South Jersey Republican.

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Special Notice.

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

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D. B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.
J. SOMERS CORDERY,
Associate and Manager

Political.

Truths For the People.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER WELLS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 9, 1868.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, *Special Commissioner of the Revenue:*

SIR: I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information, bearing upon the following questions, as may be in your possession:

First: What have been the National receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868?

Second: To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1, 1865?

Third: What have been the expenditures, in aggregate and detail, of the War Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fourth: What have been the expenditures, of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fifth: What have been the expenditures, aggregate and anual; of the "Freedman's Bureau," and for "Reconstruction," up to July 1, 1868?

I am yours, most respectfully,
WM. B. ALLISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, *July* 15 '68.

Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, *M. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 9, and in reference to the same I submit the following statements, premising, however that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868; inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year.

FIRST—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.—The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially as follows:

Customs (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal Revenue (currency)	193,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,000,000
Public Lands and direct tax (cur'cy)	2,500,000
Total	$406,500,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditure of the Government on account of interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $141,635,551 13.

The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same period were $229,914,674 56, making a total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of $371,550,225, and *leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of* $34,749,777.

An analysis of these expenditures affords the following results:

Interest.—The present condition of the funded and interest bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, (the interest on which is a charge upon the roads), necessitates a present annual expenditure on account of interest of about $126,000,000.

The excess of expenditure on account of interest over this amount during the last fiscal year was due mainly to payments on account of accumulated interest on the "compound-interest notes," and will not appear in the future disbursements of the Treasury on account of interest.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR INTEREST.

CIVIL LIST—Embracing the expenditures of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicary, Foreign Intercourse, Territories, Collection of the Revenue, District of Columbia, Public Lands, Mints and Assay Offices, Coast Survey, Light-Houses, Post-Office, Deficiency, &c.

The expenditures under this head, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $53,009,846 95.

The estimate for the present fiscal year, as deduced from the appropriations is about $36,000,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $27,882,076 27; which were apportioned substantially as follows;

For Pensions	$23,282,676
For Indians	4,600,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The expenditure under this head for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1868, were $25,775,502 72.

The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year are $17,300,000.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Navy Department since, and including the fiscal year, 1862;

1862	$12,674,569
1863	63,211,105
1864	85,733,202
1865	122,567,776
1866	43,324,118
1867	31,034,004
1868	25,775,502
1869, appropriated	17,300,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.—The total disbursements made under the direction of, or through the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $123,246,048 32. Of this amount there were paid

To Agents	
For Bounties	$38,000,000
For Reimbursing State War Claims	10,455,288
For Engineer Bureau (mainly river and harbor improvements)	6,132,020
For Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, Act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto, estimated	5,111,300
For Subsistence of Indians, estimated	1,000,000
For Freedman's Bureau	3,215,000
For Expenses, Reconstruction	1,799,270
For National Cemeteries	792,860
For Commutation of rations of Prisoners of War	152,000
Total	$66,333,238

This amount, deducted from the aggregate expenditures above given, indicate the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been $56,713,410, of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the plains in the Summer and Fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionally augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the current fiscal year are $33,081,013.

CLASIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

If we divide the total expenditures of the last fiscal year into "*ordinary expenses*," or those which are required to support and maintain the Government and "*extraordinary expenses*," or those which have been the unavoidable results of the war, we have the following classification:

Fiscal Year, 1867-'68.	Actual.	1868,-'69 Estimated or Appro.
Civil List (Legislative Executive)	$53,009,846 95	$36,000,000
Interior (Indians)	4,600,000 00	2,500,000
Navy Department	25,775,502 75	17,300,000
War Department	56,713,410 00	33,081,013
Engineer Bureau, Rivs. and Hars.)	6,132,020 00	1,500,000
Total	$146,231,379 67	$90,381,013

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year, 1867-'68.	Actual.	1868,-'69 Estimated or Appro.
Interest Public Debt	$141,635,551	$126,000,000
Pensions	23,282,676	25,000,000
Bounties	38,000,000	40,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000	500,000
Reconstruction exp	1,799,270	
Reimbursing States	10,330,188	
Payment for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	5,111,300	$6,000,000
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Cemeteries	792,860	
Commutation of Prisoners' rations	152,000	
Total	$225,318,845	$198,500,000

SECOND, REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows:

By act of July 13, 1866	$80,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By act of Feb. 3, 1868 (exemption of raw cotton)	23,769,000
By act of March 31	43,500,000
Total	$187,269,000

By the system of Internal Revenue which prevailed at the close of the war, taxation may be said to have been all but universal; land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs and a few other forms of property or produce only being excepted. An aggregate of *ten thousand* distinct articles or products made available as sources of internal revenue in July, 1865, would probably be an *under* rather than an *over* estimate. At the present time of all manufactured articles or products of industry, the following only are subject to specific or direct taxation: distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, matches, and playing-cards. Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines and a few other manufactured articles, are subjected to a stamp tax proportioned to their selling price.—Since July, 1865, furthermore, the *additional* tax of five per cent on incomes in excess of $5,000 has been repealed, and the exemption in all incomes has been increased from $600 to $1,000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed. Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of ($250,000,000) *two hundred and fifty million!* On this abatement of the debt, the reduction of the interest, calculated at *six* per centum, would be ($15,000,000) *fifteen million* per annum.

Third, Expenditures of the War Department.—The aggregate expenditures made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, were $917,117,043 43. Of this aggregate, the disbursments for nine months, or from April 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, of the same year, as stated by quarters, were as follows:

From April 1, to June 30, 1865	$414,106,277 36
From June 30, to Sept. 30, 1865	165,369,237 32
From Sep. 30, to Dec. 31, 1865	68,122,541 65
Total	$647,598,056 33

It thus appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department, $687,688,000, or 70 per cent of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditure charged to the War Department on the books of the Treasury, viz: $269,428,987 10, covers a period of *thirty* months, or from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war, such as arears of and transportation of troops; the regular expenses of the military establishment; the expense of the Indian War in the Summer and Fall of 1867; the payment of bounties ($19,382,859 from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868); the payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States ($11,000,000); the reimbursement of State claims ($10,330,000 in 1867 8); river and harbor improvements, and the expenses of fortifications; subsistence of Indians, Freedman's Bureau; expenses of Reconstruction, &c., &c.

Fourth: Expenditures of the Navy Department.—The expenditures of the Navy Department from April 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, were $133,119,296 37. Of this amount, $59,847,889 58, or 45 per cent. were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1865. The balance of the above expenditure, $73,271,407, covers the regular expenses of the navy for a period of *thirty* months, ending July 30, 1868; as well as the disbursments on account of prize money and for the settlement of contracts entered into prior to the termination of the war.

Fifth: Freedman's Bureau and Reconstruction.—According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenses of the Freeman's Bureau since its organization in 1860 have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, '67	$2,402,000
Disb. from July 1, '67 to June 30, '68	3,215,000
Total	$5,617,000

Concerning the proportion of this expenditure incurred by the Bureau for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races and for educational or other purposes the Treasury has no information.

According to the account of the Treasury, the expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating "Reconstruction," have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, '67	$445,430 56
Disb. from Jul. 30, '67 to June 30, '68	1,799,270 00
Total	$2,244,700 56

The above statements, derived from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, are believed to be substantially correct.

I am yours, very respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

Frank P. Blair Drunk---How he Spends his Sundays.

If Frank P. Blair is the "coming man," Parton need never have asked if he will drink wine. If Frank were asked himself, he would no doubt be honest, and: "No, I thank you. I'll take whisky;" and the answer would only show his faithful devotion to Democratic principles. The leaders of the party, which has hoisted him as a candidate, deny, however, that Frank indulges in anything, but assert that he is as temperate as Neal Dow himself. Perhaps he is when at home; put when abroad, away from his mammy, he isn't, as we will show.

On Sunday, August 5, a little over two weeks ago, Frank Blair was at St. Joseph, Mo., on his way to the mountains to attend to his duties as one of the commissioners of the Pacific Railroad. No train running from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, he hired some railroad laborers to take him through on a hand car. With a full supply of Frank's favorite beverage aboard, they started; but on reaching Hamburgh, in Fremont county of this State, they had become so "demoralized" that they laid up for repairs. Arriving there in the afternoon and stopping at the railroad eating house kept by Mr. Scoville, the distinguished genus of the new revolution had his presence announced to the faithful, who soon came flocking to pay due homage to their chief. Well, it so transpired that they "homaged" too much, and by eight or nine o'clock the party were as drunk as even Democrats ever got, and the "head centre" was the boozicst of them all. The noise of the convivialists attracted quite a crowd and it is said that Blair gave them more antics, cute gags, and grand and lofty tumbling, than they had ever seen in a circus. So drunk did he finally become that he was picked up from the floor, and carried bodily to bed by two men, and put away out of sight by the tittering crowd.

The statements are true and indisputable. We have the testimony of several reliable men who saw all we have related, and more too. Mr. Scoville, the proprietor of the hotel, expresses his willingness to make affidavit to the statement and we defy any one to disprove the facts.—*Des Moins Register.*

Keep It Before the People.

That the Republican Party has *reduced the National Debt over Five Hundred Millions of Dollars* since the close of the war account.

That the Republican Party has *lightened the burdens of taxation more than two hundred millions of dollars* since the close of the war.

That the Republican Party has *reduced the rate of taxation about one half* what it was during the war.

That the Republican Party saved the Union from the results of Democratic treason.

That the Republican Party is the only Party pledged to the support of All Rights for all—the poor as well as the rich, the ignorant as well as the learned.

