev yet invented, ez your pastor kin testify. Uv course his pile give out, and he got down my friends did this ingenuous youth to rags and wretchedness, and endeed, being an overseer uv swine. What did he do? He ariz and went to his father, and the old man saw him afar off and went out to meet him and fell onto his neck, and gave him a order for a soot uv clothes and a pair uv boots and put a ring onto his finger, and made a feast, killin for the purpose the fatted calf wich he had saved for another occasion.

My friends you kin find in the skripter sothin applicable to every occasion, and this parable fits the present time like a ready made coat. The South is the prodigal son. We went out from our father's house, on a expedition which hezint proved altogether a success. We got out our share uv the estate, and a little more. We run through with our means and hev cum down to rags and dirt, and filth, and hunger. We are, and hev bin some time, a chawin husks. We run out after them twin harlots, Slavery and State Rights, and they've cleaned us out. Our pockets are empty. No more doth the pleasant half dollar jingle in sweet unison agin its fellows! our wallets is barren uv postal currency, and the grocery keepers mourn and refuse to be comforted becuz we are not. We hev got to the husk stage of our woe, and wood be tendin hogs if the armies which past through these countries hev left us any. We hev kum back. In rags and dirt we hev wended our way to Washington and ask to be taken back. Now, why don't our father, the Government, fulfill the skripter? Why don't it see us afar off and run to meet us? Why don't it put onto us a purple robe—where's the ring for our finger, and the shoes for our feet? and where's the fatted calf he ought to kill. My brethren, them Abolishists is more than infidelles while they preach the gospel they won't practice it. For my part I——.

At this point a sargent belongin to that infernal Burow, who wuz in the audience with enough uv his soldiers to make opposishun to him unpleasant, sed he hed di in a sout uv an exhorter in his day, and desired to say a word in explanation uv that parable, ez applicable to the present time, and ez he, "ef I am interrupted, remember I belong to the church militany, which is just now the church triumphant." And ez kin his musket he proceeded very much uninterrupted.

"The prodigal son," sez he, "wuz received by the old man with considerable doinks, but my worthy friends he went out decently. He didn't, ez soon ez he withdrawed from the house, turn around and make war onto the old gentleman he didn't burn his house, and barn, kill his garden, burn his fences and hoss off from the balance uv the children. Not any. He went away peaceably, a trifle rattled, one I fur-in thin, but yet a peaceable good for nothin. Secondly he come back to his own akkord. The old man didn't go after him and light for I my year at a cost uv half his substance to subdue him and bring him back, but when he hed run through his pile and squandered his share uv the estate and got hungry he came back like a whipped dog.

My friend, let me draw a moll parallel between the two cases.

The prodigal son went out—so did the South—has only the ex-excuse.

The Prodigal didn't steal nothin. The Confederacy took everything it could lay its hand on.

The Prodigal spent only what belonged to himself. The Confederacy spent not only all it stole, but all it could borrow, when it knowed its friend ez to pay was uncertain. The money he spent for paper they wuz printed on.

The Prodigal when he did come back, came in penitence ez the consciousness that he had done wrong led of himself road to him. The Confederacy was whipped back, but it stood sullenly out, and was by a little more.

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Shaving a Dead Man.

Old Boge was a miserly old fellow, who had accumulated great wealth by life long penuriousness. But even misers have to die some time, and old Boge was at length called upon to pay that debt which all must pay, and which is paid as easily by the man who hasn't got a cent as by the possessor of millions.

Old Boge was sick unto death, finding a partial recompense in his sufferings from the reflection that as he could not eat anything, something was being saved. His physician told him that his end was rapidly approaching, and as he felt within himself that he was rapidly approaching his end, it was evident to old Boge that he must meet his end very soon.

"How long have I to live?" asked old Boge, in a faint voice.

"Only half an hour," said the physician, taking out his watch in a business manner, and added, "is there any one you would like to send for—a clergyman for instance."

Old Boge mused in a lethargic way for a moment, then started up as with a sudden thought, raised his feeble hand and felt of his emaciated chin, upon which two weeks' growth of gray and stubbed beard had grown, then whispered hurriedly, "quick—bring me a barber."

The barber came with his kit, and old Boge said, in a voice that was rapidly growing weaker:

"You charge—ten cents—to shave—live men?"

"Yes, that is our price," replied the barber.

"What—do you charge—to shave—dead men?"

"One dollar," said the barber, wondering what he meant.

