South Jersey Republican.

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DORUS B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.

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To All Wanting Farms.

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

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From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the line 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.

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The Climate

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *All letters answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26tf

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS

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IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

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IN ONE BODY.

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36 ACRES of improved land near the R. R. Station **at Elwood,** for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
4m33-1y] THOS. IRVING.

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

E. WRIGHT,
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Hammonton Land Office.

IN consequence of the great inquiry for improved Farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons desiring to sell their places can find purchasers by leaving description of property at this office. My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee satisfaction.

R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

JOS. E. P. ABBOIT,
Attorney-at-Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

Collecting and Business in Justices Court promptly attended to.

To Whom it May Concern!

I have resumed the practice of the Law and will attend the Courts of Atlantic and Gloucester Counties.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.
Camden, Nov. 30, 1866. 17 tf.

CONVEYANCING DONE,
AND
Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.
At the County Clerk's Office, by

D. SOMERS RISLEY,
40 1y. County Clerk.

JOHN R. HOFFMAN,

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

Cape May, C. H., New Jersey,

He always attends the Atlantic County Courts. 17 1y.

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 R. WILSON.

W. WRIGHT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is now located at John Prambles, about two miles below Absecon, where he is prepared to attend to all calls.

Charges $1 00 a visit for all visits within a mile. All over a mile extra. All office prescriptions must be paid for on delivery.

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TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. **510** Pine St., Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice.

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 4m9-1y.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From Iowa State Journal.]

What Ails the Trees.

We have alluded to two causes why fruit trees do not, as a general thing, flourish in the olden States as they formerly did, and as one remedy have proposed a thorough drainage and deep pulverization of the soil, which by long continued cultivation has become compact and highly retentive of water, which from year to year adds to its compactness and causes a coolness and acidity that renders it unfit for the growth of all plants, especially trees whose roots travel far and sometimes drop in search of healthful food.

Another cause of the failure of fruit trees may be found in the deficiency of vegetable matter in the soil. When the primitive forests were removed, and the first orchards, which flourished so long and so well, were planted, these conditions were all favorable to the growth of trees. The soil was loose, deep and comparatively dry, or at any rate soon became dry after heavy rains. The accumulation of vegetable mould on and in the soil had been going on for ages untold, through the decay of timber roots and the annual fall of leaves. This accumulation, though it may have been slow, had produced certain effects, and as the result, a deep, friable and fertile soil awaited the enterprise of the settler as the forest yielded to his labors. But these conditions have all to a great extent passed away. Frequent croppings have exhausted the huge mass of vegetable matter which once so highly fertilized the earth, and man has been slow to return to his kind old mother an equivalent for what he has taken from her. She has grown poor by her children's improvidence, and if the same means are placed at her control which she possessed when her sons came to inherit the land, she will still be as fable as in olden times. She teaches us what we ought to do by the apple trees that spring up by chance near our walls, where the autumn winds drive piles of leaves to protect the tree-roots, and in decay loosen and enrich the soil. Such trees, as every observer must have noticed, are always healthy—in thrifty condition. The shelter of the wall may be of some advantage, but the vegetable matter that accumulates around them is a greater one.

The Shaker Society at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., has a location which almost any observer would consider unfavorable to fruit growing. Their village is located on the western face of the Taconic mountain, and about midway from Lebanon Flats to its summit, and about one thousand feet above tide water. The northwest winds have full sweep there, and heavy rains give great liability to lose much of their finer soil. Yet here, in this exposed position, on the cold mountain side, they show as fine orchards as need be desired, and except in very extraordinary seasons, are favored with more than a liberal supply of the best fruit.

Some twenty years ago, we were passing through their village, and in one of these side-hill lots we noticed a large number of holes six feet perhaps in diameter, and to appearance, two feet deep, and about the field several compost heaps, composed principally of swamp muck. It did not occur at the time to what use these pits and muck heaps were to be applied, but time soon revealed their use; for in passing, a while after, we found the muck heaps vanished, the pits all filled, and a thrifty apple tree growing on the site of each pit; and we learned that in planting the trees the compost was well mixed with the soil as the holes were filled. We have often seen this orchard since, and admired the remarkable cleanliness and thriftiness of the trees, which for many years have now been in successful bearing.

In this society, great care is taken of their fruit trees. In the first place, as we have shown, the trees are carefully and well set. In the next place, they make great use of compost as top dressing for orchards, by which they keep the land light and furnish the roots with tree food. If the compost heap does not hold out, they litter around their trees with old hay, grass or almost anything to improve and make the soil light. The result is, nothing ails the trees, and they are rewarded for their labor by healthy trees and bountiful crops of fruit.

What ails the trees? Thus far we have treated on the conditions of the soil, to successful tree culture. The trees themselves need consideration. For the last twenty years the zeal for tree culture has been very general. The demand for trees has, of course, been proportionately increased. This has induced nurserymen, in some instances at least, to put forth every effort for their production. In some cases, roots have been dissected and the different parts grafted, thus making many trees of what nature designed but one. There is no difficulty in telling what ails these trees, for there is no tree about them; they can never make trees, any more than the creeping yew of the forest can expand into the cedar of Lebanon. They are merely portions of trees, and as such they must remain until their short, sickly lives are ended, and their dry remains consigned to the brush heap. Nature teaches trees to make roots as well as their uses; and if we take away from the supply nature gives them, we are robbers. In the value of the tree we shall suffer in consequence. Let the young trees make all the roots they will, and if a good, thrifty, long lived tree is desirable, save all you can in taking up the tree, and carefully put them in position in setting out.

"Extra sized trees," at extra high prices, is a very common heading in nursery catalogues; and many purchase those trees with the expectation that their advance in obtaining an orchard is in proportion to the size of the tree. That may be so in very extraordinary cases, while in the majority the result is disappointment. We have noticed the fact, and it is admitted by many nurserymen, that the sooner the young tree can be planted out where it is to remain, the healthier and of course better tree it will make. The reason for it is conclusive. The smaller the tree, the greater amount of root in proportion to the age and size of the tree will be removed with it, and of course, after the removal, it has a better chance for growth.

We have never seen an orchard where the land was well prepared and the seed planted where the trees were to grow, of course we cannot judge of the value of such an orchard. We have, however, seen scattering trees spring up in healthful soils and flourish far better than those near by that had been mutilated in their roots by frequent removals; and the lesson taught by this also was that the tree understood its own necessities much better than the cultivator who subjected its roots to frequent mangling.

WILLIAM BACON.

RICHMOND, Mass., 1867.

PRUNING FRUITING PLANTS.—When fruit trees, berry bushes, grape vines, etc., are growing very luxuriantly, they increase in size, but do not bear fruit.

By cutting off the ends of their shoots to check the growth of wood, it brings them into a fruiting state. The production of seed or fruit, more or less, checks the growth of wood, and sometimes goes so far as to stop it altogether, which is injurious to trees, bushes, and vines; but cultivators find it best to thin out the fruit sufficiently to enable the plants to make fresh additions of wood every year, by which means they are kept in a thrifty state of growth and fruitful also for many years. Keeping up an equal balance of wood and fruit increases the vigor of the plants and improves the quality of the fruit.—*Farmer's Register.*

EGGS—HOW MANY TO A HEN.—Geychin, in his book on poultry breeding, says:—"It has been ascertained that the ovarium of a fowl is composed of six hundred ovules or eggs; therefore a hen, during the whole of her life, cannot possibly lay more eggs than six hundred, which in a natural course are distributed over nine years in the following proportion: First year after birth, 15 to 20; second, 100 to 120; third, 120 to 135; fourth, 100 to 115; fifth, 60 to 80; sixth, 50 to 60; seventh, 35 to 40; eighth, 15 to 20; ninth, 1 to 10. From this the conclusion may be deduced that it is not profitable to keep a hen after her fourth laying season is over."

By reports from over two hundred reliable farmers, we give an estimate of the yield of wheat in the State of Illinois, according to which it is expected 32,500,000 bushels will be harvested this year. Another estimate is that the whole crop of the United States will yield 225,000,000 bushels, or about 75,000,000 bushels more than in 1866. In the more northerly parts of the wheat growing region, however, deadly enemies of the crop have yet to be encountered; these and other contingencies may greatly change the aspect before the grain comes to market.—*Chicago Republican.*

PRUNING FLOWERS.—Verbenas, petunias, convolulus minor, and all other creeping flowers should have the ends of their vines nipped off occasionally, and they will branch abundantly and bloom profusely. The foot stalks of the blooms will grow longer and stronger for it, and show the blooms well above the foliage. When the blooms fade, cut them off, as plants will give greater profusion of blooms when saved from ripening seeds. The same holds true with all flowering plants; even rose bushes, shrubbery, dahlias, flowering vines, etc.

GRINDSTONES.—No grindstone should be exposed to wet weather, as it not only injures the wood-rank, but the sun's rays harden the stone, so much so, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it run in water, as the part in water softens so much that it wears away faster than the other side; and many a soft place in a stone has arisen from this cause alone, and not from any inequality in the grit.—*Farm and Fireside.*

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—*The Mass. Ploughman* gives us this; Take a pint of crude petroleum, and a gallon and a half of soft soap. Mix intimately, and let the mixture stand till the whole is intimately blended, and then dissolve in twenty gallons of water. It is perfectly safe on trees, and will extirpate all kinds of insects that infest them where it comes in contact with them.