That the Democratic Party, through open and covert Rebellion, has cost this country *over Three Thousand Millions of Dollars, and the annual interest thereon.*

That the Democratic Rebels took the lives of three hundred thousand of the bravest patriots the world has ever known.

That the Democratic Rebels gave to the North *a million weeping widows and orphans*, our friends, and neighbors and relatives.

That the Republican Party will restore Peace and prosperity to the country.

That the Democratic Party is pledged to Revolution and Repudiation, and that this Policy means more debt, more blood, and overwhelming ruin.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.—The Washington ring who have been working for the last month to bring about the suspension of Mr. Rollins, have at length put their charges into definite shape and initiated proceedings. A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of Commissioner Rollins, Deputy Commissioner Hart, and Thomas Smith, late New York Collector; Murray, late Inspector; and Haggerty, a distiller. The principal charge against them is that they have entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Revenue. Smith, who was the only one put under actual arrest, was examined to-day by Commissioner Gutman at the Astor House, in the presence of the notorious Binckley. District-Attorney Courtney notified Mr. Rollins to-day of these proceedings in New York. It is needless to say that the entire affair is treated with the utmost ridicule here by all who know anything of Binckley and the wire-workings of the lobby. Secretary McCulloch regards it as absurd in the highest degree. He simply said "bosh," when the story was told him. He has no confidence whatever in Binckly, or in any of his statements. The official papers of the Internal Revenue Department throw considerable light on this alleged conspiracy. The records show that Smith's place was made vacant by Mr. Rollins; that Haggerty's distillery was closed by direction of Mr. Harlan, and that Murray was dismissed because he had taken an interest in a distillery. Fitch of Michigan, Binckley's principal assistant in this matter, is a member of the lobby of this city. He went over to New York before Binckley, and hunted up what he considered a sufficient ground on which to bring charges against Rollins. Fitch was dispatched from this city in the interest of the Washington "ring" who are trying to get Mr. Rollins suspended. He struck on what he imagined astonishing revelations, and at once reported to his employers here. Senator Fowler procured him an audience with the President, who listened to his story with the greatest attention. The President dispatched Binckley to investigate the whole affair, who again reported that Fitch's story would not do, and it would be useless to attempt to bring charges against the Commissioner on it. Binckley, however, remained on the ground in the hope of being able to trump up some other charge against Mr. Rollins by which he would not only commend himself to the President, but secure a reward from his employers. The result is shown in the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rollins, and the other alleged conspirators mentioned above.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?—The Democratic papers have busied themselves with the attempt, through rebel assistance and rebel interests, to make Gen. Grant responsible for the fearful loss of the lives of Union soldiers in Southern prison pens. The following letter shows the animus of the confederates and the operation of the rules agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners:

SIR: A flag of truce boat has arrived with three hundred and fifty political prisoners, Gen. Barrow and several other prominent men among them, I wish you to send me at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning all the military prisoners (except officers) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of political prisoners have on hand proof enough to convict them of being spies, or of having committed other offenses which should subject them to punishment, so state opposite their names. Also state whether you think, under all the circumstances they should be released. The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and recieve some of the best material I ever saw.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of exchange.
BRIG. GEN. WINDER.

Whenever these advantages were not secured to the Confederates, they refused to exchange, and studiously labored to cast all odium on the North. They would not tolerate an even exchange.

"So far as the State of New York is concerned," says the New York *Herald*, "we have no doubt that her fifty thousand majority cast last year for the Democratic ticket will be entirely wiped out next November, and the State will go about the same number the other way."

Wade Hampton says that he was the author of the plank in the Democratic platform declaring the Reconstruction acts null and void.

The Hartford *Post* thus hits the nail on the head: "The Democratic party is the peace party in war, and the war party in peace."

Miscellaneous.

CONQUERED.

Not the easiest question in the world to ask. Yet Phil Graham asked it, bravely; and stood waiting his answer, his handsome face flushed slightly, his dark eyes eloquent with emotion.

Mr. Bulbous evidently was not excited; in fact, he rather enjoyed Phil's confusion. To tell the truth he had heard the same amount of pleading, dozens of times before, from enamored young men, who had done him the honor to ask for the hand of his daughter heiress, pretty Emily Bulbous.

Yet, somehow, he could not go through the usual polite formula of rejection, this morning.

Certainly there was something in Phil's favor that no other suitor had yet attained to; for Emily herself loved him, and, between Phil's manly pleading and Emily's open preferment, the serene old banker was slightly puzzled.

Only once he thought of a death-bed, where he had made a solemn promise to Philip's father, the friend to whom he owed most of his own prosperity, to watch over his only son with a tenderness and love that should repay him for the guiding hand that death had taken from him.

But that was years ago, and a great commercial crisis had swept away Phil's fortune. Was it not his duty to provide for his daughter a husband rich enough to match the bullous brown-stone front, and bank stock, and liveriedquipage?

And yet he could not help feeling that Phil's true worth and manliness would do more for his daughter's happiness than all the wealth and jewels, and what he knew was the false glitter and show of fashionable life, that he could bestow upon her.

But then Phil was only an author, a rising one certainly; but if the nineteenth century liberality of publishers has done away with the romance of poetic alleys and dyspeptic mysery of fifth-rate boarding-houses, it has not made its authors millionaires.

Possibly it will do so in the future.

It is to be hoped so.

"I'm afraid your income is not large enough to support a wife," the banker said, at last, seeing the necessity for saying something.

"My income is over a thousand a year.

Mr. Bulbous smiled grimly. "About half as much as Emily spends in a year for pin money," he said brusquely.

"But I am rising in my profession, sir, and Emily has promised to wait—"

"Nonsense!" interrupted Bulbous; "your income will never be any larger. Everybody writes stories now-a-days. Why, bless you, Phil, I could do it myself, easily."

I find it very much the custom for people, who know nothing about authorship, to imagine that it is a flower-strewn path, with unlimed greenbacks and undying laurels at convenient distances.

But one who travels it knows better.

Certainly there are laurels and roses, and genius plucks them.

Ah! but the thorns! the thorns!

Phil smiled a little at the banker's assertion. He was thinking of his own experience as an amateur.

"You are certain of this? he asked, quietly.

"Certain of it? of course I am." This a little indignantly.

Phil's eyes sparkled mischievously, as he thought of the figure the portly old banker would cut in an editorial sanctum.

"I hope you don't doubt my ability?"

"Of course not, only I should—".

I'll write a story this very day," said Bulbous, desperately, now thoroughly aroused by Philip's incredulity. "If it isn't accepted before night, I'll give you—"

"Give me your daughter."

"On one condition."

"Name it."

"If I win, you must withdraw your claim to her forever," said the banker, thinking he had disposed of another suitor.

Philip's face paled a little, and pretty Emily clasped her white hands imploringly, but he answered firmly, "I accept the offer"

"I think I will write a little sketch after the manner of Dickens," the banker said to himself, as the lovers sauntered out slowly into the long walks of the conservatory; "something that shall be above the blood-and-thunder style of ordinary romance."

"But half an hour's attempt, with frequent extracts from Oliver Twist, convinced him that the task was hopeless. In five minutes he could have written something that would have startled half the brokers from Trinity church to Wall-street ferry, out of their senses. But to write Dickens, that was impossible. Then he ordered some porter, and, four hours later, emerged from the library, with half a dozen sheets of manuscript that was to make him famous.

So he imagined.

"I think I will take it to Harpers'," he said, as he ordered the carriage.

A long ride and a short walk took him over the busy streets, through the great counting room, and up in the winding stairs to the editorial sanctum. "Mr. Bulbous," he said, pompously, as he entered and presented his manuscript, with an air of condescension.

The editor did not seem very much awed by his august presence. So he repeated the name.

"Ah! yes; from Minnesota, arn't you!"

The banker looked horrified. "I never expected to find such ignorance, especially in an editor," he thought indignantly.

"I really don't think we can use your article," the editor said, returning it. The great banker went out, mentally resolving to start an opposition magazine, and crush out Harpers' past all redemption.

"After all, one can't expect to get into the magazines at first," he said, after he had consoled himself with lobster salad and asherry cobbler. I'll try some of the weekly papers."

"Oh! a manuscript. You call in the course of a week or two and we will give you an answer."

"Couldn't you examine it now?" asked the banker, who began to think he had fallen among the Philistines.

"Impossible, sir. Must take your chance with a hundred others."

"But Phil—Phil Graham—he—"

"Is one of our regular contributors—promising author. Would you like an autograph, sir.

"Autograph! No, I thank you."

Two more papers were tried with the same opiection.

"I'll try the dailies next," he said, in desperation.

"Wish to see the editor, sir? Seventh floor, rear room, to the right."

Mr. Bulbous made one *more* effort.

"Don't publish stories in the daily press. It's entirely out of our line, sir."

And the wealthy banker took his gouty toe down seven flights of stairs, with the comforting assurance that he had lost his wager.

The lovers still sat by the fountain in the conservatory, when he went to find them. It's my firm belief they didn't know whether he had been gone twenty-four hours or twenty minutes.

"You can have her, Phil, for I've lost," he said, quietly, "and I'll see that your income is large enough to keep her, now you've won her."

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.—Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals *are not printed directly from the type*, but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms. The whole time consumed in making the plates of the four pages is about twenty minutes.