"Then shave me quick!" said old Boge, nervously eyeing the watch which the doctor held in his hand. He was too weak to speak further, but the doctor interpreted aright the question that was in his eyes.

"Fifteen minutes," replied the doctor.

Old Boge made a feeble motion as with a lather brush, and the barber was at his work in a jiffy. He performed his task with despatch, and although the sick man had several sinking spells of an alarming nature, yet he bore up to the end. When the last stroke of the razor was given, old Boge whispered in tones of satisfaction: "That'll do—ninety—cents—saved;" and immediately expired.

SHERMAN.—The Democracy have made a great parade during the past three or four years of the alleged fact that General Sherman was a Democrat. The General has disposed of that question with military brevity. At Salem, Illinois, on the 4th inst., Generals Sherman and Logan were present, and Governor Oglesby, in concluding his speech, said—

"I was a Whig, but I have a great affection for you loyal Democrats, you fathers, who sent your sons to support General Sherman, who, I believe, is a Democrat."

General Sherman promptly interrupted the Governor, saying, "*I never was a Democrat!* I only voted once in my life."

THE NASHVILLE TIME.—A Frenchman who was master of horse to one of our Generals during the late war, was sent from Stone River, where his master was lying, on an errand into Nashville. As he set out the General told him to bring him the Nashville time. As soon as he returned he went to the General, took out his watch with an important air, and said, "It was just one quarter un trees o'clock when I leave dettie, then I stop my watch, so he keep the teeglit time."

"But what is the time now?"

"Ah, dat I know not. You sais breeng ze Nashville time; I breengs him eezzactly!"

"ABOUT MIDDLING."—Old Rev. Mr. R. was one day attending the funeral of one of the members of his church, when, after praising the many virtues of the deceased, he turned to the bereaved husband and said:

"My beloved brother, you have been called to part with one of the best and loveliest of wives—"

Up jumped the sorrow-stricken husband, interrupting the tearful minister by sorrowfully saying—

"O, no, Brother R., not the best; but about middling—about middling, Brother R."

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.—I hav known folks whose *calibre* was very small, but whose *bore* was very big.

"Giv the devil his due," but be very kerful that there aint much due him.

"What will it profit a man, if he gain the whole warld, and lose his own soul?" I answer, nothing; but there are cases where there wouldn't be enny loss tew speak ov.

And ov us komplain ov the shortness ov life, yet we are waste more time than we use.

YOUTHFUL CONDUCT.—The line of conduct chosen by a young man during the five years from fifteen to twenty will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or improvident, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intemperate or temperate, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years; and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chances in life.

The Mt. Holly *Mirror* says that a man living in Woodland, bought a pig a few days ago for which he paid the modest sum of $8. The pig was so fat, and the heat so great that in taking him home, he actually melted and ran out of the box. The pig, when reckoned that he had paid pretty dearly for a few pounds of liquid lard. &c. A rather queer story, that, even for this warm weather!

A minister going to visit a sick parishioner, asked him how he had received the news of his approaching dissolution. "Oh, wonderfully well, sir, replied he, for my eyes have not come to pay the expense to date."

"What is the use of that?" said the other.

"Why, sir," said the sick man, "because my nose is bewixt them."

A decidedly ridiculous failure to communicate correct information was that of the Republican reporter who went to hear Gilmore's band on the occasion of the raising of the flag at Fort Pickens, and accounted for the silence with the announcement that the failure of "wind" was due to the loss of some nine and twenty pounds."

A Tiger Club has been formed in Washington, having for its object the supervision of the appointments made in the Departments, and to facilitate any business needing dispatch. Montgomery Blair and Emerson Etheridge are the ruling spirits.

[illegible]

[From the Citizen.]

A Presidential Warning.

AIR: *Oh! Ireland wake me darling.*

Mr. Sir Andie dear!
I mighthy fear
That your chance is ashleep—can you wake it?
For the Tavnion vote
Is sure grabbed by the throat
An' claw marks, its hoors old shake it!
The Sullivan O'Nale
He did in jail
The wrong side of the Canada borthers;
An' the Fayynians were stopped
An' their rations were lopped
Endher Grant's imperative orthers.

Faix! Seward and Spheed—
Who detest you indeed—
May well choke with malicious laughter!
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward an' Spheed
It is Johnson the Fayynians are afthe!