When superphosphate is made upon the farm premises, as it always should be, it is better to prepare it the season before it is to be employed, as time is afforded for perfect drying, and it can be ground more easily. It may be placed in rough shallow boxes and placed in the sun, removing it to the shed or barn at night, or in rainy weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nasby.

Mr. Nasby insists that the Democracy hold a National Convention at once to define position of the Party upon an important question.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
July 12, 1867.

In custin my eye carelessly over the politikle field, wich Seward and me do cover sixty days, I think I kin spy into the horizon a bud wich is swellin into the most hopeful flower. It is spreadin itself into a hurricane, wich threatens to sweep away the lefthe uv Abolishinism and purify the politikle atmosphere. The radikle party hev bin at last forced to adopt the legitimate outcome uv their sooicidal principles, nigger suffrage, and from that the Dimokracy, if they are wise, will snatch a triumph literally from the jaws uv death. We hev enu now.

In Ohio that question is to be voted onto this fall—In New York and Michigan it is in a brewin in their Conventions; and in Pennsylvania, Illinoy, and Indiana it won't be long purpil. It's our best hope. The proud Caucasian wich votes the Dimocratic tiket hez no objection to being jostled by the Nigger in the rush to pay taxes, but his hearty soul recoils at the idea uv bein allowed at the polls. Besides the Democratic voters don't want the ballot given to any other lower class. It wood make mighty hot competishun. Ez I remarkt, we've got em. What the Dimokracy want now is to handle this delikat subjeck ez to make the most uv it.

The great trouble with the party is that there is no uniform style uv meetin this question. On the main question we are all agreed. We all oppose nigger suffrage. It's a part and parcel uv a Dimokrat's nature to oppose nigger suffrage. The leaders uv the party opposed it at the beginning, for seein how the ballot was abused by their fellowsers, they trembled for the republic if it was intrusted to the hands uv any more uv skul capacity, and the masses uv the organization oppose it givin it to the nigger becuz that one privilege, and color, was all that distinguish us. It's a peculiarity uv unregenerate human nacher that it must allers hear down on somebody. The poet rez:

"Even the lice hev smaller ones to bite 'em,
And they still smaller ones, and so ad infinitum."

Fortunately, the Dimokracy hev the nigger for their smaller lice. The sturdy yeomanry felt it a soothin thing to find, wunst in each yeer, that in wun thing at least, he wuz superior to sumbody, and so it will be so long ez there is a Dimokracy. The true Dimokrat promotes himself, not by liftin himself but by shovin some wun down to a lower level, and ez there wunt anybody else on this continent wich they could git hold uv, the nigger wuz long ago selected for that purpose.

The great trouble is we oppose nigger suffrage now from too many standpints. Some oppose it on the ground uv the inferiority uv the Afrikan, but that never wuz a popular idee with our white people. They may have a scared to it outwardly, but in their own minds they objected. "El," sez a reliable Dimokrat to hissoll, "ef that's the rool what in thunder is to become uv me?"

Likewise the idee uv onfitness wich others uv our apossels advance. "They can't read nor rite!" shrieks a injoodishus cuss, speekin to a audience two-thirds uv wich go to him regularly to read their ballots to em, and who, when they sign promissory notes, put an X atween their first and last names.

Another speecker quotes Nosh to em, and boldly asserts that the nigger is the descendant uv Ham, and that he is the identikle individjile wich wuz cust by Noah; but he runs agin the fact that the rest uv em, wich is in Afrika yet, have managed to dodge the cus, ez they aint servin their white brethren, and them wich wuz brot here to be chrischanized hev busted their bonds, and are about jest ez free, so far ez servitood goes, ez anybody.

Ther is, ez I hev showed, all these conflictin ideas that work agin us. Therefore I want a Nashnell Convenshun. I want a convocation uv the lights uv the party to set forth authority why we oppose nigger suffrage—to give a reason for it, that our people may act together, ez do other well-regulated machines. Let us cum together and show our manifesto, that we may know precisely the partikler line uv argument to pursue.

I shel be at the Convenshun, and I hev made up my mind wot platform to lay down. I shel go back on Ham, Hager, and Onesimus—I shel turn from the inferiority idea and take the broad ground that the NIGGER IS A BEAST—THAT BEAT A MAN AT ALL, and consekently he hez no more rites than any other animal. I put my foot onto him by authority of the decree that unto man wuz given dominion over the beasts—that we are men and they are beasts. If they admit the first proposition they will the last. I shel assert boldly and brodly his onfitnis to mingle with us becuz his fizzikle structure, his muscles, nerve, fibres, brin different, go to show that he wuz uv a different origin and uv a lower origin. I shel plant myself on the stupendious yet simple proposition that the Almity made him, probably, but at a different time and for a different purpus, wich I could show by citin the color of his skin, the length of his foot, the shape of his head, and other matters as I can get together in time for the Convenshun.

Uv course this doctrin will meet with objectors. We hev few thin-skinned professors uv religion, whose piety service in our ranks hezn't quite obliterated, who will say that these dogmas undermines the Christian religion, ez it destroys the doctrin uv the unity uv the races onto wich orthodoxy is built. To this I shel answer that spite it does, wot then? Uv wot compare is this any religion a orthodox Dimocrat hez to a triumph uv the party? Wot hez Dimocracy to do with religion any how? It hez never permitted it to mix in its pollytix. Dimocracy believes in keepin Church and States ez far apart ez po sible.

Should the Abolishinists put in niggers wich read and write, I shud say in-course that there is different degrees uv instink—that ez one dog hez more instink than another, I at so one nigger hez more than a nother, and then I shud wind this answer up by askin him, "Sir, wood you force yourself to marry a nigger, even if he cud read and rite?" This hez allus done good service, partikerly if you walk hurredly away before there is time for a anser.

There is one point wich is a stopper, but only one. One man to hom I confided this idee asked me sneeringly wot I wuz a goin to do with a mulatter who was half white and half black—half man and half beast—half instink wich dies with him, and half sole that wuz to be saved and fitted for the skies or lost. When a mulatter dies wat then? Does the half sole uv the half man drag the instink uv the beast behind it in a limpin, spoiled fashun into heven, or does the instink drag the sole into the limbo for animals? Et this latter idea be correct," sed he, "into that limbo how much Southern sole is floatin about, held in solusshen in animal instink?"

A old friend uv mine in Kentucky becum indignant wen I propounded the beast theory to him, and he threatened me with corporal punishment if I didn't quit his presence, wich I did in wunse. Alas for the imprudence of zealous men! I didn't notis the skores uv brite veller children all about the place, rangin from the infant uv six months to the boy uv sixteen, and all uv em with his nose!

But notwithstandin these drawbacks, it's the most healthy doctrin we've got, and the only ground upon wich we kin stand schoolty. It levers the ground and besides it don't interfere with anybody else's idea. The orators wich implore the people to let they want to marry niggers, kin make the appeal with more force after assertin that the nigger is a beast, and the mother [illegible] who will this fall bear the banners [illegible] will be proudly inscribed, "We want no niggers for husbands," will hear em still more defiantly. For, if they truly believe the doctrin they will be in earnest in it.

As all events let the Convenshun be called, that this question may be settled. Let us all stand on the platform, that we may make the most uv this God-send. Let us inscribe onto our banner the inskripshun, "Ameriky fur wite men!" "Eternal hostility to Animile Suffrage" and go in to win. Et the Amerikin people don't slay at nigger Suffrage now, they never will.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

[From the Independent.]

Who is to Blame.

Of course, it is all very bad. That she should be so ignorant as to so few employments, and to do for the most part almost unusual and far from lucrative; that she should be now the toy of man, and now the prey of his avarice, or of his lust; that her right to the full avails of her labor, her right to a share in the government of the state of which she forms a half, should be a question and should only now be beginning to shed the ? all this is surely a reproach to our vaunted civilization.

But then, who is to blame? The settlement of this question will help us, perhaps, toward a removal of the evil. While freely taking to the stronger a full share of the blame, I confess that, to my mind, woman herself seems largely in fault. For example, why does not she command and receive a higher rate of wages? Because (for some reason, potent no doubt to her, but laid deep at present from little minds,) women resolutely refuse to enter upon employments that are open for them, and insist on pressing into the callings which are already full and therefore, poorly paid. So they crowd into needle work and teaching, while they neglect domestic work and the care of the sick. A friend residing in Chicago, told me that he paid twenty-twenty dollars a week board, or counsel for a monthly mess, and found it difficult to secure even at that rate.

It is because she will not invent employment, will not originate industry; because she seems to ask "What is everybody doing?" rather than "What is it that everybody wants done, and that no one is now doing?" The widow of a clergyman in New Hampshire, was left destitute with a family dependant on her labor. She had the singular wisdom to look away from the beaten track and to think for herself. She saw that the woods were full of raspberries. She knew that she could make raspberry jam as goodas it could be made. She wrote to a friend in Boston, a grocer, and asked if he would undertake the sale of all she might make. He willingly promised. She made the jam, perfect of its kind, perfect in flavor, and in the qualities needed for its preservation. The reputation of her jam extended. The orders were beyond her power of supply. Boston housekeepers made haste to engage their supply of jam months ahead, as the crowned-heads of Europe compete with the Pope in engaging years in advance the produce of the vineyards that yield the "Lacrymæ Christi." The result was self-respect, independence, competence, success. Now, if every woman in the same spirit would say "God has not made a mistake in sending me into the world, and in placing me just where I find myself; there is work for me, work in which I may gain an honorable support, and I will find it, or die in the attempt," then there would be less complaint about want of employment and starving wages.