It is accomplished thus; each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and height expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with castors, and as soon as the form is locked the table is rolled into the stereotype room. The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has a hollow iron bed the cavity of which is filled with steam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained, the form is removed again to table, and two or three sheets of a kind of paper is laid over the surface of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush in the same manner that printers proceed in taking a brush proof. The form is then again carefully slid up on the moulding table, another and heavier sheet of paper is placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied. This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out and the paper peeled off is a complete matrix of the whole form. A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of this paper, when it is placed into the mould, and the hot metal poured against it, and the plate almost instantly formed. It is now removed to the plainer, is cut, routed and justified, and in a few minutes is on its way to the press room. These plates are cast in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and are about half an inch in thickness.—*Northender.*

WONDERS.—When a young man is clerk in a store, and dresses like a prince, smokes "fine cigars," drinks "choice brandy," attends theatres, dances and the like, I wonder if he does all on the avails of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor during the day, with her lily white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother doesn't wash the dishes and do the work in the kitchen?

When the deacon of the church sells strong butter, recommending it as a good article, I wonder what he relies upon for salvation?

When a man goes three times a day to get a dram, I wonder if by-and-by he won't go four times?

When a lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life a dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live?

When a young man is dependent upon his daily toil for his income, and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere, say towards the top, for instance?

When a man recieves a periodical or newspaper weekly, and takes great delight in reading it, but neglects to pay for it, I wonder if he has a soul or a gizzard?

FINE SENTIMENT.—On a recent visit to Catskill, an artist was standing on the main highway, back of the village, contemplating a rare sunset. The heavens seemed flooded with golden and purple light, and field and mountain glittered with rapture, cheerfully noticing the changing and intermingling hues. Just then he perceived a person standing by his side, turning to him, exclaimed with enthusiasm—"What a magnificent picture you have here, my dear sir."

"Where abouts?" was the very indifferent reply of the stranger.

"Look all around—the mountains, the heavens, the setting sun; what picture can surpass such a view?"

This was spoken with a spice of vexation and disappointment at the other's want of sympathy with the scene.

"Why, yes, I have often thought that if I—"

Our artist then began to feel that he had done injustice to the unimaginative gentleman, and turned towards him, in expectation of some fine sentiment inspired by the prospect.

"Why, yes, I have often thought that if I could only raise money enough to set up a cake and beer stand in this location it would'nt pay bad, because lots of folks travel along in this neighborhood."

A man called upon a lawyer the other day, and began to state his case in rather an abrupt manner;

"Sir, I have come to you for advice; I'm a husband in-law."

"A what?" spoke out the learned counsel.

"Husband-in-law, Sir."

"I have never seen that defined in domestic relations."

"Don't you know what a husband in-law is? Sir, you're no lawyer, you're an ignoramus. I am a husband-in-LAW, Sir, but not in fact—my wife's run off."

Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates a square being *one inch.*

	1w.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch,	$75	$1.50	$2.25	$3	$5	$10.
¼ col.	$3.	5.	8.	12.	18.	30.
½ col.	5.	8.	10.	18.	30.	45.
1 col.	8.	15.	24.	37.	45.	80.

Advertisements in local column, 25 cents a line. Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid quarterly in advance.

October 1st, 1867.

BEER NOT INTOXICATING.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says: "We saw the man last night who don't believe lager beer will intoxicate. He stopped us on Vine street to say, "Mos' harm'ss bev'rge in ar' 'orld. Man can drink fif'y glasses 'n never feel it more'n (hic) I am this min't. A man drinks whisky, an' he shows it. Drinks lage'-beer 'n don't sh-sh-show it, an'-al'ys did! Look at the noble Germ' pop'pop'-lash'n. Never see 'm tos-tos-cated, don't ye, so am I! Lager beer has no more 'fect on me 'n so much wa'er. Can walk (hic) hole through la'er or see crack in er sid'alk well's an' ov'er man. Bet yo two dol'rs' half fi can. My house'n find his way home with (hic) 'hole keg beer outsi'fus. Y' say beer 'stroys mem'ry. 'Slie. 'Member better to'day than I did to-mor'r. 'Rah for—who's that go'm's-we-nom'na'd at—where was our Convention held? What am I—who are you, an'how? Please tell me'f street runs down stree'n road can get a (hic) hack'n go my way. If don't who has?"

"We left him satisfied that he was right, ager beer is not intoxicating. Oh no."

AN OPINION ABOUT BABIES.—Tommy Taft, the sailor, in "Norwood," says:

"Parson Buell, it's the unaccountablest thing what the Lord sends children into this world for considerin' what sort of a place 'tis and what a time folks have in gettin' thro' it. Lord! They die off like apple blossoms, half on 'em before they're bigger'n mice. And the rest of 'em have a hard time gettin' grown, and when you've got 'em growed' half the folks are paddling round as if they didn't know exactly what they came on airth for; and nobody can tell 'em for that matter. I never see babies but I think how we used to have birds come abord ship way out to sea—land birds, and *so* tired, poor little things, and hungry! You could go up to 'em and take 'em in your hand, and they turned up their eyes with such a pitious look at you, as if they had come from ever so far and lost their way, and didn't know where they were.—Well that's about what I think of babies What do they come into this 'ere world for?!

A gentleman who had carefully trained up his servant in the way he should go, so that when his wife was present he might not depart from it, sent him with a box ticket for the theatre to a young lady. The servant returned when the gentleman and his wife were at dinner. He had, of course, been told, in giving answer to certain questions, to substitute the masculine for the feminine pronoun in speaking of the lady.

"Did you see him?" asked the gentleman giving him the cue.

"Yes, sir," said the servant; "he said he'd go with a great deal of pleasure."

"What was he doing?" asked the wife, carelessly.

"He was putting on his bonnet," was the reply.

There was "fat in the fire immediately."

Odds and Ends.

A writer in a Congregationalist proposes a remedy for sleeping in church. He says:

"Take a piece of horse-radish root of good size, and of a finger's length, to the sanctuary, and the moment the sermon begins, put a piece in your mouth about the size of a grain of corn, bite and moisten it faithfully with saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily kept open, but a tearful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of drowsiness till the sermon ends."

Some years ago, at a public dinner, a Dutchman was one of the company, and during the banquet he paid so assiduous attention to a roasted pig immediately in front of his plate, that he devoured the entire animal. As he finished the last morsel, unctuous and savory, a bustling waiter asked him what he would be helped to.

"Oh," replied the feeder, "I'll dank you for von more of dem lestle holes.

A doctor was very much annoyed by an old lady who always stopped him on the street to tell him over her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a great hurry.

"Ah! I see you are quite feeble, said the doctor. "Shut your eyes and show me your tongue."

She obeyed, and the doctor, moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No sir, I did not."

"Now sir, I put it to you on your oath; do you not drive a wagon?"

"No sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse, sir."

An eight-hour-a-day man, in going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes, on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How is this?" he exclaimed, "where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied the wife, "I began to get breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at two, P. M."

It is a good thing to have virtue and beauty combined, as the woman said when she used her thirteen children as clothes pins.

The Republican.

Savannah, Ga., Sat. Sept. 12, 1868.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1868.

LOYAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN H. HARLAN,

OF BELLVIDERE.

ELECTORS

SENATORIAL.

ANDREW K. HAY, J. P. BRADLEY.

DISTRICT.

1st, JOHN W. HAZLETON
2d, ARTT C. McLENDON,
3d, A. V. VANFLEET,
4th, SOCRATES TEITLE,
5th, HENRY D. VAN ORSTRAND.

Sulphur—Brimstone.

General Rosecrans, who did good service in the war, has made a simpleton of himself. That is as mild as we know how to state it. He has recently been appointed Minister to Mexico, but instead of going there and sending to his business, he went on a mission to the Southern Confederacy. The surviving members of that defunct concern participating the benefits, assembled at the Sulphur Springs, for assignment purposes, *perhaps*, Rosecrans went there. After he got there he wrote a letter to Robert E. Lee, the perjured traitor, opening thus:

"Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States; as peculiarly to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men, who after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms, and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been."

If this is not a striking example of lickspittle sycophancy, then we never heard of one. After thus bowing to the dirt before the chiefs of the late rebellion, he has a mess of twaddle about "state rights," "consolidation," "semi-anarchy," &c., and then stated what he went for:

"We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against great odds, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection, to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to reconcile themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is: 'Are they willing to do it?' I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things. I come to ask no more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I have express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and, also, what you think should be done about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics to his fellow officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous, and so confiding, that we shall see in its symbolic text a rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative man, in generosity and regard for the welfare of the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would approve would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signature of all the representative Southern men here, who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured."

After all this what do you suppose he got? He wasted something big; something that would stir the whole North, take the starch out of General Grant and give the Republican party particular fits. This is what he got, as a statement of what those model patriots and Constitution defenders led by the "trusted and beloved Lee" were willing to accept from the "middle grounder" and "fight-fixated farmer" of the North. In Lee's answer signed by himself and thirty-one lesser traitors, he said:

"They—the rebels—ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive minorities. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has long been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government."

Now when Rosecrans saw this he was above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army! Well, there is a sensation, pretty likely! A country great horn once undertook to surprise the oldfolk on a Fourth of July morning, by parading with the carcass of a spermaceti whale at the tail of a rope. Not before well looked up in ornithology, got another kind of a bird. The old lady endured the odor for a while, but was finally obliged to call out "Carry it high as yer like, Sammy, for it does smell awful bad."

The pulse from Lee, smells of Libby and Andersonville.

Georgia.

Matters are assuming a really serious shape in Georgia. The public peace there now depends upon the patience and forbearance of the colored people. They have long recently outgrown the idea of being a race of more magnanimous principles than the so-called "chivalry," will not hesitate to assert their legal rights by the strong arm of force. And if they are giving an example the boasted "superior" race would do well to imitate.