Sind Seward away
Clahe across the say,
To the w English he loves so dearly;
An' that you are for Pat—
If you'll only do that—
The Fayynians will recognize clearly!
But ja ease you don't,
Or you can't, or wont—
Though they like you, an' like your notions—
The Fayynians, I fear
May start off right here
To the Radical prayin' devotions;

An' then Seward an' Spheed,
Who detest you indeed,
May well choke wid malicious laughter—
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward an' Spheed
It is Andie the Fayynians are afther!

I ask for you me boy!
Me jewel an' joy!
Till a certain warm raygion is frozen;
An' if *my* friendship firm
Could prolong the term,
Faix! the chair you now fill, you might doze in?
But these Fayynians grand
Are a hotheaded band,
An' they think they wor thraited unfairly;
An' if somethin' ain't done
To cut short their run,
Och! their votes will be cast mighty quarrely!

An' then Seward an' Spheed,
Who detest you indeed,
Their midriffs may split with laughter,—
For while this is the deed
Of Bill Seward and Spheed
It's Johnson the Fayynians are afther!

MILES O'REILY.
(Late Private 69th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infy.)

MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE FOUND IN NEWARK BAY.—*Message from Passengers lost on the "City of Glasgow."*—During yesterday a bottle was seen floating in Newark bay, which was subsequently fished out by the old gentleman who discovered it, and found to contain the following note, evidently written in great haste:

On the 11th day of July, 1865, at 12 A. M., we, the undersigned, being wrecked, commit to the waves this bottle and content, hoping that they who succeed in finding it will see that it is published, and by those means allow our family some faint news of us. We are sailing along in—

Oh, the boat is sinking, and I can only hope that this may be picked up by some one who will publish it. Yours, &c.,
E. A. DOOLITTLE,
JOS. W. RUSSELL, U. S. A.

Steamship City of Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The paper upon which the note was written bore evidence of having been in the water a long time, and the fact that it had *something* in it, forbids the conjecture that it had been thrown out of Captain Nurney's light-house.—*Newark Courier.*

On Monday morning of last week, while Mr. Thomas T. Richman, who was employed by the East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company at their saw mill in this city, was engaged in sawing a board about twelve feet long, with a circular saw, it suddenly bounced up and struck him in the abdomen, inflicting such severe internal injuries that he died from their effects about half past 10 o'clock on the evening of that day. Mr. R. remained conscious up to the time of his death, but suffered the most intense agony that it seemed possible for a human being to endure. He was about thirty years of age and had been in the employ of the company only about a week. He was a son of John W. Richman of Willow Grove.—*Bridgeton Chronicle.*

A boy, name not ascertained, whose parents reside near the foot of Bergen Hill, died Friday forenoon from the effects of chloroform, under the following circumstances: While playing with some jack-stones, a few days since, the little fellow thoughtlessly placed one of the stones in his ear, where it became imbedded, and all efforts to extricate it failed. Dr. Kopetchney and a physician from New York were called in, and it being found necessary to use instruments, and the boy being very restive, they administered chloroform, and while under its influence the boy died. Coroner Kirsten will hold an inquest to-day.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters in New Jersey, viz.: Henry A. Green, Jersey City; Gen. Ezra A. Carman, Newark; John P. Jenkins, New Brunswick; Abial M. Condit, Orange; Wm. B. Roberts, Salem; Joseph H. Russell, Freehold; Lucher T. Hand, Elizabethport; Stephen M. Crane, Plainfield; David B. Thompson, Bridgeton; James Firman, Bordentown; Jacob F. Lancaster, Mt. Holly.

Some of these are reappointments, and others new men to supply the place of officers removed or resigned, of no opposition to it.

A copperhead in Maine, who had served out his term of thirty days in the Augusta jail, was asked when he came out how he liked it. "I had a lully time," said he, "There was twenty-six inmates of the jail, and not a d—d Black Republican among them."

A PLACE NEAR JOHNSON.—Secretary Harlan was instructed by the President to remove some of his clerks to make room for soldiers. He bettered his instructions by displacing all the members of the Johnson Club in his Department, giving their positions to the "boys in blue."

The question, does getting drunk ever a chance once happen? would seem to be put to rest by an Irishman who went home when drunk, and was asked what place he could be found in whiskey? "O, Nelly, it's a great country, to see two of your best party faces instead of one!"

A London letter says: "Mrs. Ritchie, daughter of the late General Wadsworth, recently met the Prince of Wales at a party, and he was so fascinated by her beauty as to demand her for a partner in the dance twice during the evening."

"If I were an editor," said an officer, "and had an impudent son, I would certainly make him a printer." A shrewd man, who heard the remark, quickly replied, "You think, then, it would be a kindness to bring your father."