Again, the rate of wages is low, because women do not master the work they undertake, are contented with moderate attainments, and often with almost complete ignorance. An intelligent friend, in charge of a printing establishment, recently told me that, while the men in his employ read books bearing on their calling, aspire after perfection in their craft, the women do not go beyond the mechanical part, and are content with drudging at the rudiments.

In a family whose members earn a living by labor, one son becomes a blacksmith, one a carpenter. Each of them gives patient years to the mastery of his calling. He takes a pride in it; the apprentice aspires to be a "jour," the "jour" to be a "boss workman," and he to be an employer. A sister in the same house is to earn her living by going out to service. Nineteen times out of twenty she will not give the slightest pains to preparation for the work. She does nothing that she is not compelled to, learns nothing of which she can by any possibility remain ignorant, has no more disposition to rise than has the sour, leaden substance that encumbers her kneading-troughs, and her whole nature is as limp as her last week's washing, which is feebly got out of the way by Friday night or Saturday noon. But I need not delineate her character. It was drawn to the life by Mrs. Stowe, in one of her inimitable papers in the *Atlantic*. Come, and I imagine to all who long to reverence a true womanhood, these experiences and observations are not only annoying—they are profoundly saddening, as a revelation of the low aims that pervade so many of the sex.

But why does not her employer direct her, you ask. Why does she not correct the faults of her erring handmaiden, and show her how to manage a house? Because, my dear sir, she does not know how herself. Her brothers prepared themselves, one for a profession, the other for business. For this preparation they counted no time, no labor too great. Even when not compelled to depend on their own labor for subsistence, they felt a pride in doing something, in supporting themselves, standing high in a profession or on 'Change. Their sister expects to have and, in the mother of a family, to preside over a household. What effort does she make to master the future situation? What years, what days, what hours, does she devote to learning how to preside over a house, to rule her servants, to be independent of them, and in case of need to do without them? How does she prepare herself to exercise judgment, economy, thrift, to dispense hospitality cleanly yet unwastefully? What lesson does she take in the art of making a small income do the work of a large one, or in that frugality which is the condition of the means of benevolence?

I know one lady (I use the singular number not unadvisedly), and she not compelled by her circumstances, who must be housekeeping apart, who studi schemistry and physiology, that she may adapt her table to the comfort and health of her family; who is the mistress of her servants, not their unpaid dependent; who knows when the work of the house is done, and, if it is not done, is able to show the servants the reason of their failure. And, with all this, she is not a drudge, with a soul confined to pots and pans; but a sensible, pleasing, and truly religious woman, who, while enhancing the happiness of her family and double in the income of her husband, alike by reducing his expenses and by freeing his mind from vexing cares, yet is also reading the best books, is serving God, and distributing charity to man. One such woman I know; pray, how many do you know?

And, on the other hand, how many do you know, who, by their incompetence in the management of a household, or by heedlessness, have made dollars do the work of sixpences, have kept the family expenditure fully up to the revenue; how many who, by their irrational ambition, their useless devotion to fashion, have either driven their husbands into fraud, or sent them worn out with overwork and anxiety, to an early grave? That is a wise proverb, which the shrewd Yorkshiremen use—"Would a man be rich? Let him ask his wife."

Again, it is because women are unwilling to employ women. You know the old story, the experience of shopkeepers who have tried to employ women behind the counter, and have discovered, in the way to which shopkeepers are most sensitive, that ladies prefer to be waited on by young men. For this preference several reasons may be assigned. It may be that they found the young woman less attentive, less respectful, less competent, than young men in the same situation, in which case the fault was with the salesmen; or perhaps the customers wished to be flattered and fawned upon by young men. But on either supposition, or on any supposition that I can frame, the ill-success of the attempt to introduce woman into an employment for which she would seem peculiarly fitted must rest as an imputation on the sex.

KENNEBUNK, Maine, July 5th, 1867.

A Scotch blacksmith, being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows:—"When the party who lies on disna ken what the party who speaks means, and when the party who speaks disna ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics."

"Gentlemen," said a speaker at a public meeting, "not one word agreed to another." "Of course he is," shouted Pat, "and a great deal better."

Laws of Newspapers.

The courts have decided the following points:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of the papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due is paid.

3. If the subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Innocent Amusement in Texas.

The scene is a town of interior Texas. The actors are two planters of the old regime.

They sit under a verandah, smoking and spitting.

Jones—"Come, Smith, let's ride home."

Smith—"I'm not ready yet. I have not shot a nigger to-day. I won't go home without shooting a nigger."

Jones—"Well, it's late now: too late to shoot niggers to-day."

Smith—"No, it is not; I'm not going home without shooting a nigger."

Jones—"Shoot that boy walking over there."

Smith—looking at him critically—"No, I won't shoot him, he's rather a good-fellow; I'll shoot another."

Jones—"Well, come, mount; we'll see one on the road."

They mount and ride away. Presently they ride by a hut, in the doorway of which sits a negro man. Smith reins up;

"There, I guess I'll shoot him; he's a good mark there."

Pulls out his pistol, fires, kills the negro.

Jones—"Now we'll go home; I made up my mind to shoot a nigger before I went home this night."

Jones and Smith were arrested; being "gentlemen" they demanded to be handed over to the civil authorities. They were at once let out on easy bail. Thereupon the military authorities re-arrested them; and we hear they are to be tried by military authority, and will probably be hanged—unless somebody bails them again.

This is an actual and recent occurrence, related to us by a Texan.—*New York Post.*

The Last Veto.

THE PEOPLE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Once more the premier sweetly rings
His little bell so handy—
Once more the morning paper brings
A veto from King Andy.
The same old veto, neatly clad
In patriot phrases civil;—
'Neath its white robes, the same old mad
Rebellious, treacherous, devil!

Tinkle your bell, O vizier! smite,
O sultan! with your veto:
We heed you as we heed the bite
Of some well-gorged mosquito.
For though you do your little worst,
Your worst is very little;
From Freedom's law, ordained at first,
We take no jot nor title.

It irks us, somewhat it is true,
That these politicasters
Should leave the work they're sent to do
To wrangle with their masters:
All Seward's icebergs,—heaps on heaps,—
—One grand refrigerator—
Can hardly cool the blood that leaps
To crush a canting traitor.

"Shall he be king or president?"
We hear the premier crying:
"Neither, again, with our consent,"
The millions are replying:
Since for our sins this curse was sent
We'll bear it though it shiver us:
From such another accident
Good Lord in heaven deliver us!

One word, though, Andy, did you say
You and your proud cabal, sir,
Would not the people's voice obey?
We say and swear, you shall, sir.
Fail not, we charge you now, or soon
You and your court, King Andy,
Will march to doom, sir, to the tune
Of Yankee Doodle Dandy.

—*Springfield Republican.*

GOOD TEMPLARS.—Within a year past there has been established in this state a temperance organization, embracing all the benevolent features of the order of Odd Fellows with that of total abstinence from spirituous or malt liquors. Considerable progress has been made as regards increase of membership—there being already instituted about fifty lodges of the order, which is termed that of Good Templars, comprising fifty thousand members. In this city there have been instituted recently five lodges, having an aggregate membership of five hundred members. A Grand Lodge has been formed, and authority given to Mr. A. Lynch, District Deputy Grand Templar, to institute lodges whenever fifteen temperance men in good standing may unite for the purpose.—*Baltimore American.*

Patrick was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did not wish to leave his ould mother an orphan.

"I wonder," said Sambo, "why de sun no shine dis dark night, an' not always keep shinin' in de day time, wen dat's no need ob him."

Patrick, in writing his autobiography, says: "I ran away from my father at an early period of my life because I discovered that he was only my uncle.

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you steal after the rabbit when your gun's not loaded?"

"Hush, me darlint, the rabbit don't know that."

Patrick rented part of a house. On being asked which part it was, he replied, "Shure, if the house was jist turned topsy turvy, it's the ground floor I'll be living on."

The editor of the "Spunkwa Sentinel" introduced some verses thus: "The poem published this week was composed by an esteemed friend who has lain in his grave for many years for his own amusement."

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told the facts just as they occurred?" said the lawyer. "Ay," was the reply, "that ye wad put the lies into it."

An auctioneer, at a sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following careful remark: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder, I cannot tell."

Pat broke off the thread of his discourse, and said to his hearers, "Me dear friends, I have told you, that I am full through with my sermon, but owing to your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

An Irishman who was troubled with the toothache, determined to have an old molar tooth extracted, but there being no dentist near, he resolved to do the job himself, whereupon he filled the concavities with powder, but being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, fastened it, and then ran round the corner to see the fun.

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

The Vineland Railroad.

We are glad to see indications of increasing interest on the part of the people of this section in the proposed Vineland railroad, and hope some definite and effective action may be early resolved upon. We are aware that our citizens are deeply interested in securing more direct communication with New York, and that they regard this as much more important than railroad communication with Vineland, although they are by no means indifferent to the disagreeableness of this, and to the many advantages to be derived from this alone. Were the choice *between* communication with New York or communication with Vineland, the people here would find themselves obliged by a proper regard for their most important interests, to favor communication with New York, by means of a direct branch road to Atsion. But we are shut up to no such alternative. On the contrary, it seems to us that the first thing necessary in order to secure direct communication with New York at the earliest time, is to secure the connection of the Vineland road at this place.