The Democrats in the legislature have begun the policy advocated by Blair. Twenty-five of the twenty-nine colored members of the lower branch of the legislature have been expelled on account of color, in direct violation of the constitution and laws of the State, and of the constitution and laws of the United States. The expelled members submitted, under protest, change to submit-into-outrage-rather than provoke-hostilities that would be likely to distract the State. The four not expelled were allowed to continue in their seats on the assumption that they had less than one eighth negro blood; an assumption for which there was no more evidence than for the other assumption that those expelled had more.

The circumstances are well given by the Atlanta correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and are in substance as follows: When the legislature met to organize, it was found that more than thirty of the elected members were not entitled to seats by reason of their participation in the rebellion. A committee—of which a majority were Republicans—was appointed to investigate the charges against the eligibility of the contested members. That committee, with amazing simplicity, reported that the other 170 members, by declaring these thirty odd members elected, was conclusive as to their right to hold the seats claimed. A resolution to that effect was then introduced, and the 170 members declaring all the members elected, eligible. This of course applied to the colored members as well as the white, and the subsequent action shows the regard democrats have even for laws of their own making, whenever they are found to be in the way of their party purposes. Bullock, the Governor of the State is a true man and a Republican. With him in the chair the rebels in the legislature were powerless, without a two thirds majority. To secure this majority, they expelled the twenty-five.

The plot was consummated in this way: The eligibility of F. H. Fayal, a sitting member, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges, a majority of whom are Republicans. By some hocus-pocus the report of the Democratic minority was substituted for that of the majority, and Mr. Scott (Dem.) then reported that F. H. Fayal, holding a seat from the County of Macon, is not a citizen of Macon, but of Bibb county; that he is also a free person of color, and therefore is not entitled to a seat on this floor under the Constitution. Another Democrat then offered a substitute that NO PERSON OF COLOR was eligible to a seat on this floor under the Constitution of the State, and Mr. Scott accepted the substitute.

The only objection brought against these men is their color.—Yet the constitution of the State declares:

"SEC. 2. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and residents of this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State; and no laws shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or of this State, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to appropriate legislation to protect every person in the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed in this section.

But, say these fire-eaters, though the Constitution gives them the black rights, it does not say they may hold office. To this it may be replied, nor does it say that white men may hold office. None can hold office except by virtue of citizenship, and by virtue of his citizenship every man *may* hold office unless coherred by some special enactment to which he is subject, as, for instance, want of property, &c.

The colored members were not allowed to vote on any of the preliminary or principle questions relating to their expulsion. The Democrats took the matter into their own hands and used it in a characteristic manner. Their action was wholly revolutionary, and but for the great forbearance and patriotic regard for the welfare of the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would approve would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signature of all the representative Southern men here, who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured."

After all this what do you suppose he got? He wasted something big; something that would stir the whole North, take the starch out of General Grant and give the Republican party particular fits. This is what he got, as a statement of what those model patriots and Constitution defenders led by the "trusted and beloved Lee" were willing to accept from the "middle grounder" and "fight-fixated farmer" of the North. In Lee's answer signed by himself and thirty-one lesser traitors, he said:

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The pulse from Lee, smells of Libby and Andersonville.

Which Man's Government.

One of the claims of the fire-eating democracy is that this is a White Man's Government, that it is a government in which white men have exclusive control, and under which those belonging in whole or in part to other races than the Caucasian, have no rights that white men are bound to respect. This is the Democratic theory. Out of it grew the principle of exclusiveness that would not pelt dollar persons of color from any participation in, and from all rights under the government, but all other persons except the clan in whose hands was the power to shape the course of the government. The close sympathy existing between the Democratic party and the old Know Nothing organization that excluded foreigners as well as colored persons was perfectly natural. The liberal naturalization laws of our country have never had the sympathy of the Democrats, and their acquiescence in them has been caused only by a desire to win the foreign element, and thus secure political supremacy, or the privileges accorded to aliens might be withheld from them, but their hatred of the foreign population is well known, and but for the fear that this population would vote, their hatred of them would not be less intense and public than their hatred of negroes, who have no political rights.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—The Democrats are continually abusing General Grant for doing something in the affair of the exchange of Prisoners—a course dictated by his duty to the Republic. Will you call the attention of the detractors of Gen. Grant to the following, extract, and then ask them what they think of Washington?

"Upon British Commissioners having failed in their attempts at Congress looked next to Washington. The unhappy American captives had been locked up in close and crowded hulks and prisons, breathing a pestilent air, wretchedly clothed, ill supplied with food or fuel, and without receiving a scanty allowance of provision, and those of a humanizing, so that when they came out they were weak and feverish, pale and wan, and in many cases sinking under fatal maladies. Men in that condition Washington was willing to accept on parole, *but he refused to exchange for them able-bodied soldiers who had been held and were held for duty, that principle.*" Bancroft's History of the United States, 18th edition, vol. iv., pages 328-9.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1868. C. D.

The September statement of the Treasury shows an increase of $12,000,000, in the national debt during the last month. So much the Democrats will have to answer for. *But they will be very slow* to tell them that this $12,000,000 is made up of $7,200,000 in gold paid for duties, and the balance of bonds issued to aid in building the Pacific Railroad. They will say that the increase in the debt is owing to Republican extravagance. But they dare not say so, there is not an atom of truth in the charge.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

Mr. Editor:—Myself, and many others, would very much like to have some one of the rebel party inform us how much the rebels would be our tax under Rebel rule than they are now? If the rebels once get the control of the Government, the Southern Debt (negroes included) must be paid.

Does any one suppose the Southern indebtedness to be less than our? A considerable portion of our debt is already paid while the southern, much larger than ours, still remains unpaid. Any one will see at a glance, that instead of lessening our debt by the election of the rebel ticket, they would, on the other hand, be largely increased. There is no dodging the question, or sparring behind the record.

Under Republican rule the Northern debt is yearly being paid, while under the Rebel rule, both must be paid.

There is one other *very important* question which I hope the Rebel press will notice serious consideration, before they undertake open war against the legal *court of last appeals*, the ballot box. *Who is to pay the expenses of another Mexican war?*

The *whole* American people have already been taxed to defray the expenses of several Mexican Wars—the Florida, Mexican, Kansas, and in fact another, which *has not, as yet, entirely ceased.*

If I do not very much mistake the temper of the Power Party—the Party who insurrections *are more Rebellious*, will be COMPELLED TO PAY THE EXPENSES THERE OF. ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

A statement has been made in some of the Democratic papers, and copied into Democratic journals throughout the Republican majority in Vermont, their present Democrats in the Legislature this year have been elected. The Senate is entirely Republican; not a Democrat in it. The House of Representatives has 254 members. Last year the Republicans had 203 and the Democrats 25. This year the Republicans have 216, the Democrats 15; a Republican gain of 11 members.

Death of George Gage.—Geo. Gage, a member of the House of the Assembly from Morris County, a prominent member of the bar of New Jersey, and an officer in the late war for the Union, died at his residence in Dover on Saturday, the 5th inst., of typhoid fever. Mr. Gage had just made his trip of Europe for his health, and his health, and had recently returned, but not materially improved; yet the calls of his profession were promptly attended to until within a couple of weeks before his death. His prospects were fair of becoming one of the first lawyers in the State. Although one of the youngest members of the House he last winter at once asserted a place on the Republican side, and he has been named in connection with the nomination for State Senator from his County. He however, declares that will be no use in your party to do that, there was not that friendship and good understanding, which should exist among the members of the party to cultivate with the white race, do hereby more fully and completely than the law has ever perpetrated upon their race, by the action of this Congress, and they hereby notice that they will appeal to the proper time to the Congress of the United States, and to the people of the American Republic to redress the grievances to which they are subjected by the unfair and partisan conduct of the dominant party in this House; who while fully of their members were in the process of being expelled on grounds of ineligibility and under the XIVth Constitutional Amendment, yet, the majority members of this House in a spirit of contemptible and kindness during the investigation, but with a view to prejudice the public an erroneous decision of the House in their favor, by allowing the parties to remain in their seats under the Constitution of the State, thus instead of lessening our debt by the election of the rebel ticket, they would, on the other hand, be largely increased. There is no dodging the question, or sparring behind the record.

J. H. CURL, Town Clerk.

Dated Elwood June 27th, 1868. 3-6

AUDITOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Take Notice, William Stewart, Plaintiff, Foreign Attachment, By virtue of an order of the Circuit court of Atlantic County made in the above stated cause on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, will be sold at public sale on

Saturday, September 19th, 1868,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE at ELWOOD, in said township. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the following described lot or tract of land and premises situate in the township of Hamilton, County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, Beginning at a stake in the middle of the Absecon road and runs (1) by the middle of said road south 70 degrees and 30 minutes west 8 chains, (2) by the middle of said road south forty-three degrees and forty minutes west 8 chains, (3) by the middle of said road south forty-three degrees and forty minutes west 8 chains, (4) by the middle of said road south 70 degrees and 30 minutes west 8 chains, (5) by the middle of said road south 70 degrees and 30 minutes west 8 chains to the middle of said road to the place of beginning. Conditions made known at sale by

JOHN C. ABBOTT,
WILLIAM M. BOLTE,
SIMON HANTHORN,
Auditors.

July 13, 1868. 3-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Wednesday September 30, 1868,

at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion at Mays Landing, in said County of Atlantic, the following lots, situate in Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey:

Beginning at a small bridge over a run in the road leading from Enoch Scull's down through the Egg Harbor River, thence (1) by said run near the house where the said Steelman now live and extending (1) N. 63° E. along said road three chains and forty links to a stake, corner of Job Steelman's land; thence, (2) S. 21° W. to said Job Steelman's line nine minutes and forty chains to a stake by the side of the fence; (3) S. 53° W. along side of fence about 350 chains to the margin of the run, the street corner thereof being about chains to the bridge first named and place of beginning. Containing about three acres more or less.