[illegible]

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

The Next New Jersey Election.

The next election in this State promises to be even more exciting than was that of last fall. The Stockton trouble has intensified the anger of the copperheads, and put them and the country in close sympathy that heretofore, while the hope of securing two Senators in support of "my police" will cause them the active aid of the De Hart. The Rep ublicans will find themselves obliged to fight the copperheads, the Camden and Amboy and Andrew Johnson. Their seems an unequal contest, and it is somewhat. But the Republicans can carry the State, and we believe they will. The fight will be sharp one, and the majority small but victory must be won nevertheless.

The counties where the fighting will probably be hardest are Essex and Salem. In each of these, Senators are to be elected. The last Senator from Essex, Mr. Tichenor, was a democrat. But the Republican vote has been increasing and last fall Ward's majority was 2500. With this advantage to start with, the Republicans can certainly elect a Senator. If they lose, it will be as many a victory that might have been won has been lost, by default. They have now in Newark a vigorous, intelligent party. Its strength is in the mechanics, who are the men, where, strange to say, the Republicans have not till now had a paper conducted in the interest of their party. The Courier is an excellent paper, and will ably aid the cause.

Salem has been Republican of late, but by small majorities. It is a farming county, and only earnest work can secure it. The best men goes on the part of our friends there will not endure defeat. But the Republicans of that county understand their work, and how to do it. They are not satisfied by trifles, and will win without doubt. Of the other counties electing senators, Gloucester and Cumberland are safe for the Republicans. Of the Senators holding over, eight are Republicans, to which add the four that will be elected, and we have twelve of the twenty-one, or a majority of two. It is also quite probable the Republicans will elect a member in most parts of it that the Democratic majority has been decreasing from 601 for Parker to only 22 for Bangun last fall.

This is the case to figure on the Assembly, but it is easy to find over thirty Assembly districts we are confident the Republicans can carry. Thus, while the spirit of the copperheads is intensely hostile, and they are backed by the wealth and influence of the Amboy companies, the prospect for a complete Republican success is highly encouraging. If realized, one United States Senator is assured, and probably two.

But while the Democrats will concentrate their forces in Essex and Salem, they will not neglect other parts of the state, especially the doubtful Assembly districts, of which they consider Atlantic County one. We understand they hope to elect an assemblyman here. We do not consider this county doubtful. There is no reason why the majority should be less than that of last year at any time in the future if proper candidates are run and sufficient effort made. Without effort, on our part, the Democrats will carry it. But if we work with energy and harmoniously, we can carry the county by three hundred majority.

We hope the members of the party will realize the importance of the situation and prepare for it in time. It is too early yet for a formal opening of the campaign. That is hardly practicable till after the meeting of the congressional conventions, but there is much that can be done by influential, earnest men in every neighborhood, that will tell favorably on the final issue. We trust those who have the success of honest principles at heart will bear this in mind, and act upon it at opportunity offer.

We find in an exchange, a statement that the enamel on paper collars and cuffs is poisonous, and has been productive of unpleasant consequences in several well authenticated instances. The case of a Boston clerk is given. It seems he became troubled with pimples about the neck, and consulted a physician by whom he was advised the complaint was caused by the poison contained in the enamel of paper collars which he was in the habit of wearing. On inquiry, the clerk found several of his companions suffering in the same way, from the same cause. It is said arsenic is used in giving the fine white luster to the paper. When the collar is moistened by the perspiration of the wearer, the arsenic is absorbed by the skin, especially if the wearer is subject to any cutaneous affection, or if the enamel part of the collar comes in contact with any spot where the skin is broken."

This subject is one of considerable interest. Paper collars are being generally worn, and are likely to be permanently popular. They are neat, convenient and much cheaper than linen when the expense of washing is considered. A dozen paper collars can be got for from thirty to forty cents, while it costs seventy five cents to get a dozen linen ones washed. If arsenic is used, consequences like the above are but the natural result. If gentlemen who wear paper collars find themselves troubled with eruptions or suspicious about the neck, it would certainly be in bad taste to expose to public gaze the results of their folly. Perhaps the Rebels applied to Mr. Johnson by telegraph, for the aid of the military to assist in breaking up the convention, on the ground that Governor Wells and the convention were in league with the Radicals and opposed "my policy." The President immediately directed the military to oppose neither rebels nor the convention. But after the rebels had begun the riot, General Baird declared martial law, took the government of the city into his own hands, restored order, and prevented the rebellion. We presumed he would have followed the action of the rebel.