We have the charter of the Vineland road are disposed to give the Winslow route the preference. They do this because their chief desire is to secure railroad communication with Philadelphia, other than that now afforded by the West Jersey railroad. The people of Vineland feel that the managers of that road have not had sufficient regard to their interests, and that the prosperity of Vineland has been much hampered in consequence. And they are enticed by the liberal accommodations offered by the Atlantic road to all places on its route, to desire immediate connection with it. All this is well. If the present railroad communication is not adequate to the wants of the people, it is well to seek others. And some favorable offer is made on the route to Winslow, that perhaps would not be made on the route to Hammonton. The Cedar Lake Land Company, the Williamson and Vineland glass manufacturers offer liberal things, we are told, that they would not feel disposed to offer on the Hammonton route, from the fact that this route would not be equally conducive to their interests.

But the people of Vineland should not be misled or deceived by what can, at best, be regarded as only a temporary advantage. Some important considerations should not be ignored. In the first place, if only communication with Philadelphia by way of the Atlantic road is obtained, the Vineland road cannot be a paying enterprise, on several accounts. The West Jersey road is a shorter route to Philadelphia, and is also, already a paying enterprise, and backed by large capital. However regardless of the interests of the people they may profess to be, so soon as a competing road shall be established, they can well afford to establish terms, and arrange accommodations that will make it impossible for the new road to compete with them, and before which all resolutions "not to patronize" must inevitably give way. The Camden and Amboy monopoly is a classic read would be sufficient incentive to this course, should the usual spirit of rivalry be insufficient. It seems to us plain that it is only by securing direct communication with New York that the Vineland road can become of itself a paying enterprise. And without this communication, it cannot be greatly conducive to the interests of Vineland. The experience of this place ought to convince the Vineland people in this respect. We now have all the advantages they will secure by the building of their road to connect with the Atlantic road. So far as communication with Philadelphia is concerned, we have nothing more to be desired. Few railroad companies equal the Camden and Atlantic in efforts to accommodate the public. But more direct communication with New York than is now had by way of Jackson is found desirable and necessary. The people of Vineland will soon find the necessity. If their road connects at this point the branch house to Atsion can soon be built. If they connect at Winslow, such connection cannot be had till built by the united efforts of the people of Vineland, they being alone interested in extending the road beyond Winslow. Communication from Winslow to New York would be of no more importance to the people hereabouts, than the present route by Jackson, because no more conducive to our interests.

There is one thing to be considered in this matter that is of importance; that is, the water transit from the Port Monmouth—the present terminus of the Raritan road—to New York. At that place the water is about as short as possible, and the transit is frequently fast on the bottom when she ought to be moving, compelled to wait an hour or two for tide. In this we are great loser to fruit growers occasionally, the fruit not reaching market till late in the day. Unless this can be remedied, some other route to New York must be adopted. But there is no serious difficulty in the way of remedy.—All delay from this cause can be avoided, either by extending the pier or by using properly constructed boats. The use of proper cars and crates, fruit can be taken to the docks in New York without rehandling, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

HARPER's, for September is at hand, with the following table of contents: "The Dodge Club, or Italy in 1859; Our Work; The Red Roy in the Baltic; The Haunted House at Waterton; A Pleasant Friend; The Yankee Before the Throne; My Mocking Bird; the King; Eight Cousins in Spain; Pairing Off; Newspaper Curiosities; Held by a Thread; Hereafter; La Belle France: A Glimpse; Walter Colquit of Georgia; Mrs. Lincoln's Friend; Marjorie Countstone; Beg Pardon; How Shall They Do?; Mrs. Robertson's Boarders; Stranded; Editor's Easy Chair, Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

New Jersey State Debt.

As one of the minor evils of the war begotten of slavery and democracy, New Jersey now has funded state debt amounting to $3,395,200, which must be paid by a tax on the property of the state, so laid as to extinguish the whole of the debt within a given period.

The debt commenced in 1861 when $1,750,000 was raised under an authorized loan at 6 per cent of not exceeding two millions of dollars, for war purposes, redeemable at pleasure, one hundred thousand dollars annually, up to 1884. By a supplementary act, passed in 1863, a loan of one hundred thousand dollars more was authorized for the same purpose, at the same rate of interest, payable about one hundred thousand dollars annually, beginning in 1886, up to 1890. Under this act certificates to the amount of $1,002,000 were issued, including four millions of dollars, was authorized, for the same purpose, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent, in preamble to this act stated that $4,000,000 had been heretofore appropriated for paying the expenses incident to the suppression of the rebellion; but that not more than $3,000,000 had been borrowed, leaving authority to borrow $1,000,000 more; and since the State was indebted more than $600,000 for expenses incident to said suppression, this act provided that the Governor and Treasurer might borrow the balance of $1,000,000. The outstanding issues under these two laws at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $993,400, payable with 6 per cent., semi-annually, $159,100 January 1, 1867; $200,000 January, 1868; $123,000 January 1869, and $379,000 in 1902. This of the $1,000,000 authorized only $3,395,200 have been issued. The first law passed upon this subject (that of 1861,) provided that, not more than $100,000 from the principal money should be made payable in any one year. The same provision was found in the supplementary act of 1863, except that in the latter it is ordered that no part of the principle should be paid before 1886, and the further supplement of 1864 declares that not more than $200,000 of the principal authorized by its provisions should be made payable in any one year, and no part thereof before 1897. It follows, therefore, that these bonds, which constitute the evidences of the State debt, are payable in installments, and at different times between the year 1885, and the year 1902. The three first installments of the principal (those of January 1, 1865-66 and '67,) have been already paid from the sinking fund, the chief resource of which is the proceeds of a general tax of $280,000 a year on the property within the State. Besides this amount of debt created directly by State authority to prosecute the war, there was raised by the several counties, for payment of bounties and indebtedness in connection therewith, $225,148,585, being per capita charge on a population of 775,700 of $30.21. This total represents the money absolutely contributed by the towns, counties, &c., for the purposes of war, which added to the funded State debt of $3,395,200, shows the entire contribution of New Jersey for the suppression of rebellion. This is $34.70 per capita, or reckoning five persons to a family, at the average, would make $173.50 to each head of a family. The interest on this amount at 6 per cent., is $10,410,23-100 per cent or $2.08 per capita. The total valuation of the State is $457,018,324. The State debt, in relation to this valuation, is as 7.56; to every $100, and the local debt as $6.61 to every $100, or together, $5.72 for every $100.

This statement is interesting, at least, and to some may be somewhat discouraging. It is unpleasant. But what is unpleasant is what New Jersey paid to maintain the government, it assumes a less forbidding aspect. There is no evidence that the debt is larger than was necessary under the circumstances. It was New Jersey's share in the pecuniary cost of maintaining the Republic, and will be cheerfully paid.

The special privileges of the Camden and Amboy company expire in 1869. And when the expiration of these privileges, the obligation of the company to pay certain large annual subsidies to the State, ceases also. We can't stand that then, and the Ohio farmers stick to their guns. The people of Vineland will soon find the necessity. If their road connects at this point the branch house to Atsion can soon be built. If they connect at Winslow, such connection cannot be had till built by the united efforts of the people of Vineland, they being alone interested in extending the road beyond Winslow. Communication from Winslow to New York would be of no more importance to the people hereabouts, than the present route by Jackson, because no more conducive to our interests.

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A standard cant of the copper-democracy is that the South is to be given up to the control of the blacks as the result of the Republican policy. If is only necessary to reply that the blacks are much better be under the control of blacks than of rebels. The blacks cannot manage affairs worse than the rebels have been there in the past, by the haughty, self-conceited rebel whites. A government by loyal "niggers" is much to be preferred to a government by rebel whites. All this outcory about the "nigger" and "nigger equality" is wretched cant and hypocrisy, that comes from men of doubtful intelligence. How senseless and ridiculous it is, may be seen by a comparison of the white Andrew Johnson with the black president of Liberia and Hayti. Johnson is far below either of them in intellectual ability, in morality, and in executive capacity. In these respects they are greatly his superiors. So is Fred Douglass and hundreds of other "darkies." It is well for us to look these facts in the face, and remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. One fact is worth a thousand theories, and the fact is that no man in this country may be proud of his chief magistrate a white man who is in all respects inferior to the average of blacks, who have had equal advantages for culture. We say this advisedly and seriously, and meaning just what we say. It may be an unpleasant fact, but fact it is. We say unpleasant fact, but there are today hundreds of negroes in this country who are qualified to fill the executive chair of this government in a manner more creditable to the country than is now filled, and further, that there is scarcely a negro in the United States that we would not vote for sooner than we would vote for any one of the great demagogues "Andy Johnson."

The soldiers and sailors of Washington, held a meeting on Friday, to give expression to their views on the Cabinet troubles. Resolutions were adopted, severely denouncing Johnson for expelling Stanton. The following resolution and the subsequent action is significant as indicating the feeling of the soldiers in reference to Grant. It shows conclusively, that our soldiers retain their respect for and attachment to him, they will support him only while he is true to principle:

Resolved, That, appreciating the supreme duty which rests upon a soldier, of promptly obeying the lawful commands of his superior officer, and looking upon the assignment of General Grant, as Secretary of War *ad interim* in the matter of a military order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—not to be disregarded, although disapproved, without insubordination—we *endorse* General Grant's action in the premises, and congratulate the country on having as the successor of Stanton one who is his good friend, faithful supporter, and unqualified indorser.