Seized as the property of Edward Steelman Defendant, to satisfy the demand of Scull's Executors Plaintiff, and to be sold by

E. H. CAVILIER, Sheriff.

Dated July 2, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be sold at Public Vendue on

Tuesday September 29, 1868,

at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion at Mays Landing, in Atlantic County New Jersey, All the following described tracts or lots of land situate in the township of Egg Harbor, County of Atlantic, New Jersey,

Beginning at a stake standing in the centre of the public road leading from Joseph Scull's, to Enoch Scull's, corner to Joseph Scull's and Jeremiah Barrett's land and runs: (1) N. 53° W. 8 chains and 50 links to a stake, corner to Barrett's land; (2) N. 46° E. 2 chains and 75 links to a stake for a corner; (3) S. 53° E. one chain and 50 links to Lot, Barrett's North corner; (4) S. 46° W. 2 chains and 75 links to a stake and 50 links to the place of beginning. Containing one-quarter of an acre more or less.

Also, the property of George S. Nichols Defendant, to satisfy the demand of Jacob Drought, Plaintiff, and to be sold by

E. H. CAVILIER, Sheriff.

Dated July 23, 1868.

LAST FOUR TAXES.

The following list of taxes for the year 1867, having been returned to the township committee of Egg Harbor City, by the collector of said township, and the township committee having duly ratified the collection of taxes in the township of Egg Harbor City, in said County of Atlantic, upon which the same were assessed, for the year above mentioned, and the same remain unpaid, I will hold at public Vendue on

Saturday September 19th, 1868,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE at ELWOOD, in said township. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. the following lots of the township commissioners:

Dated Elwood June 27th, 1868. 3-6

AUDITOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Morris J. Dubarbier vs. Casper H. Gilmelling, order of the Circuit court of Atlantic County made in the above stated cause on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, will be sold at public sale on

Saturday, September 19, 1868,

at the house of Louis Kunkels, Inn-keeper at Egg Harbor City, in said county of Atlantic, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, All the following described lots or tracts of land and premises:

Lot No. 1 Being a small two building lots of land situated in Egg Harbor City, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, known and designated as building lot No. eighty-nine, ten, and eleven (89, 10 & 11) in block No. two hundred and two (202) on the plan of Gloucester Farms and Town Association.

Lot No. 2 Being a small three garden lots of land situated in Egg Harbor City, County and State of New Jersey, known and designated as lots No. twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three (20, 21, & 22) in block No. two hundred and twenty-two between Camden and Clarissa streets and New York and Hamburg avenues according to the aforesaid plan.

Lot No. 3—Being all that special lot or of land situate in Egg Harbor City, aforesaid, and known and designated as lot No. fifty (50) in block No. two hundred and twenty-two (222) on said plan aforesaid.

Lot No. 4—Being all those garden lots of land situate in the township of Egg Harbor City, aforesaid, and known and designated as lots No. twenty-five (25) between New Hamburg and Clarissa streets and Gabriel and Vogler streets on said plan aforesaid.

Lot No. 5—Being all those garden lots of land situate in the township of Egg Harbor City, aforesaid, and known and designated as garden lots No. twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight (27 & 28) between Garden and Agnata streets, and Jules and Hildebrang streets, on said plan as aforesaid.

Conditions made known at sale by

JOHN C. ABBOTT,
WILLIAM MOORE,
SIMON HANTHORN,
Auditors.

July 13, 1868. 3-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed issued out of the Circuit Court of Atlantic County will be sold at Public Vendue, on

Monday, September 14th 1868

at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Louis Kunkels at Egg Harbor City in the County of Atlantic, the following lots of land, all the right, title and interest of the defendant George Mueller, in and to all the following described lots or pieces of land situated in Egg Harbor City, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey:

First, All that certain building lot or piece of ground situate and being in said township of Egg Harbor, aforesaid. Commencing at a point on the Northwestern side of Philadelphia avenue 40 feet Southwesterly of Arago street; thence (1) running Southwesterly along said side of said avenue 40 feet Southeasterly along said Arago street; thence (3) Northeasterly along said line 75 feet; thence; Northeasterly at right angle with the said Philadelphia avenue 40 feet; thence (4) Northwesterly along said line 75 feet to the place of beginning containing 3000 square feet, more or less. Being the same lot No. 17 of block No. 208 on the plan of lots of Egg Harbor City, aforesaid.

Second, All that certain building lot situated, lying and being in said township of Egg Harbor, known and designated as building lot No. 26 in block No. 179 according to the plan of said township. Commencing at a point on the Northwestern side of Pacific avenue 40 feet Northwesterly of Ninth street; thence, running Northwesterly along said side of said avenue 40 feet and extending in length Southwesterly keeping parallel with said Ninth street 75 feet at right angle with the said avenue to the south side of a 20 feet alley.

Third, All that certain garden lot situated as aforesaid, known and designated as lot No. 29 and designated as garden lot No. 29 in block No. 179 according to the plan of said township and Vogle streets on the plan of division of the said township of Egg Harbor.

Seized as the property of George Mueller Defendant, to satisfy the demand of Jacob Drought, and to be sold by

TIMOTHY HENDERSON, Chief Clerk.

July 11, 1868. 3-6

AUDITOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Take Notice, William Stewart, Plaintiff, Foreign Attachment, By virtue of an order of the Circuit court of Atlantic County made in the above stated cause on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, will be sold at public sale on

Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1868,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE at ELWOOD, in said township. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the following described lots or tracts of land and premises:

Lot No. 1 Being a small building lot of land situated in Egg Harbor City, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, known and designated as building lot No. eighty-nine, ten, and eleven (89, 10 & 11) in block No. two hundred and two (202) on the plan of Gloucester Farms and Town Association.

Lot No. 2 Being building lot No. one (1) of block No. three hundred and forty five (345) in the Town of Egg Harbor City, according to plan of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association.

Lot No. 3 Being all those garden lots of land situated in Egg Harbor City, County and State of New Jersey, known and designated as lots No. twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three (20, 21, & 22) in block No. two hundred and twenty-two between Camden and Clarissa streets and New York and Hamburg avenues according to the aforesaid plan.

Lot No. 4—Being all those garden lots of land situate in Egg Harbor City, aforesaid, and known and designated as lots No. twenty-five (25) between New Hamburg and Clarissa streets and Gabriel and Vogler streets on said plan aforesaid.

Lot No. 5—Being all those garden lots of land situate in the township of Egg Harbor City, aforesaid, and known and designated as garden lots No. twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight (27 & 28) between Garden and Agnata streets, and Jules and Hildebrang streets, on said plan as aforesaid.

Conditions made known at sale by

JOHN C. ABBOTT,
WILLIAM MOORE,
SIMON HANTHORN,
Auditors.

July 13, 1868. 3-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed issued out of the Circuit Court of Atlantic County will be sold at Public Vendue, on

Monday, September 14th 1868

at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jephet Townsend in Egg Harbor City, in the County of Atlantic, the following described tracts or pieces of land situate in Egg Harbor City, County and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stake on the South side of the road leading from Tuckahoe to Mays Landing at the Northeast corner of Mark Price's Jr. lot and running: (1) by said road N. 70 degrees and in the line of Mark Price's lot to Little Egg Harbor Branch thence, (2) up said branch of said courses thereof to the old White Oak corner; thence, (3) by the line of Mark Price's Jr. lot, and others to a corner of lands between the said Mark Price's Jr. and Mark Price Sr. lands; thence (4) by the line of Mark Price's Sr. lot to the corner of Amos Gifford's lot standing in the line of said Mark Price's Jr. lot; thence (5) by the line of said Amos Gifford's lot to the place of beginning. Containing about three acres more or less.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the seven counties comprising the said district will meet in their respective Townships and Wards at their delegates to represent their Counties in Convention.

JOHN T. NIXON,
Chairman of Dist. Committee.

Local and Otherwise.

—The school at Port Republic opened this week with encouraging prospects. J. W. Van Ardale is the teacher.

—There is demand in this town for compositors, and printers. The business seems to say that they would like to be receive applications. George E. Saxton, Esq. is the chairman of the present board.

—Horton Brothers of this town have on our table a bunch of Hamburg grapes weighing 11 pounds. The grapes composing the bunch are very closely packed together; so much so, that many of them are nearly hid.

—Although the weather was unfavorable, the Harvest Home at Port Republic was a decided success, and must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those interested. The festival was continued through two days, closing with an oyster supper and an auction in the evening. Everything was sold, and the net profits of the occasion amounted to the handsome sum of $270.

—Henry Smith of Egg Harbor City, has the agency for the sale of Guzler's engraving of Littlefield's Grant. We have seen one of these engravings, and it is a pleasure to pronounce it much the finest of the several engravings of Grant we have seen. Mr. Guzler is known in Europe as a superior engraver. He was employed by the Government on the historic engravings on the backs of the national bank bills. This engraving has been pronounced by the General's intimate friends and relatives. We advise all who desire a really good likeness of Grant, done in the high style of the art, to get one of Mr. Smith's.