The Republicans of the fifth district of Illinois, in recent convention, adopted a series of resolutions that have the ring of sterling coin. Here they are, they are full of pith:

Resolved, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and unintentionally aided in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and Northern Copperheads is rapidly approaching an active alliance in the country that has been increasing and last fall Ward's majority was 2500. With this advantage to start with, the Republicans can certainly elect a Senator. If they lose, it will be as many a victory that might have been won has been lost, by default. They have now in Newark a vigorous, intelligent party. Its strength is in the mechanics, who are the men, where, strange to say, the Republicans have not till now had a paper conducted in the interest of their party. The Courier is an excellent paper, and will ably aid the cause.

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Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The *title perfect*; warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, 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 immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ All [illegible]

Several [illegible] improved farms for sale [illegible]

Suffrage.

Mr Editor.—I should like to have you give a plain answer to the question "Is not universal suffrage a necessity in all true republics?" HONEST.

No. Republican governments require two things with respect to suffrage. First that it be impartial, that is, that the regulating it apply alike to all class[illegible] conditions, high and low, rich [illegible] black and white. [illegible]

PURCHASERS [illegible]cation

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

IN [illegible]

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

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

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

CONSUMPTIVES.
READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

DEAR SIR:—I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the disease known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God, it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you as follows: About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited; and had such violent spells of coughing when I laid down at night, and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up.—I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it harassed me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea, and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp shooting pains in my left side and breast; night sweats and soreness all through my whole chest; had much inward fever, pain in my back, and under my shoulder blades and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. Others had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the East, and in August last we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been there a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician to aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhœa set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person for my disease—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.

In January, 1863, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all gave me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time. A friend, Mrs. Harris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever He called for me.

On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are effected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhœa could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter; and then, with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, nightsweats and diarrhœa had prostrated me so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no good. The first week it would do me no harm, if it did me no good. The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine, that the doctor had warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made them feel somewhat worse for a time, and he persuaded me to persevere, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough has gone away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and can and feel as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says. Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence, 44, West Houston street New York city.

MRS. MARY P. FARLOW.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statement to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from the grave.

B. FARLOW, 44 West Houston st.
EDWARD CANDLERIDGE, 606 Greenwich st.
ALBERT CANDLERIDGE, 606 Greenwich st.
A. L. BAKER, 44 West Houston st.
CORNELIUS COLE, 44 West Houston st.
J. E. COLE, 44 West Houston st.
M. A. LEDGERTON, 143 Broadway.
MR. BENJAMIN CRAPP, 120 Amity st.

I also recommend with Mrs. Mary P. Farlow, and know her to be a worthy lady, attend Church with me every Sunday. I believe what she states to be the truth.

JOHN POWLAND, D. D.
Pastor of Bethesda Church, N. Y.
New York, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

100 Sebo, WM. P. [illegible]
100 " CHAMPION HAW.
100 " [illegible] CLASS.
100 " [illegible] FILLER.
100 " [illegible]
100 " [illegible] CAN.
100 " [illegible]
100 " [illegible]

Awarded a Gold Medal

AT THE

American Institute Fair,

OCTOBER 19, 1865,

In direct competition with all the leading makers in the country.

"PELOUBET"

ORGANS AND MELODEONS!

C. PELOUBET & SON, Manufacturers.

Respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, the trade and profession, to the

FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTS

Of their manufacture:

PEDAL BASE ORGANS,

Five sizes, Five Octave, one to Three Banks of Keys, Three to Eight sets of Reed,

Prices, - - $135 to $600.

SCHOOL ORGANS,

Nine styles, single and double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut cases,

Prices, - - $130 to $240.

MELODEONS,

Piano style and Portable, Twelve Varieties from four to six Octaves, Single and Double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut Cases

Prices, - - - $65 to $250.

Every Instrument is made by competent workmen, from the best material under our personal supervision, and every modern improvement worthy of the name, is introduced in them. Among these we would call attention to the TEEMOLANTE, which has been so much admired, and can be found only in instruments of our own manufacture.

From among the flattering Testimonials of eminent Professors and Organists we give the following extracts:

"The pedals I conceive, to be unapproachable in their beautiful smooth quality."—Wm. A. King.

"It is a grand, good instrument and does credit to the builder."—H. C. Folger, Troy, N. Y.