An animated debate sprung up over this resolution, a motion being made to strike it out. It was maintained that as no one knew how Grant stood politically it would do no harm to leave it out. But the motion to accepting Stanton's place was one taken, lared to cause a doubt as to his being the friend of the soldier, and had the appearance of his being in sympathy with the President. The resolution was then stricken out, and properly so.

Loyal people are watching the course of Grant with more anxiety than sympathy—with anxiety only for himself. They are curious to know just where he stands, and what his views are on the subject of reconstruction. His retirement since it was necessary to judge him by his acts, but while the appearance indicate that he is in full sympathy with Johnson and his abominable policy, there are constant rumors and confidential assertions that the General is nevertheless, radical at heart and in full sympathy with the policy of Congress and the country, and that his course is dictated by a desire to prevent as much as possible, the triumph of Johnson and his party. Time will show whether or not this is so. That Grant can carry any considerable number of people over to the Johnson policy, we do not for a moment believe. His personal popularity is perhaps as great as that of any man now before the country, but that man does not live, and never will live, that this people will support himself in opposition to the principles that won in the late war. The strength of the Republican party is in principles, not men. So long as the party retains fidelity to principle, its position is impregnable.

At least one case of genuine yellow fever has this week occurred in New York City. The fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in nearly all the West India and southern ports. In some of them it is raging. There is danger that it will be brought North in vessels coming from those ports, this case having been so brought. The quarantine regulations are much too lax in practice, whatever they may be in theory. The filthy condition of New York City invites yellow fever, cholera and similar complaints, and once well established there, the ravages of those diseases cannot but be fearful. Such is the condition of the filthy parts of any of the large cities, that a visit to them on any hot day will give the inhabitants of the country a fearful lesson how to avoid under such circumstances for any length of time. The filth and stench would soon sufficient to extinguish life within a reasonable time, if it consisted of twenty-four hours.

Let any one take the trouble to inquire, and they will ascertain that the engravings now being given away by the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, to those who purchase one or more shares of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, are worth more than the money for which the stock is paid for the stock. Besides this, every share of stock will be accompanied by a present at the great distribution.

Geo. A. Cooke & Co., Bankers, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, are receivers of all the funds, and their name is an assurance of the integrity and reliability of the Company, which is organized for a good purpose which should not be confounded with the lottery swindles that infest the country. Read the advertisement.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., recently dismissed from the Washington bar, by Judge Fisher, meeting all success in his efforts to extricate himself from the consequences of his want of honor and politeness. Shortly after his dismissal, a number of his partisan friends called a meeting and passed a series of resolutions "protesting against the unfairness of the difficulty between him and the Judge, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was sufficient cause for his dismissal, the object of the meeting was to create sympathy in favor of Bradley, and against the Judge. The effort proved an abortion. Thirty-four members of the bar of the District of Columbia, disapproving of any review of the proceedings of the court at the public meetings of the bar, and disavowing the attempt to bind them to the action of his friends of Bradley, called a meeting on Tuesday, which was well attended, and by no means flattering to Bradley. This gentleman has also been arrested and bound over to await trial for violation of the law in sending a challenge to Judge Fisher. The lowest penalty is five years imprisonment. It ought to be enforced in this, and similar instances, till the insanity practice of duelling is stopped. Certainly it is.

THE GALAXY, for September, contains some "Reminiscences of Dr. Adam Clarke," the late distinguished classical scholar and teacher, by Dr. Robert D. Nesmith; "A Practical Conclusion," from "Leaves of Grass" Whitman; "Jean Ingelow's New Volume," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Ladies of Langhorn," by Rev. W. A. Alcott; "Brigham Young and Mormonism," by E. M. Tullidge, a Mormon Elder; "Aunt Medelina's Trial," a short story, by F. L. Curtis; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edward; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. H. H. Davis; and "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The price of THE GALAXY is $3.50 a year. Single copies may be obtained of the newsdealers, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

A prohibitory liquor clause has been incorporated by the Michigan Constitutional Convention, by a majority that surprised that State, by twelve majority. This action is reported as having created some excitement, and will probably strengthen the party opposed to the ratification of the new Constitution.

New hops, it is announced by the Journal of Commerce, have been received in New York from Petersburg, Virginia, and from Wisconsin, the first of the season. The growing hops in that neighborhood are an experiment, has resulted successfully, about 450 pounds having been picked from a half acre of ground.

Duelling, it is generally supposed, has been abandoned, but against it is that a duel was fought at Weehawken, New Jersey, on Saturday, between two men who had a quarrel about a lady, said to be the daughter of a millionaire. Three shots were fired, the parties being quite distant, but resulted in nothing serious.

An Australian newspaper states that the neighborhood of Hawkes in that country has lately been visited, after a heavy rain, by clouds of flying ants, who have been seen in great numbers by the inhabitants. The insects, however, are not killed by the swallowing, and by eating their way through the gullets and crops of the fowls, have destroyed them in large numbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The People's Committee have put in the field a municipal ticket, made up chiefly of the best men of all politics, with Hogace Howes, Independent Democrat, for Mayor.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have roofed ten miles of their road through the Sierras, and propose to cover all the worst exposed for winter travel.

Great Britain, as is well known now, has the largest fleet of operational vessels afloat. Its tonnage is over 7,000,000. The United States ranks next, with a 5,000,000 tonnage, the list stands Germany, and fourth France. In 1860, however, the relative positions were reversed, the United States being first, Great Britain second, France third and Germany fourth.

Gold, according to report, has been discovered in Ohio. The mines are in Richland county, and the local papers say that "all the experienced miners pronounce it has a great many fine specimens, and says the gold mining there rivals that in California. Gold mines are generally delusions, however, and the Ohio farmers stick to their farms we think they will in the long run do a great deal better than if they begin delving after gold.

It is reported that a remarkable instance of the well-known virality of seeds may be seen at the Paris Exhibition, a variety of plants a foreign to France having sprung up under the wooden floor of the buildings in the Park, the seeds of which have been conveyed to Paris in packages from various countries. Experimentally around the house of the King of Sweden several plants may be seen which are peculiar to the country of that monarch.

Rents are so enormous in Washington that the Department clerks cannot afford to keep their families there, but are compelled to let them remain home in the North. For the support of these families instalments of earnings, amounting sometimes to $30,000 a month, are sent to Washington. The Star of that city computes this to be so much money lost to the country, and a great loss it is, in consequence of exorbitant rents.

The registration in thirty-four counties of Georgia, embracing a number of the most populous in the State, and probably comprising one-third of the voting population, is now complete, stands 24,015 white to 26,122 blacks, showing a majority of a little over a thousand for the latter. There are several populous counties yet to be heard from, and it is said by the best informed persons competent to judge that when the registration in Georgia is completed there will be a small majority for the whites.

Fall returns from all the parishes in Louisiana of the number of voters registered, white and black, have been received. The total number is 127,639; white, 84,722; black, 42,968. The whites have every municipality in ten parishes, to wit: Caloussa, Jackson, Lafayette, Livingston, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vermillion, Union, Washington and Webster.

In New Orleans the registry is 14,846 whites to 14,802 blacks.

The negroes are badly engaged in redistricting the State, a work of considerable difficulty. The average number of voters to each Representative in the Constitutional Convention is 1362.

As soon as the districts are settled upon, General Sheridan will issue an order for the election of members to the convention. This order will not in all probability be delayed longer than twenty four hours.

It is a common error that it is beneficial to break a bitter in order to let out the water or blood which fills it. This water or blood is a healing substance, of a kind most appropriate for the parts where the skin is broken, and the flow of the blood is to stop, or, now skin forms more rapidly under it, and much pain is avoided. In exceptional cases it may be much easier to let the blood so that it causes much pain by its tension, a small portion of the fluid may be yes a chance to escape, by the prick of a fine needle. Blisters should be opened only in some way to protect it from being ruptured by accident.

Hayti and St. Domingo, two nations on one small Island, said generally hostile to each other, are about to establish friendly relations. Jhn. Hayden Commissioner appointed for this purpose arrived at St. Domingo on August 14th, to make a treaty of peace and amity. They were welcomed by Pretend Cabral, who hastily assembled their efforts in that direction and expressed his opinion that the Dominican people were anxious for a satisfactory accomplishment of their mission. It is to be hoped that a lasting peace will be established between these States, as wars only do them harm.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, at their regular meeting held on Monday, unanimously passed a series of resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the reckless course pursued by Johnson in the Secretary of War, expressing their high appreciation of the labors of Secretary Stanton and ability with which he discharged the duties of that office, and pledging themselves that the final triumph of the National army, after a four years' struggle with the Rebellion, should not be jeopardized by a course so victory organized by the genius and skill of Secretary Stanton, Grant of the great American Republican.

The largest steel work in the country is reported as the Sun-quindanna river, near Harrisburg. There are other steel works reported to be going into operation on account of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Mantauk Steel Works, at Mott Haven, N. Y., have been in operation for about two years, are about to recommence operations, and a new company organized, under the name of "The American Steel Company," are now erecting extensive works at Brooklyn which they expect to be in running order about November next. The steel rails used in the City of New York England, and even the Bessemer Steel works are reported to be in want of new orders.

In his desire for reform, the Russian Czar has abolished the punishment which has long prevailed in that country. The ministerial functions there have for centuries been hereditary, but, in future, no man becomes a priest, or, if he has only daughters, the eldest conveys the office to her husband. Of course the priest is as little like a pastor as it well possible, but is much liked with the country, and the government, to improve the character and diminish the popularity of the priesthood, have abolished its hereditary character. Hence forth the best candidate is to be appointed. This, of course, refers to the Greek Christian Church, that being the established religion of Russia.