—We were visited by a powerful rain on Thursday night, Friday and Friday night of last week. No damage was done in this immediate vicinity, but in Camden, Glassboro and other places in the direction we are very great. Nine dams were carried off in Camden county, in whole or part, the damages in each case varying from $500 to $1,000. Among them is the dam of the mill at Ashland recently purchased by Capt. I. H. Habeck of this County. At Good Intent, Gloucester county, a man named Brown who had gone upon a dam to witness the effect of the flood was carried off with it and drowned. The damage in the county is estimated at $50,000. In Camden the damage was still greater. Altogether it will probably exceed $300,000.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D. C. *September 5, '68.*

—Attention Soldiers' and Sailors'

At a recent meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Republican Executive Committee, it was resolved that a Grand Mass Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st and 2d days of October, proximo.

The details of arrangements are, by order of the Committee, placed in the hands of General R. W. Fisher, member of the Committee from Pennsylvania,—who will be assisted by the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee for Pennsylvania, and Generals C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia, and A. L. Russell of Harrisburg, and General Joshua T. Owen of Philadelphia, Commander of the "Boys in Blue" for Pennsylvania.

This Convention has been called at the earnest request of Soldiers and Sailors from all parts of the country, who have in most patriotic and in our great contest, and in our great war, and in our great war, and in our great war

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

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

The Soil

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

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the *best stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Phiadelphia 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 n 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. J. 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 address,

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

☞ *All letters answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26atf

Legal Notices.

TOWN OF HAMMONTON.---SALE FOR TAXES

—ON—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK.

State of New Jersey, Atlantic County, } ss.
Town of Hammonton,

To WILLIAM H. DEAN, Collector of said Town: WHEREAS, it appears to the subscribers the Town Council of the said Town of Hammonton, That the persons whose names are annexed were duly assessed by the Assessors of said Town, with the sums respectively annexed to their names for their taxes for the years **1866** and **1867**, on account of lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said persons, situated in said Town, which said lands, tenements and hereditaments were by the said Assessors, in their assessment, described as follows:

NAME.			LOCATION.	1866.	1867.
Alexander, Lucy	10	"	on Egg Harbor road, adj'ng lands of W D Frost,		9 60
Bassett, Lyman H	10	"	on 11th street, adjoining lands of Asher Moore,		3 20
Bissel, C B	20	"	on 8th street, adjoining lands of Leander Mess,		8 20
Batsto Tract,	800	"	all that portion situate in the town of Hammonton lying between the West Mills stream and the line of the Atsion Tract,		72 00
Bacon, Isaac				$32 24	
Curby, Margaret	40	"	on the west side of 8th street, below First road,		8 00
Coolidge, George	20	"	on 8th street, adjoining lands of Chas F Ingalls,		11 20
Cook, Harvey	5	"	on 11th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson,	6 46	8 20
Clemant, Samuel K	23	"			10 00
Canfield, Wm D	19½	"	on 9th street, adjoing Chew tract, known as the Early Field,	6 32	8 00
Coleman, Samuel	20	"	on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Weymouth Farm Tract,	3 01	4 00
Darling, David	30	"	above and below Chew's crossing,		10 60
Derbyshire, F	40	"	on 13th street and Second road,		20 40
Evans, Ira	83	"	on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs Officerds,		19 40
Ewings, Hannah	39½	"	on Second road and 14th street; lots Nos 1147 and 1148 Weymouth Farm Tract,	7 26	9 00
Fitting, Philip	30	"	on Pine road, adjoining lands of Capt Wm Lee,		26 00
Fairchild, A	5½	"	on Central avenue and 3d street,		29 98
Fairchild, Jesse	2	"	on Central avenue and Vine street,		2 40
Fairchild, L H		"	on Central avenue, adjing lands of Edward Fisher,		12 10
Gleason, James	6	"	on 13th street, adjoining lands of Verney Fiske,		2 80
Garwood, Sarah	30	"	on 10th street and 2d road; No 790 in Weymouth Farm Tract,	3 61	6 40
Gamble, Edward	5	"	on Middle road, adjoining Wm P Winslow's land,		2.80
Holding, J H	25	"	on Basin road, adjoining lands of E T McKean, Matlack and others,		46 80
Hedlam, Wm	15	"	on Basin road, opposite lands of P Jordan,		12 80
Hopkins, Baily	20	"	adjoining lands of B Bishop, in Great Swamp,		4 80
Holden, Eli (est)	60	"	on 10th and 11th streets and Third road,	7 26	7 20
Haws, Antrim F	40	"	lots Nos 582 and 583 Weymouth Farm Tract,	7 26	9 00
Haws, George	40	"	lots Nos 636 and 637 Weymouth Farm Tract,	7 26	9 00
Hacket, Wm.	20	"	on 11th st cet below Second road; lot No 843 Weymouth Farm Tract	3 61	
Homer, Henry	40	"	on 7th and 8th streets; lots Nos 474 and 573, Weymouth Farm Tract,	7 26	
Ingalls, Chas	10	"	on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo Coolidge,		7 00
Johnson, F E	33	"	on Egg Harbor road, adjoi'ng lands of D Bushnell,		30 20
Jones, Evan E	10	"	on Egg Harbor road, adj'ng lands of J Vandusen,		8 00
Jones, Wm H	24	"	being lot No 1180 Weymouth Farm Company,	7 20	7 20
Kissell,	5	"	on Walnut road, adjoining lands of Wm Rivers,		4.00
Kettell, C & E	19½	"	on Laurel street near Atsion road, Muck Pond,		8 00
Locke, Isaac	7	"	on Bellevue avenue, adjoining H N Andrews,		17 80
Mott, Richard	11	"	on First road and 9th street; lot No 678 Weymouth Farm Company,	10 57	7 40
Miller, S	2½	"	on Valley avenue, back of lands of N True,		2 20
Moreton, T	12½	"	on Pine road, adjoining lands of A S Gay,		8 80
Miller, Abraham	24	"	on Second road and 14th street; lot No 1146 Weymouth Farm Company,	4 37	5 40
Matlack, E	9000	"	Atsion tract; bounded by the Camden county and Mullica township lines, Causeway road & Atsion river,		800 00
Nichols, W H	20	"	on Seventh street below Second road; lot No 485 Weymouth Farm Company		3 64
Purcell, Wm G	10	"	on Hammonton and Weymouth road, adjoining lands of Martha Purcell,		13 00
Roxford Wm G	5	"	on Central Avenue adjoining lands of E. Thayer,		21 50
Roberts, Chas E	5	"	on Bellevieu avenue adjoining lands of A G Clark,		21 70
Rogers Miss I W	10	"	on Main road adjoining lands of I H Ransom,		5 60
Roletta Henry	56	"	on First road and C & A R R being lots No 35, 82, and 83, Weymouth Farm Company,	26 61	27 60
Rody, James	20	"	on Oak road, adjoining lands of M Colby,		12 10
Ruhorst, Henry	24	"	on Third street, opposite S Dewing's,		24 00
Richards W H	23	"	on Seventh street, lot No 475, Weymouth Farm Co,		4 20
Randell, Mrs. M B	6½	"	on Fairview avenue and Third street,		29 30
Rogers, Jemima	10	"	on Main road,		5.00
Sears, Julius	10	"	on Fairview avenue and Third street,		27.80
Spear, W U	1	"	on First road, adjoining E D Redman,		4 60
Stokes, Ezra	9	"	on Third road below 12th street, part of lot No 947, Weymouth Farm Company,		4 80
Simpkins, Patience	7	"	on Egg Harbor road, adjoining Oberteuffer's land,		8 30
Scullen, & Scriven,	30	"	on Basin road, adjoining lands of P Jordan,		37 38
Snyder, Philip	10	"	on Oak road, adjoining lands of Geo Peirman,		4 80
Speakman, Chr'ito	25	"	on Pleasant Mill's road, adjoining J Lawrence,		21 80
Stewart, Mr	lot		on Vine street, adjoining C A Church's land,		1 68
Satterthwait, Thos	99½	"	15th street and 3d road lots No 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184 and 1185,		25 00
Taylor, Geo	3	"	on Central avenue, adjoining Moulien's land,		23 70
Titus, Edward,	20	"	on 11th street and 2d road,		6 40
Turner, A	10	"	on 11th street, adjoining lands of Jas Horton,		4 80
Tompson, Alec	25	"	on 15th street, lot No 1210 Weymouth Farm Co.	9 72	9 00
Ulm, Eugene	10	"	on Pleasant Mill's road, near Myers,		10.00
Vibbard, H W	10	"	on First road, adjoining Jas Evans' land,		8 90
Wicks, H W	7	"	on Central avenue, adjoining lands of W Pasmore,		8 80
Wolcott, B L	3	"	on Central avenue, adjoining lands of W Parker,		4 00
White, & Balf,	36	"	on Third and Walnut streets,	25 30	

and that the said assessment, together with the interests thereon, and the costs and fees, have remained unpaid, beyond the time specified by said Council for the payments thereof. You are therefore commanded to make the said sums of the taxes aforesaid, and interest thereon, from and after the day when the same was payable, and the costs and fees in relation to said assessment, and the collection thereof, together with your lawful fees for the execution hereof, of the lands, tenements, so directed as aforesaid, by selling the same or any part thereof, as will be sufficient for that purpose, for the shortest term for which any person, or persons, will agree to take the same, and pay such taxes, interests, costs, fees, charges and expenses, and you are further commanded to pay the money raised by sale to said Council of said town, and to make return of this warrant and your proceedings thereunder, to said Council according to the provision of the statue in such cases made and provided

WITNESS our hands and seals this 9th day of August, A. D., Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

WALTER C. HORTON, [L. S.]
GERRY VALENTINE, [L. S.]
JOHN STEVENS, [L. S.]
G. P. SAXTON, [L. S.]

ATTEST—GEO. F. MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

Pursuant to the above warrant the sale of the above described properties for the purposes set forth in the warrant, and on the terms and conditions therein named, will be held at the Clerk's Office, in the town of Hammonton, on Monday October 19th 1868, at the hour of 2 P. M.