"They are among the finest instruments manufactured either in this country or abroad."—Wm. Berg, J. Menthal, Apt omas.

"They have given universal satisfaction."—W. E. Hawley, Fond du lac, Wis.

"There is a peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone which harmonizes charmingly with the voice."—W. H. Cooke.

"I am particularly pleased with the arrangement of the different registers."—Wm. H. Bradbury.

"No other instrument so nearly approaches the organ."—*The Chorister, N. Y.*

"This instrument has a clear superiority over anything yet introduced among us."—*Independent, N. Y.*

"The tones and the action are excellent."—Rev. W. S. Leavitt, Hudson, New York.

"The more we see it the better we like it."—J. B. Hague, Hudson, N. Y.

"The Two Bank Organ Harmonium is really a gem."—J. W. Kimball, Boston Mass.

"We have found them excellent in all points—constituting a good instrument."—J. C. Cook, T. [illegible]

"It looks and sounds splendidly."—S. B. Cayton, Troy, N. Y.

"The most perfect toned Melodeon I ever saw."—Guy C. North.

"They fall back on such substantial merits as capacity of workmanship, beauty of tone and reasonableness of price. And we must say that in all their respects they are well worthy of praise."—*Musical Pioneer, Boston.*

☞ Every Instrument is fully warranted, and *packed* and *shipped* in New York city *without charge.*

Circulars, Cuts, Price Lists, &c., sent on application to

C. PELOUBET & SON,
Bloomfield, N. J.

Or, J. M. Pelton, 548 Broadway, New York; Conrad Meyer, 122 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Freeland & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Decker & Co., Jackson, Michigan; Werner & Strauch, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joel H. Foote, Mobile, Ala.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

[illegible] July

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Thursday, June 28, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	9.15	4.15
Cooper's Point,	7.45	9.30	4.30
Haddonfield,	8.04	10.00	4.46
Ashland,		10.16	
White Horse,	8.14	10.26	5.02
Long-a-Coming,	8.32	10.48	5.15
Junction,	8.40	10.57	5.23
Waterford,	8.52	11.24	5.35
Spring Garden,	8.58	11.34	5.41
Winslow,	9.06	11.48	5.49
Hammonton,	9.15	12.03	5.58
DaCosta,	9.22	12.15	6.03
Elwood,	9.35	12.36	6.20
Egg Harbor,	9.47	1.00	6.32
Patkoak,	10.05	1.26	6.48
Absecon,	10.18	1.53	7.03
Atlantic,	10.38	2.18	7.22

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Atlantic,	5.48	12.43	4.42
Absecon,	6.13	12.17	5.07
Patkoak,	6.28	12.30	5.21
Egg Harbor,	6.43	1.00	5.37
Elwood,	6.56	1.29	5.49
DaCosta,	7.09	1.50	6.03
Hammonton,	7.16	2.02	6.10
Winslow,	7.25	2.17	6.19
Spring Garden,	7.33	2.30	6.27
Waferford,	7.37	3.03	6.34
Junction,	7.51	3.23	6.45
Long-a-Coming,	7.59	3.32	6.50
White Horse,	8.11	4.11	7.06
Ashland,		4.25	
Haddonfield,	8.27	4.46	7.19
Cooper's Point,	8.44	5.12	7.35

RARITAN & DEL. BAY R. R. CO.

On and after Friday June 1st, the "Jesse Hoyt," passengers boat of this road will leave Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane Street, and connect at Port Monmouth, with trains for the following points on the road: 11 A. M, Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and all Stations on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. Through to Philadelphia in 5 hours. Fare, $2 00.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4.15 P. M. and Pier No. 3 for Port Monmouth, Highland, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Pt. Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River and Philadelphia. Fare $2 00.

The Freight Boat leaves 5 P. M. for all Points on the line and Philadelphia.

Returning Trains leave Philadelphia:

Express at 9.20 A. M, arriving in New York at 2.15 P. M.

Freight at 2.30 P. M, arriving in New York at 4.00 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2.30 A. M, arriving at New York at 9.30 A. M, and stopping at Pier No. 32 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS Cough Balsam, Cough No MORE is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 23x1y.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

CURE FOR PILES.

For sale by all Druggists of 50 cts. per bottle. 23x1y.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of and Herbs, with antiseptic and ca minatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. 23x1y.

Dr. Strickland's Tonic. DYSPEPSIA.

To Farmers and Others.

The East Lake Woolen Mills having become a Stock Manufacturing Company, under a recent act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given that custom work of all kinds will be manufactured as heretofore done by R. & J. Dubois.