In warm weather it is almost impossible to prevent sinks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. A quarter of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured down the sinks from time to time, will completely destroy the offensive odor. As a disinfectant it is equal to any of the more expensive and with any unpleasant odor, it is announced that nothing is left to be desired. A quart of four cent ground plaster of Paris to one part of fine charcoal by weight. All sorts of place vessels and other utensils may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcoal powder after the greasy or impurities have been scoured off with sand and ashes.

The gambling fraternity of New York are getting frightened. On Saturday night a meeting of leading gamblers was held in the City of Brooklyn, "to consider the propriety for protection against the Society for the Suppression of Gambling. A member said—"The business of gambling is legitimate one. A player pays his money and takes his chance, as he does at any other room; and so does the most respectable purchaser of the lottery ticket, who is expecting to allot 100. And they are both gambling. One ticket has turned a prize, the other waits for a prize in stocks, or who gains in the latter can lose to a gamble then he does in a $5,000 room, or a $500 ticket." Several other speakers vented their opinions, and John Morrissey was elected temporary chairman. The counsel for the association will be chosen this week, and the institution will be put in shape, if it is necessary to secure the best lawyers they can buy their hands on.

The official reports on the awful famine in India, which has now lasted a year, and has carried off a million of people, are very heartrending story. The disaster has affected a population of 20,000,000, and the deaths have been at the rate of 1,000,000. Certain districts, however, have suffered far more severely than the rest, and in one in the Province of Orrissa at least one fourth of the inhabitants have been swept away. The crowning horror of all, is that no rain has been wanting. Starving wretches have been seen at the Paris Exhibition, a variety of plants a foreign to France having sprung up under the wooden floor of the buildings in the Park, the seeds of which have been conveyed to Paris in packages from various countries. Experimentally around the house of the King of Sweden several plants may be seen which are peculiar to the country of that monarch.

Rents are so enormous in Washington that the Department clerks cannot afford to keep their families there, but are compelled to let them remain home in the North. For the support of these families instalments of earnings, amounting sometimes to $30,000 a month, are sent to Washington. The Star of that city computes this to be so much money lost to the country, and a great loss it is, in consequence of exorbitant rents.

The registration in thirty-four counties of Georgia, embracing a number of the most populous in the State, and probably comprising one-third of the voting population, is now complete, stands 24,015 white to 26,122 blacks, showing a majority of a little over a thousand for the latter. There are several populous counties yet to be heard from, and it is said by the best informed persons competent to judge that when the registration in Georgia is completed there will be a small majority for the whites.

Fall returns from all the parishes in Louisiana of the number of voters registered, white and black, have been received. The total number is 127,639; white, 84,722; black, 42,968. The whites have every municipality in ten parishes, to wit: Caloussa, Jackson, Lafayette, Livingston, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vermillion, Union, Washington and Webster.

In New Orleans the registry is 14,846 whites to 14,802 blacks.

The negroes are badly engaged in redistricting the State, a work of considerable difficulty. The average number of voters to each Representative in the Constitutional Convention is 1362.

As soon as the districts are settled upon, General Sheridan will issue an order for the election of members to the convention. This order will not in all probability be delayed longer than twenty four hours.

Gifts.

THE
Washington Library Co,
PHILADELPHIA.
Subscription Dollar.
$500,000.

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One Cash Present of $40 000.
One Cash Present of $20 000.
One Cash Present of $10 000.
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Two Cash Presents of $2 500 each.

Each subscriber of stock is accompanied with a

Beautiful Steel-Plate Engr.

Worth over a hundred times the price of subscription, and also insures to the holder a PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

is chartered by the state of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the

Riverside Institute,

For Soldiers' and Sailor's Orphans, Incorporated by the state of New Jersey, April 9, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington County, New Jersey, is designed for the moral and intellectual training of the children of deceased soldiers and seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following:

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Rev. J. Demas, Rev. A. L. Wyman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Jas. Pollock, Prof. Cox & Co., Philadelphia.

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., April 1st, 1867. Permission to use the Treasury Building received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable purposes, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from internal revenue or license.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.,

In order that the benevolent object set forth in this enterprise may be carried out, the undersigned have issued five series of

FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

which are put on subscription at prices much below their intrinsic value.

Certificates of stock in the Washington Library Company,

will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the secretary. (None others are genuine.)

Any person sending as one *dollar*, or paying in as many as one dollar on the stock of any series, shall receive a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice of the Company, and a certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published *Handbook*, That, appreciating the supreme duty which rests upon a soldier, of promptly obeying the lawful commands of his superior officer, and looking upon the assignment of General Grant, as Secretary of War *ad interim* in the matter of a military order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—not to be disregarded, although disapproved, without insubordination—we *indorse* General Grant's action in the premises, and congratulate the country on having as the successor of Stanton one who is his good friend, faithful supporter, and unqualified indorser.

One Dollar Engravings.

Two Dollar Engravings.

Three Dollar Engravings.

Four Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying *four dollars* shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

"The Perils of our Parishioners,"

and four certificates of stock, entitling them to four presents.

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Any person who pays *five dollars* shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

"The Marriage of Pocahontas,"

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Engravings and certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at their residence, or at any bank, post paid, or express, as may be order ed.

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Will Award

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in Presents to the Shareholders,

On the Ist of Instituto, Riverside, N. J.

Schedule of Presents.

1 cash present,	$40,000
1 cash present,	20,000
1 cash present,	10,000
1 cash present,	5,000
2 cash presents, $2,500 each,	5,000
1 handsome country residence, stables, grounds, and furniture, Riverside, N. J.	15,000
1 country residence, three story brick, Camden, N. J.	10,000
1 house, offices, shed, grounds, with furniture, Riverside, 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia,	15,000
1 country residence, Riverside, N. J	10,000
1 first class country cottage, Int. Ac.	5,000
25 valuable building lots, Riverside, $500,	12,500
1 elegant new coupe carriage, span of horses, &c. complete,	1,000
10 valuable building lots, Riverside, $200,	2,000
1 house, lot, and furniture, Riverside, Int. Ac.	1,500
1 house, lot, and furniture, Riverside, Int. Ac.	1,000
20 pianos, $250 each,	5,000
20 melodeons, $250 each,	5,000
3 reversed sewing machines, $100 each,	1,000
3 lock stitch sewing machines, $100 each,	1,000
30 fine gold watches, $100 each,	3,000
100 gold paintings, by valuable artists—aggregate value,	10,000
1 rosewood bookcase, $1,000 each,	2,000
1 rosewood bookcase, $500 each,	1,000
3 cabinet lock safes, $1,000 each,	3,000
3 bookcases, $250 each,	750
10 rockers, $100 each,	1,000
20 silk dress patterns, $100 each,	2,000
50 city building lots, $150 each,	7,500
Two complete full sets of silver ware, consisting of knives, spoons, pocket knives, forks, and a variety of ornament and use, amounting to	
Total,	$250,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrance.

How to Obtain Shares and Engravings.

Send a money order, or bank bills to the amount of $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

Address all orders to

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.,
Bankers,
33 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

Aug. 17, 1867. 3t

N. HARTWELL, Agent,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Local and Otherwise.

—The Horton Brothers have this week got in a new stock of goods, which they are running 8 full "little" (dual) low terms. Give them a call.

—The recent heavy rains did considerable damage to the road bed of the Camden and Atlantic railroad. The trains were interrupted from Friday afternoon till Sunday and Monday.—They are now running regularly.

—Notwithstanding the rainy weather of the week, there has been a large amount of Atlantic every day, and some of them very large, having from twenty-five to thirty well filled cars.

—The Nasby letter on the first page of this paper is well worth reading. We shall publish another next week, written on the arrival of Stanton, in which Mr. Nasby dreams a dream.

—Hon. Howard Irwin, the courteous and efficient State Treasurer, will accept our thanks for a copy each of the Pamphlet Laws, Journal, Minutes, and Documents of the Legislature. The last named he received by hand of the County Collector, C. E. P. Mayhew.

—The Schooner "Wake," Capt. B. B. Gandy, was launch d on Thursday the 15th inst., at the yard of Samuel Pettit, Dividing Lengh of keel, 86 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; tonnage, 270 tons. She is built for the coasting trade. She will be ready for sea in a few days.

—Attention should have been called to the advertisement of Wm. F. Bassett, last week. He is a young man who learned the work he has undertaken, and understands it in all its branches. He is a reliable and conscientious man, whose word may be depended on. We believe he is able to pay some of our new contributors, if he certainly will do so. Perhaps, if some fancy articles they may desire. We know of no one who can do it better. Give him a call, and if we were, could not tell we could find out among the many applicants for the place. We know of no one, who, in the last year, we shall probably be able to offer our correspondents. In fact, while we have been in the business, we have had no Republican, when we began to write this item, we have thought of an offer to make to our correspondents, but the first of September, and to the person who sends us the list of correct answers to the following, we will give a copy of Holland's "Life of Abraham Lincoln." We have some copies left, and if all the items are given. We will keep an account of the number of items given by each correspondent, and at the end of the time, make some arrangement for the first if we have made any mistake it may be corrected. We may decide to make the time three months, instead of six. We will decide next week.