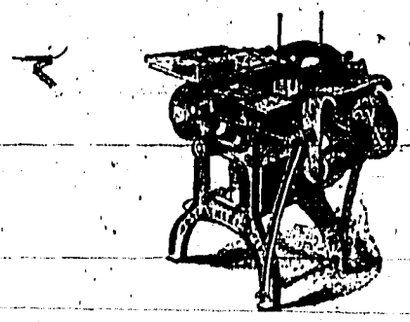
W. H. DEAN, *Collector.*

August 8th 1868. 2-11

SOUTH JERSEY POWER PRESS

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.



Ornamental Printing of Every Description

AT LESS THAN CITY PRICES.

ORDERS SENT BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND WORK RETURNED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

SNOW & CORDERY, Hammonton, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUCCESS

of our One Dollar Sale has caused such

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE,

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the fall trade, direct from European manufactures,

Amounting to Nearly $500,000

So that we are prepared to sell every description of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated ware, Cutlery, Watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c.

Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

All goods damaged or broken in transportation replaced without charge.

☞ Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee every article to cost less than if bought at any Boston or New York wholesale house.

Our Commissions to Agents

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind,—proof of this can be found in comparing our premiums with those of others for clubs of the same size, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to Agents free of charge.

FOR A CLUB OF 30 AND THREE DOLLARS.—1 doz. good linen Shirt Fronts. 1 set solid Gold Studs. All wool Cassimere for pants.—Fine white Counterpane, large size. 1 elegant Balmoral skirt. 20 yards brown or bleached sheeting, good quality, yard wide. 1 elegant 100 picture Morocco bound Photo Album. 1 double lens Stereoscope and 12 Foreign Views. 1 silver plated engraved 5 bottle castor. 1 elegant silk Fan, with ivory or sandal wood frame, feathered edge and spangled. 1 Steel carving knife and fork, very best quality, ivory balanced handle. 1 handsome beaded and lined parasol. 20 yds. good print. 1 very fine damask table cover. 1 pr. best quality Ladies serge Congress boots. 1 dozen fine linen towels. ½ dozen Rogers best silver dessert forks. 1 ladies large real Morocco traveling bag. 1 fancy dress pattern. ½ dozen elegant silver plated engraved napkin rings. 1 dozen ladies fine Merino or cotton stockings. Gents' heavy chased solid gold ring. 1 pair ladies high cut Balmoral boots. 1 elegant Delaine dress pattern. 1 violin and bow, in box complete. 1 set of Jewelry, pin ear drops, and sleeve buttons.

FOR A CLUB OF 50 AND FIVE DOLLARS.—1 black or colored alpacca dress pattern. 1 set of lace curtains. 1 pair all wool blankets. Engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor. 1 beautiful writing desk. 1 solid gold scarf pin. 3½ yds very fine Cassimere, for pants and vest. 1 set ivory balanced handle knives with silver plated forks. 1 elegant satin parasol, heavily beaded and lined with silk. 1 pair gents calf boots. 30 yds good print. 30 yds good brown or bleached sheeting, yard wide or 40 yds 7 yds wide, good quality. 1 ladies elegant Morocco traveling bag. 1 square wool shawl. 1 plain Norwich poplin dress pattern. 12 yds double width cloth for ladies cloak. Elegant engraved silver plated tea pot. 3 yds double width water proof cloth for cloaking.

FOR A CLUB OF 100 AND TEN DOLLARS,—1 rich Merino or Thibet dress pattern. 1 pair of fine Damask table cloths and napkins to match. 1 pair gents French calf boots. 1 heavy silver plated engraved ice pitcher. Very fine all wool cloth for ladies cloak. 1 web very best quality brown or bleached sheeting. 7½ yds fine Cassimere for suit. 1 elegant poplin dress pattern. 1 elegant English berage dress pattern. 1 beautiful English berage shawl. 1 set ivory balanced handle knives and forks. 1 ladies or gents silver Hunting-case watch. 1 Barlett hand, portable sewing machine. Splendid family bible, steel engravings, with record and photograph pages. 25 yds good hemp carpeting, good colors. 1 pr. good Marseilles quilt. 1 good 6 barrel revolver. 1 elegant Fur muff and cape. 1 single barrel shot gun. 1 silver plated, engraved 6 bottled revolving castor, cut glass bottles. 1 very fine violin and bow, in case. 1 set ivory balanced knives and forks.

Presents for larger clubs increase in the same ratio.

☞ Send Money by Registered Letter. ☜

Send for our new Fall circular.

Catalogue of goods sent to any address free.

PARKER & CO.

Nos. 98 and 100 Summer street, Boston. 6 9

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

Millville, N. J.

For the purpose of insuring

Vessels, Cargoes, &c., Against Marine Losses,

DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS,

Household Furniture, Merchandise, and other property,

Against loss or damage by fire.

It being conducted on the same plan and principle as the Cumberland Mutual, which has proved the most economical company in existence for the insured.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. Moore, May's Landing; John M. Moore, Fishersville; Lesman Blew, Bridgeton; Seth Bowen, Mauricetown; Nathaniel Stratton, Millville; Furman L. Mulford, do.; Isaac R. Mulford, do.; John L. Sharp, do.; Francis Reeves, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.
SAMUEL F. FRIES, Sec'y.
FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treas.

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

Wm. Moore, Jr., May's Landing.
Lowe & Sickler, 112 Federal st., Camden.
Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield.
Walter K. Thomas, Williamstown
Henry W. Doughty, Moorestown.

4m9-1y

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ROPE & TWINES

OF ALL KINDS.

Blocks and Tackle,
Oars, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin,
Paints and Oils

Pine Tar in assorted packages, such as tin cans and kegs of different sizes, ¼, ½, and whole barrels.

TARRED ROOFING-PAPER

AND CEMENT.

Coal Tar, Rosin Oil, Bright Varnish, &c.
Rope for baling hay,
Rope for tying up corn stalks,

Plow Lines,
Traces,
Clothes Lines,
Bed Cords, &c., &c.

Seine Twine and Gilling Twine,
Broom twine, onion and asparagus twine,
Sewing Twines, Wrapping Yarn, Candle-wick,
Ropes and Blocks for hoisting Hay and Marl.

A Large Supply of Ship-Carpenters' Tools and Materials

FLAGS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

New Vessels Furnished with Gangs of Rigging and every article required.

YACHT & SKIFF FIXINGS

A SPECIALTY.

☞ Goods delivered at all the Railroads and Steamboats free of charge.

Our store is located within a short distance of both the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Rail Roads.

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,
46 NORTH WHARVES,
26-1y Below Arch St., Philadelphia.

Land For Sale.

36 ACRES of improved land near the R. R. Station at **Elwood,** for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

4m33-1y] THOS. IRVING.

New York Advertisements.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
269 & 262 GREENWICH STREET,
Corner of Murry Street.
NEW YORK,

Has reduced the price of *Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Flour* and all kinds of *Groceries,*

From 10 to 20 per cent.

Best Japan Tea, $1.00.
Best English Breakfast Tea, $1.00.
Splendid Oolong Tea, 200 Cents.
Coffees, Roasted and Ground, 15 cents to 40 cents, [Best in market.]
1,000 Barrels *Flour*, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 *Mackerel.*
Sugars, all grades, at *Refiners' Prices*, every thing usued in every Family cheaper than in any other Store in New York.
1,000 Barrels *Molasses, N. O.* and *P. R.*

Thomas R. Agnew occupies his own store, owns the property, and has no rent to pay; imports and buys exclusively for cash; never gave a note in his life, consequently can undersell any house in the city. 51-6a17

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to remove all all desire for tobacco. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing and establishes robust health. Smokers and Chewers for sixty years cured. Price—50 cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. 2-13

The Best and Cheapest
Family Sewing Machine
IN THE WORLD.

The $25.

NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.

It makes the famous elastic lock stitch that will not rip nor ravel and will not break in washing, ironing, or wearing. It is adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, and indeed for all purposes where sewing is required. It uses the straight needle, which is not so liable to break as the curved. It does not soil the dress of the operator, and does not require to be taken apart to be oiled. It is not injured by being turned backward, and is, therefore, not liable to be put out of order by children or inexperienced persons. It is made in the most thorough manner, of the best material.

For beauty and excellence of stitch, for strength, firmness, and durability of seam, for economy of thread, for simplicity and thoroughness, and for cheapness this machine is

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

At the Massachusetts State Fair of 1867, the Novelty Sewing Machine Took the Premium over Wilcox & Gibbs, and was awarded a bronze medal therefor.

Every machine is sold with a table and complete outfit, and is warranted for one year.

We add a few—and but a few—testimonials, such as we are constantly receiving from all parts of the country:

From the *Christian Intelligencer, New York, July 16, 1868.* "In point of price this machine is less than half that of any other reliable and warranted machine. Of its merits as to simplicity, reliability and durability, abundant testimony can be furnished."

From the *Liberal Christian, New York, July 18, 1868.* "Every family and every seamstress should have one of these admirable machines."

From *Harper's Weekly.* "Every seamstress, every family should have one."

From the *Judge's Report, Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, who awarded the Novelty Sewing Machine a medal, in the face of opposition from the established high priced machines:*

"This machine is the very embodiment of simplicity. Ladies will find them useful and convenient."

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere. To such as will assure us of their intention to prosecute the business thoroughly, valuable territory will be awarded.