Wool will also be received in exchange for goods or manufactured to order into Satinets, Cassimeres, Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, Balmoral Skirts, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, &c., &c.

All goods guaranteed to be of the same superior style, finish, and durability as those for which the mills have become so prominent throughout this section of the State.

The highest market cash prices paid for Wool, or goods given in exchange.

ROBT. DeBOIS, President,
J. DeBOIS, Secretary,
CHAS. S. PITHIAN, Treas.
of the East Lake Manufac. Co. 38.

Cards.

$890 A MONTH! AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. 1ow1y.

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 considers to be invaluable, and the 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,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
3x21 1y.

Strange, But True. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. This is having lots of loving friends and will cost you not more than this card. All other will please address from abroad as stated.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
[illegible] 131 Broadway, New York.

Kerosene & Gas Stoves!

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil or Gas, with less trouble and at less expense than by any other fuel.

Each article manufactured by this company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for a circular.

Liberal discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
3x18 1m] 240 Pearl Street N. Y.

MEDALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Combining new [illegible]. Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WELTON, 590 Broadway, New York. 2x1y.

Walters Column.

SOUTH JERSEY

Dry Goods and Grocery Store,

ABSECON, N. J.

—o—

ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

There is now on hand at this store, a large and choice assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods,

DELAINS,
MERINOES,
PALMETTA CLOTHS,

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
SATTINETTS,

for Men and Boy's wear, in *great variety*, which I can sell will

SELL CHEAPER,

than can be purchased elsewhere in this vicinity.

My assortment of Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS,

surpasses any assortment before offered in Atlantic County. The goods are of the *latest styles* and GOOD QUALITY, and were purchased on terms that enable me me to offer to the Ladies of this vicinity very

DESIRABLE BARGAINS.

I have also constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of *new* and *fashionable*

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

which I can offer on satisfactory conditions. A large assortment of ladies' and Childrens'

Knit Caps and Shawls,

has been received and is offered for sale at the *lowest rates*. Also a fine lot of *Double and Single*

WATERLOO SHAWLS.

Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses'

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

My assortment of White and Colored

Flannels for Shirts

is unsurpassed, in amount, quality and cheapness. I have also a large assortment of

UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
FANCY SHIRTS,

Those in want of any kinds of Dry Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves. No charge for showing goods. I have also a superior stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

And am confident that my prices are as low as can be found anywhere, and, the quality of the stock unequaled.

A choice assortment of

GROCERIES

is also offered for sale, comprising:

SUGARS,	TEA,	COFFEE,
BUTTER,	LARD,	HAMS,
PORK,	FISH,	EGGS,
FLOUR,	OIL,	SOAP,
	SPICES.	

And all articles usually kept in a first class village store.

By purchasing in large quantities and for CASH, I am able to sell *cheaper* than smaller stores generally can.

☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at once. My sales are rapid, and the first comers have the best choice.

CALL AT ONCE AT

D. WALTERS,

SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERY STORE,

Absecon, N. J.

1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our Improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warrant five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelor. All other cheap machines are infringements* and the *sellers* or *users* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. 1ow1y.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $100 to $600 each. Thirty five Gold and Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 1ow1y

Jewelry.

C. M. Englehart & Son,

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

and

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

No. 254 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of

Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys,

BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS,

NECLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

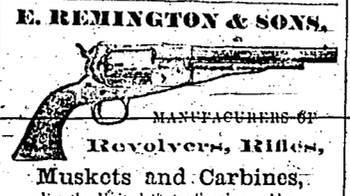
MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

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

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. Jul30

E. REMINGTON & SONS,



MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade Generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the last improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the

NEW REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MOORE & NICHOLS Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
34-10m.

Fertilizers.

MORO PHILLIPS'

GENUINE IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Standard Guaranteed.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,

27 N. Front St., Philadelphia Pa.

11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore Md.

And by Druggists in general throughout the Country.

$56 a Ton.

The Material of which

MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE

is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The amonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

A. G. CLARK,
31-tf HAMMONTON, N. J.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We recommend our Super-Phosphate to the trade, feeling confident that *one trial* will prove its superiority.