Special Notices.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

That we have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, and that we employ 500 hands in our establishment, and that we do more business than any Minor street, and occupied exclusively by our Clothing.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our business purposes, we have every facility for making it entirely devoted, unless all the profits of manufacturers and middlemen, to selling necessary or desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make all purchases for cash and giving us the benefit of the lowest market prices, from the markets of the entire world. In this particular we have advantages which are not enjoyed by the trade. This fact is well known to the entire clothing trade.

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, thereby, we are enabled our business to from prepared to pay, and we do pay, cash for all our goods, and we do business on a different business system.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century, and a knowledge of the business in all its details, and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up and goodness, which we warrant to be of the best quality.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical or pecuniary condition, are invited to examine. Attest at once from our stock, in as ort notice before the rush of the season, and at prices 25 to 50 per cent. lower.

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of the latest novelties, from all.

9. Our business already commanded, we are able to sell at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the cost of manufacture, or the wholesale prices of many retailers.

10. Goods sold when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. We have been for a number of years, dissatisfied with a purchaser made, if reported within a reasonable time, and the money refunded, or exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give satisfaction, we believe, forty years, and we hope such may be reported to us for adjustment.

H. C. WRIGHT & CO.,
Tower Hall,
518 MARKET ST.
Philadelphia,

and 609 Broadway, New York.

SONG OF HIGH.

I am mighty in the sabre
Fiercely wielded by the brawn,
I drink and revel, I am merry,
Laughing at the storm and wrath.
Boastness is the potate pallet,
Pride and ostentation are my food
As I bellow the deadly lightning
Of the cannon and the sword.
But there is a glorious essence,
Which is the very greatest power,
Giving to the new my sweet,
Which is the Lord Hampton's honey.
Sue! before me fly diseases!
See the darkness and the blood!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take its place upon the cheek and brow.
Fie, dyspepsia! fly consumption!
Fly the ghastly pale dyspepsia!
Sue! I give what human nature
Should be strengthened and made good.
Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Publish, brothers, Hampton's Bitters!
The true famed "Peruvian Syrup!"

The Proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup, formerly of the Portsville of Iron, a new discovery, in medicine, have spent a fortune in the cure of the wasting blood with its vital principle of life discovered.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the bottle.

J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor, No. 36 Hay street, New York. Sold by all druggists. 4w

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

Grace M. James Cecilia, of Amesbury, Mass. "I was afflicted with a severe tetter on one of my legs which defied the cure of everything I tried. My friends induced me to apply your salve, and it cured me in a few days, and I now feel as if I gave me to enable me to resume my work. I am already to recommend it to the suffering for its delicate cure without leaving a scar."

Sold by druggists and dealers. Price, $1,50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for information should be addressed to the Dr. Grace, principal office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dealers' Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes, & Co., N. Y.; Jas. Wright & Co., Philadelphia; Dr. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Tarrier, Chicago; Ill. Jas. Phillips, Boston.

F. S. THATCHER, agent for Hammonton.

Mar. 9 ly

NOTICE.—The stockholders of "the Pleasant Mills" and Atlantic Turnpike or Plank Road Company, are requested to meet at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, in ATLANTIC CITY, on

Wednesday, the 4d of September,

next, at 11 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Treasurer and seven (7) Directors of said Company. DAVID LAKE, Pres.

SAMUEL T. CRAWFORD, Sec.

Aug 4 August 17, 1867.

Marriages.

ENGLISH—HAYNES—At the parsonage, Tuckahoe, New Jersey, July 24, by Rev. E. Hewitt, Mr. James T. English of English Creek, to Miss Mary Ann Haynes of Tuckahoe.

FARR—SHARP—At the same place, by the same, Aug. 17, 1867, Mr. Jas. T. Farr of Philadelphia, to Miss Rena F. Sharp of Camden.

JEFFRIES—LAKE—At the same place, by the same, Aug. 17, 1867, Mr. Wm. Jeffries of Camden, to Miss Sophia Lake of Tuckahoe.

Advertisements.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath Services, Preaching morning, by Rev. A. H. Parmelee of Elcombe, N. Y.

CARD
PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
FERROTYPES!
New Saloon

JUST OPENED where you can secure a *really good and life-like picture* of yourselves, children, friends, &c. Call and see. Rooms in Tilton's Hotel, (late government of NB PAY.

Office, R. I. YARNALL, Photographer from Philadelphia has recently opened a saloon in HAMMONTON, Tilton's Hotel, (late Mansion House) for taking Fine Class likenesses of all who may call on him, at the following prices: Ferrotypes in a Case, Ambrotypes in a Case, Photographs in Water Colors.

Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen.

Ambrotypes, $1 per dozen.

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Photographs in Water Colors, $1 per dozen.

Photographs in Ambrotypes, $1 per dozen.

Photographs in Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen.

Photographs in Water Colors, $1 per dozen.

Medical.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Organized 1848.

Chartered by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1853.

Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1860, and March 15, 1865.

Two full sessions of Lectures each year, commencing the first of October, and continuing until April. The Dissecting Rooms are open, and private lectures and quizzes continue during the entire year. The first session continues until Christmas, or for three months, and the second until the first of April, or three months; the two constitutes one full course of lectures. Examination of candidates for graduation will occur at the end of each session.

Requisites for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, and three years' study; or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

The System of Medicine Taught.—The University is a liberal medical school, in which all branches of medicine and surgery are taught, including the preparatory studies, without regard to any sectarian views. Hence, while they deprecate the exclusiveness of Allopathy, Homœopathy, Eclecticism, Hydropathy, etc., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutical agents should be taught in all well-regulated medical schools, and that every intelligent, honest, and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions in therapeutics.

Fees.—The fees for all branches, including all the tickets, matriculation, and dissection, are $[illegible] a session, or $120 a year. Those who purchase tickets only have to matriculate once, which makes the second session $55, including demonstrator's fees, or $115 for a full course. *To aid young men of moderate means,* the University has *twenty five hundred scholarships,* which are sold to first course students for $75, and to second-course students and clergymen for $50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is $5.

The Advantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as he wishes.

This gives no previous reading or study to enter the University on Scholarships; hence all tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians or friends of student wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by paying one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Regular Faculty.

James McClintock, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Wm. Paine, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

G. S. Gaunt, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

H. G. Dalton, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Doucet, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, General, Special, Microscopical, and Pathological.

Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of women and children.

W. [illegible]man, M. D., Professor of Minor Surgery.

Professors of Special Branches.

A. Dickey, A. M., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.

G. J. Lowe, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

R. H. Kline, M. D., Professor of Malignant Diseases.

L. Gedeline, M. D., Professor of Urino-Philology.

J. L. Neff, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dentistry.

G. Murphy, M. D. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. M. Gornill, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture.

[illegible] Weaver, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

J. W. Marriott, M. D., A. M. D. D., Registrar and Superintendent.

New Books.

Paine's Practice of Medicine.—The work is now complete. It is a royal 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, causes, symptoms, and treatment, and is claimed to be one of the most complete, elaborate and [illegible] works upon these subjects ever issued from the American press. Price, $7; postage, 50 cents.

New Sydenham Remedies.—An octavo, containing a full description of all the concentrated and new remedies used by all schools of the profession, and a complete alphabetical materia medica. Price, [illegible]; to those who order both books, $10, postage prepaid.

University Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

A Semi Monthly Journal of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Hygiene, and General Literature—devoted to the profession and the people.

The cheapest medical paper in the world, published every two weeks, at the University Building, Ninth Street, South of Walnut.

Single Copies,	$1 00
Five copies to one address,	4 35
Ten " "	7 50
Fifteen " "	9 50
Twenty " "	10 00

The getter-up of the club shall have one copy gratis. It is also the cheapest advertising medium in the world, as it reaches nearly all physicians, taught to, besides having a large popular circulation. The price for advertising is ten cents per [illegible] words making a line. No papers [illegible] unless prepaid.

W. Paine, M. D., Editor,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical.

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 diseases 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 those 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.

For sale by country storekeepers generally. 32-6m

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 Harmonton and vicinity.

DANIEL WALTERS,

Agent for Absecon and vicinity.

New York Advertisements.

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 wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,500. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $65 to $450. These organs, with their smooth, pipe-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 instruments down to a five octave portable melodeon, have the beautiful tremolante 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.

HAINES BRO'S PIANOS.

The Piano of America.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano 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 **21 to 30** *Pianos a week.*

Having now one of the most extensive and complete Factories in the United States, Factories alone covering over 1 of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 210 feet on 24 Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Piano in market. Fifty Guarantee for 5 years. Send for Illustrated Circular.

HAINES BRO'S,

356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372,

4x37. Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Empire Sewing Machine Co

Principal office, 610 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Great improvements in Sewing machines. Improved Shuttle Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless and durable. 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 machines for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made.

4x23 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO

EMPIRE SHUTTLE Sewing Machines.

Are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Agents wanted. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 161 Broadway, N. Y.

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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

SEFFARLEN & FRITZ,

(Opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

Cotton Yarns, Batting,

Wadding, Linnen, 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,

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MASON & HAMLIN'S

CELEBRATED

CABINET ORGANS.

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

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the Warerooms of

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Cor. of Seventh and Chestnut sts.

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CRANE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

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Photographs from Carte de Visite to Life Size, Plain, in Color, or India Ink. Also the new Imperial Carte size, and Photo-Miniatures.

Frames of various patterns, &c., &c. Work done with promptness. Satisfaction given.—Prices moderate.