S. E. H. VANDYKE, *General Agent,*
52-1y 615 Broadway, New York

The Last Growth of Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR-DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

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

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,
5a43-1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE"
OF
"KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and cheapest low priced hoop skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1,00; 30 springs, $1,20; and 40 springs, $1,45. Plain skirts, 6 tapes, 20 spring, 80 cents; 25 springs 95 cents; 30 springs, $1,15; and 35 springs, $1, 25. Warranted in every respect.

"Our own Make" of "Union Skirts," eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2,00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first-class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our own make of Champion Skirts" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at retail at the Manf'ctry, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed,

Manufactory and Salesroom, **628** Arch Street, (Between 6th and 7th, Sts., Philadelphia.)

WM. T. HOPKINS.

30-6a13

FOR SALE AT WEYMOUTH WORKS,

PINE AND CEDAR LUMBER

Of Every Description. *Apply to*

17-tf S. R. COLWELL, Weymouth, N. J.

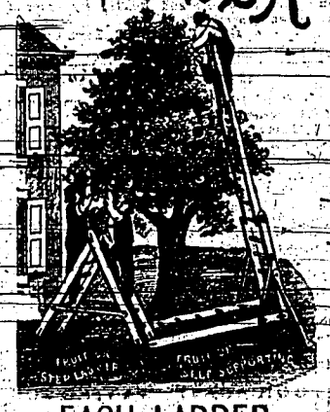
Philadelphia Advertisements.

TURNER'S **SELF SUPPORTING** TURNER'S

AND

EXTENSION LADDER

PATENT.



EACH LADDER

CAN BE USED IN ALL THE FORMS

SHOWN IN BOTH CUTS.

THE LADDER

Is readily Lengthened or Shortened, Self-supporting, Easily Transported, Convertible into a Step-ladder or Scaffold.

IT IS USEFUL TO

FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, MECHANICS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c.

PRICE LIST.

20 feet, 3 sections, (each 6½ feet.) Light weight for House-Keepers. Extended length about 18 feet.	$9.00
20 feet, extra weight,	10.00
30 feet, 3 sections, (each 10 feet long.) Extended length about 28 feet,	16.
40 feet, 4 sections, (one 12, two 10, and one 8 feet long). Extended length about 37 feet.	00

☞ *Other Sizes in proportion.*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Single ladders forwarded, freight prepaid, to nearest Station on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to canvass and sell. Also, wanted, energetic, reliable, capable men, to travel and establish county Agents. For Circular and Terms address TURNER'S PATENT EXTENSION LADDER, P. O. Box 2018, or No. 144 So. Front st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

39 6x12

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS.

Also, Geo. Steck & Co's, Haine Bros., Haven & Bacon's, and other

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Warerooms of

J. E. GOULD.

923 Chestnut st.

35-tf. Philadelphia.

Closing Out Summer Stock!

LAWNS, in new and desirable styles.
PIQUES—a variety of patterns.
DRESS GOODS—a large assortment to be closed out!

Colored and Fancy Silks

at reduced prices to close this branch of the business.

HENRY ALBERTSON & BRO.
No. 26 South Second street.
March 30, '68. 35 6m Philadelphia.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail Road.

ON AND AFTER

Saturday July, 4th, 1868.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail.	Accom.	Freight.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	7 30	4 15	9 15
Cooper's Point,	7 45	4 30	9 30
Haddonfield,	8 05	**4 47**	10 00
Ashland,	8 15	5 00	10 16
White Horse	**8 19**	5 06	10 26
Berlin,	**8 37**	5 19	10 48
Atco	8 46	5 27	11 02
Waterford	8 58	5 39	11 21
Spring Garden,	9 01	5 43	11 34
Winslow,	9 12	**5 55**	11 48
Hammonton	9 21	6 04	12 03
DaCosta	9 28	6 11	12 15
Elwood,	9 41	**6 26**	12 35
Egg Harbor,	9 53	6 38	**1 00**
Pomona,	10 00	6 54	1 26
Absecon,	10 24	7 00	1 53
Atlantic, arrive,	10 41	7 20	2 18

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.			
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Atlantic	4 22	5 51	11 45
Absecon,	4 46	6 18	12 17
Pomona,	5 00	6 32	12 30
Egg Harbor,	5 16	6 48	**1 00**
Elwood,	5 28	7 01	1 20
DaCosta,	5 41	7 11	1 50
Hammonton,	5 48	7 21	2 02
Winslow,	**5 55**	7 30	2 12
Spring Garden,	6 06	7 38	2 30
Waterford,	6 14	**7 12**	**3 08**
Atco,	6 23	7 56	3 23
Berlin,	6 33	8 04	3 37
White Horse,	**6 45**	**8 19**	3 50
Ashland,	6 52	8 25	4 00
Haddonfield,	7 02	8 35	**4 47**
Cooper's Point,	7 20	8 53	5 12
Vine street, arrive,	7 35	8 68	5 27

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Cooper's Pt. at 10.30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m.
Leave Haddonfield at 1.00 and 3.15 p. m.

The Express leaves Vine st. at 2 P. M. and Atlantic at 7 15 A. M., stopping only at Elwood for wood and water.

The Excursion leaves Camden at 6 30 A. M., returning leaves Atlantic at 5 18 P. M.

☞ Passing points indicated by large figures.

New Advertisements.

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

Linen Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Cutlery, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR EACH,

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

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

By patronizing this sale you have a chance to exchange your goods.

The smallest article sold for one dollar can be exchanged for a Silver Plated, Five Bottle Revolving Castor, or your Choice of a large variety of other Articles upon Exchange List.

Terms to Agents.

Certificates giving a complete description of articles to be sold for One Dollar, will be sold at the rate of Ten Cents Each.

For a club of thirty, and $3.00. The person sending it can have their choice of the following articles as their commission: 20 *yards cotton stock*, harris cloth pants pattern, splendid bowie knife, lancaster quilt, engraved silver spoon holder, pair ladies' extra quality cloth boots, print dress pattern, worsted breakfast shawl, white linen table cloth, set of steel bladed knives and forks, set of silver plated forks, embossed table spread, elegant engraved silver plated gold lined goblet, violin and bow, fancy dress pattern, elegant silk beaded parisol, 100-picture morocco photograph album, elegant ivory handled spangled silk fan, one dozen large size linen towels, fancy balmoral skirt, ladies' morocco shopping bag, honeycomb quilt, alhambra quilt, ladies' splendid square wool shawl, ladies' solid gold California Diamond ring, gent's plain or engraved gold ring (16 carats fine), ladies solid black walnut work box, cottage clock, one dozen ladies' linen handkerchiefs, extra quality, or one dozen gent's linen handkerchiefs.

For a club of sixty, and $6.00, One of the following articles: 40 *yards sheeting*, harris cloth and vest pattern, honeycomb quilts, cylinder watch, double barrel rifle pistol, fancy cashmere dress pattern, thibet shawl, three yards double width waterproof cloaking, four yards wool flocking, set of lace curtains, ladies' double wool shawl, silver plated card basket, splendid engraved silver plated ice pitcher, engraved silver plated teapot, 100-picture Turkey Morocco photograph album, lancaster quilt, alpacca dress pattern, engraved silver plated six bottle revolving castor, pair gent's calf boots, splendid balmoral skirts, set ivory handled knives, with silver plated forks, rosewood frame brass alarm clock, pair of all wool blankets, splended beaded and lined silk parisol, ladies' splendid morocco traveling bag, pair of alhambra quilts, thirty yards print of a marseilles quilt.

For a club of one hundred, and $10.00, 60 *yards sheeting*, fancy cashmere coat, pants and vest pattern, extra quality, engraved six bottle revolving castor, with cut glass bottles, pair splendid rose blankets, splendid engraved silver plated tea set, (three pieces, sugar bowl, tea pot and creamer,) silver plated cake basket, fancy plaid wool long shawl, twenty-five yards hemp carpeting, splendid violin and bow, English barage shawl, splendid alpacca dress pattern, silver hunting cased watch, splendid Bible with elegant steel engravings, family record and photograph page, poplin dress pattern, engraved silver plated ice pitcher, splendid beaver cloak pattern, sharp's revolver, splendid accordeon, music box, one pair fine damask table covers with one dozen dinner napkins to match.

COMMISSIONS FOR LARGER CLUBS IN PROPORTION.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upwards. Make your letters short, and plain as possible.

Take Particular Notice.

☞ *Be sure and send money by registered letter*, when possible. In some instances country Postmasters have refused to forward letters to us, supposing that our business came under the law against Lotteries, Gift Enterprises, &c., although it has been over and over declared lawful by the legal authorities. This action is instigated by the jealousy of country merchants. In case any Postmaster should again decline to forward letters *Send by Express.*

We cannot be responsible for Money lost, unless some precautions are taken to insure its safety.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Send your address in full, Town County and State.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
7-10 No. 156 Federal st., Boston.

HERE WE ARE!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

Specially licensed by U. S. Government

Fancy Goods, Silver-Plated Ware, Dry Goods, Dress Patterns, Cutlery, Leather Goods &c., &c.

at the uniform price of

$1. EACH

The only One Dollar Sale House in the U. S. that import their own goods direct from Europe.

We can, will, and do, sell goods needed and used in every family, cheaper than they can be bought at wholesale in Boston or New York!

With an ample capital, an immense stock, and with shrewd and careful buyers, constantly employed, both in Europe and America, (one of our firm being a permanent resident in Europe,) we are enabled to furnish

BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES

than any other concern in the country.

WE WANT AGENTS

in every city town and village, to assist us in distributing our goods everywhere, at the uniform price of one dollar each. The inducements we offer cannot be equalled by any one. We buy cheaper, and can afford to be more liberal; as our circular to agents will show.

**Agents, see these Inducements