☞ It can be had from all regular dealers in Fertilizers. We have our usual stock of Frankfort FINE BONE,

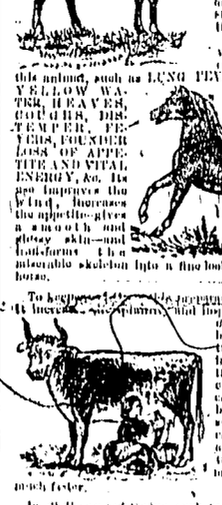
GROUND RAW BONE,
Excelsior POUDRETTE,
LAND PLASTER, &c.

Which we sell at *lowest market rates.* We make a liberal discount to regular dealers.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
No. 40 South Wharves, Philada.
330m-1x6

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



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

It is a sure preventive of all the 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 keep your cattle in good condition 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, fattens their hides, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Fevers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article is a sure 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. 110 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.

PETER FRIDGE, [illegible] Cincinnati Avenue.
DANIEL WALTER, [illegible] Avenue.

OFFICE OF THE STATE GAZETTE,
TRENTON, N. J. MAY 15, 1866.

On Saturday, June 23, will be issued the first number of a weekly journal entitled

"OPINION,"

A JOURNAL OF HOME AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

OPINION will be conducted on a plan essentially new in periodical literature, and one which it is believed will commend itself to the popular as well as the cultivated American taste.

It will be composed largely of the best original Essays, Poems and Tales to be procured. It will also reproduce choice selections, not only from the ablest European periodicals, but from our American magazines. While it will have no partisan character, it will give, by its extracts and summaries from the home and foreign press, an impartial reflex of opinion on the political and social questions of the times. Especially, I will gather the brightest BON MOTS and JEUX D'ESPRIT scattered through journalism. It will thus introduce to its readers some of the best periodical literature of the day, which originally appears in so many and different quarters that but a small portion of it could otherwise come under their eye.

The special attention of the editor will be devoted to preparing a full and fresh department of Literary Intelligence each week, and of monthly reviews of the best new works published.

In size, OPINION will consist of thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed upon fine paper. The subscription price will be four dollars per year; single copies eight cents.

BROOK & VANNOTE,
47-50 Publishers.

Empire Shuttle Machine!

SALESROOMS: 536 Broadway, N. Y.,
250 Washington St., Boston,
921 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock, or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nainsook muslin, with Cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAM nor COG WHEELS, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily without fatigue or *injury* to health.

Its Strength and wonderful Simplicity of Construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE.

One half-hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE MF'G CO.,
3x18-1x30] 536 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano-Forte Manufactur'rs,

422 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the trade is invited to our New Scale, Screw Octave, Rosewood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone, are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, and stringing bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of *Mr. J. H. Grovesteen*, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE."

Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the *American Institute* for five successive years, the *Gold* and *Silver Medals* from both of which can be seen at our ware rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude all competition.

Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class Piano forte.

TERMS.—Net Cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. H & P
3x18-1y.

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,
11-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

THE

South Jersey Republican,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

AT

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J.,

and is devoted to Politics, Agriculture, News and General Literature. It is the only paper circulating in any part of Atlantic County. Besides going everywhere among the people, it is taken by all the business firms in the County, and by many hundred owners and masters of vessels, and by the people in the new settlements that are being built up in this vicinity with unprecedented rapidity. Hence it is one of

The Best Advertising Mediums

in South Jersey. Business men who desire to secure the trade of this rapidly increasing population will understand the importance of advertising in the local paper.

In addition to the large County circulation already secured, the REPUBLICAN has a full circulation in the counties adjoining, and also throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States among the friends of those who have settled in this vicinity.

The above circumstances give the REPUBLICAN an unusual importance to advertisers. Only a limited number of advertisements will be taken, as no encroachment on the reading columns can be allowed. Nor will any advertisements the publisher cannot honestly recommend to the public, be knowingly admitted to our columns.

The following [illegible] determined upon for the present, and till further notice will be adhered to. Should the circulation continue to increase and the demand for advertising space continue, the publisher will be obliged to make a corresponding increase in rates. All contracts made under the old rates will be fulfilled.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or one inch, constitute a square.

One square, one insertion	75
One month	2 00
Three months	4 00
Six months	6 00
One year	10 00
Professional or business cards, not exceeding six lines, one year	6 00
Quarter of a column, one month	6 00
Three months	10 00
Six months	15 00
One year	25 00
Half column, three months	15 00
Six months	25 00
One year	15 00
One column, three months	25 00
Six months	15 00
One year	80 00

Legal advertising at the rates allowed by law. Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Money received for the paper inserted free. All job printing to be cash on delivery.

D. B. SNOW,
Hammonton, May, [illegible] Publisher.