August 3, 1867. 5x2 1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,

Our Own Make.

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of strictly first-quality Hoop Skirts, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact.—Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Also Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between Each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. Hopkins, Manufacturer, 628 Arch St., Philadelphia," upon each tape. None others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium,

No. 628 Arch st., Philadelphia.

32-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

"Beyond the Mississippi."

A complete history of the new States and Territories, from the great river to the great ocean,

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Life and adventure on the Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the new States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West" this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address

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52-3 607 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa

20.00— AGENTS WANTED—$100.00— [illegible] and Female, to introduce our [illegible] SHUTTLE SEWING [illegible] adapted for family use and [illegible] a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address

DUMONT & WILSON

630 ARCH Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Saturday, June 29, 1867.

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	Mail AM	Freight AM	Accom PM
Vine st., Phil's,	7 30	9 15	4 15
Camden,	7 45	9 30	4 30
Haddonfield,	8 04	10 00	4 46
Ashland,	.....	10 16	.....
White Horse,	**8 14**	10 26	5 02
Berlin,	8 32	10 48	5 15
Atco,	8 40	11 02	5 23
Waterford,	8 52	11 21	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
Pomona,	10 03	1 26	6 48
Absecon,	10 18	1 53	7 03
Atlantic—arrive,	10 38	2 18	7 22

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Accom AM	Freight AM	Mail PM
Atlantic,	5 50	11 43	4 12
Absecon,	6 13	12 17	5 07
Pomona,	6 27	12 30	5 21
Egg Harbor,	6 43	**1 00**	5 37
Elwood,	6 56	1 20	5 49
DaCosta,	7 09	1 36	**6 03**
Hammonton,	7 16	2 01	6 10
Winslow,	7 25	2 17	6 19
Spring Garden,	7 35	2 30	6 26
Waterford,	7 37	3 03	6 34
Atco,	7 51	3 21	6 45
Berlin,	7 59	3 37	6 55
White Horse,	**8 14**	3 59	7 08
Ashland,		4 09	.....
Haddonfield,	8 24	4 26	7 21
Camden,	8 44	4 42	7 38
Vine st., Phil'a,	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 55

Express Trains run in two hours. Leave Atlantic [illegible] and Vine st., Philad'a [illegible]

☞ Freight points indicated by large figures.

Fertilizers.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We take pleasure in announcing to Dealers in Fertilizers and the Agricultural public, that we have within the past year increased our facilities for the manufacture of our Raw Bone Phosphate to an extent unequalled by any other House in the United States or Europe. These facilities not only include the enlargement of our old established works in Philadelphia, known as the *Delaware River Agricultural Chemical Works,* but also the purchase of extensive and well stocked works at *Chicago,* Ill., with all the necessary machinery, cars, &c., to conduct the business. This establishment alone has produced, annually, over 5000 tons of dried Bones and Meat, and is capable of being largely increased. We desire by the closest supervision, to conduct these two concerns so that our customers will derive a practical benefit from their consolidation, in obtaining a *MANURE* which shall maintain a standard and uniform quality, and at the lowest possible price.

BAUGH & SONS.

Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

OF LIME.

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Delaware River Chemical Works.

PHILADELPHIA,

and

CALUMET WORKS,

CHICAGO.

☞ 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.

BAUGH & SONS,

OFFICE NO. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

and

NO. 220 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.

General Wholesale Agents,

NO. 181 PEARL STREET CORNER CEDAR,

NEW-YORK.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

Wholesale Agents for Maryland and Virginia,

97 & 105 *SMITH'S WHARF,*

BALTIMORE.

☞ We are prepared to supply our Patent Sectional Mill to all Manufacturers for grinding Bones, Guano and all other hard substances.

4x30 1y

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

IMPROVED

Super-Phosphate of Lime

THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE MOST UNIFORM,
THE MOST FINELY PREPARED

Phosphate

In the Market. It is packed in

NEW BAGS, 200 lbs each. $50. per 2000 Pounds.

A Large Discount to Dealers.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

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

Farmers

BUY AND USE

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

AMMONIATED

FERTILIZER,

THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE MOST RELIABLE

MANURE FOR

WHEAT & RYE,

And to permanently enrich the soil. Packed in good bags, 450 lbs. each.

$35 per 2000 pounds.

☞ A heavy discount to dealers.

Agricultural Works, Beach and Plum streets. Offices and Stores, 41 S. Water st., & 42 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

4x50-10

TO FARMERS.

The Lodi Manufacturing Company offer for sale by far the *finest and purest* Bone Dust in the Market, at the same rate as a coarser article.—Also, a (*warranted pure, or no sale*) Flour of Bone. Samples sent of each on receipt of three-cent postage stamp, with address.

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

This is one of the most forcing as well as quick acting manures in the market; it is composed of the night soil of New York City, from which all impurities have been extracted. It is then deodorized, dried and pulverized to flour. From 400 to 600 lbs per acre on wheat will bring a good crop on poor soil. Price only $25. per ton.

Apply to THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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CARDS,

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BILLS OF FARE,

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BILL HEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Done in the BEST STYLE at the

REPUBLICAN Office,

44-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

Machines.

Sewing Machines,

DOTY'S WASHER

AND

UNIVERSAL WRINGER.

ISAAC ERB, Agent,

For some of the best kinds of Sewing Machines, Doty's Washer, and Universal Clothes Wringer,

The Howe Sewing Machines

are world renowned. They were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London, and have just taken the only gold medal that was awarded for Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition. They are warranted to do perfectly, all kinds of work that any other machine will do. All persons purchasing of the agent are instructed to do all kinds of sewing without extra charge. All orders addressed to the agent will be promptly attended to.

Address,

ISAAC ERB, Agent,

42-5m3] HAMMONTON, N. J.

THE

Universal Clothes Wringer.

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 scrutinizing trial of the various machines of numerous competitors.

The Universal Wringer

Was pronounced superior to all others at the

World's Fair in London, 1862,

Took the First Premium at the last 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 last *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 sore hands, no foted air, no injury to the clothes.

Solon Robinson says: "I assure you 'our machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day 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 cannot 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 $11 for one of Doty's machines? Will it wash farmers clothes clean, 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, New York Tribune.*

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

Washers and Wringers—Their Advantage.—Mr. Pennoyer 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 it 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 person, 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 farm, 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.

Please Read

The testimony in favor of

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, ATLANTIC CO., NEW JERSEY.

WE, the undersigned, have bought of ISAAC ERB, DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHERS, and have used them for some time past; and we feel satisfied that they are a great saving of clothes and time, and would not like to do without them; and can cheerfully recommend them to all:

Mrs. Jas S. Ireland,	Mrs. J. Albertson,
Mrs. J. W. Tilton,	Mrs. J. V. Albertson,
Mrs. Roland Scull,	Mrs. J. P. Risley,
Mrs. Enoch Scull,	Mrs. Lucas Lake,
Mrs. John Somers,	Mrs. John T. Lake,
Mrs. C. Doughty,	Mrs. Mark Adams,
Mrs. Jas. S. Turner,	Mrs. Saul'l Weaver,
Mrs. S. S. English,	Mrs. John Collins,
Mrs. James English,	Mrs. Jos. I. Risley,

5 and 10 Acre Lots On Main Road,

For Sale by WM. A. ELVINS.

Hammonton, April 20th, 1866. 83 tf

Bricks.

HOUSES!!

For The

MILLION!

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 the 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. Every one 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 whenever these bricks 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 mold, and each one is subjected to the enormous 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 harder than the best of burnt brick, with the corners clean cut. They thus form a handsome wall that does not need to be rough-cast 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 laid 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 storm 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. Thus, studding, lath, nails and the first coat of plastering are saved.

The partitions can also be made of this brick, without studding or lath.

CELLARS.

The bricks are the best known material for cellar walls. A wall of them is cheaper than a wall of stone and many times better. The cellar walls being laid with an air chamber, will be 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 nearly cool enough for an ice-house in summer, and all with less expense than ordinary cellars are built for.

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

SIZE.

The bricks are 10x5x4, but in a wall of ten inches each brick lays 10x5x5, one inch on the side 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 a thousand—and considering their excellence and superiority to both wood and burnt brick, this is not a high price; nor is the profit of the manufacturer at this price greater than the profit at the present prices of other brick and lumber.

But it is proposed to introduce them into this vicinity by manufacturing them at a small profit. As, when the profit is close and the margin small, the profit must be affected by any change in the cost of material used, and the price of labor, the price cannot be definately stated; but at present contracts will be made for the bricks at

$25 a thousand

at the yard, or place of manufacture—which, considering their size, is as cheap as $5.75 a thousand for clay brick. At the same time the expense of laying them is less than the expense of laying broken stone or common bricks.

The manufacture of these bricks will be begun in Hammonton in a few weeks—where the principle office of the company is located.

Orders are solicited. All inquiries by mail or otherwise will be promptly answered.

E. C. Snow & Sons,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Jan. 10th 1867.

Persons desiring rights for any part of New Jersey, will please address E. C. Snow & Sons Hammonton, N. J., who will negotiate for sale of rights throughout the State.

Bricks.

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. 5th 1867.

O. FICK OF PIXLEY, HALL & KINSLEY, (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 appearance 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 CO.
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. 10, 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 have regretted 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, &c.,
JOHN SCANLON.

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 walls 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 and 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, Sen.

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 21, 1867.

CONCRETE.—In presenting the