South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 4.---NO. 7. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866. $2.00 PER YEAR

Special Notice.

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

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

When subscribers request the discontinuance of the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, they will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per week for the time it may be sent after the time paid for, till an explicit order for its discontinuance is received, and all arrearages paid according to law

DORUS B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.

Advertisement Rates.

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

One square one week, $1; one month, $3 00; three months, $4 00; six months, $6 00; one year, $10 00.

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

One column, three months, $25 00; six months, $40 00; one year, $75.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL.

Lightning Rods—Are they a Protection from Disaster?

Prof. Benjaman Silliman of Yale College, furnishes the following article under date of Aug. 20th to the New Haven *Journal* and *Courier*.

The striking of two houses by lightning in this town within a short time, both of which were provided with electrical conductors, has had the effect to unsettle the confidence of many people in the value of such means of protection from electrical discharges, while it has given new boldness to the unbelief of others who have always been faithless.

Having examined both of these cases with care, permit me to state the facts and my conclusions briefly, for the satisfaction of many who, with reason, feel disquieted by the occurrence of such accidents.

The Stevens House, on the western margin of the town, was struck during a powerful thunder shower on the 25th of July. This house was provided with a rod (known as "Spratt's" rod) of iron, coupled secure with brass screwed couplings, and tipped with a copper point of adequate size. It was placed in the centre of the main house, on a cupola or observatory, and led down on the west side of the house, where it entered the ground at a point near the foundations, and where the soil, protected from rain by the broad eaves of the building, was very dry. It appeared by an examination of the house, that the electricity parted company with the rod where the tin gutter offered a better road to the earth down the water leaders, the force of the discharge being evident on the south-east corner of the house, where the weather boarding was slightly damaged and the door casing splintered, but the main force of this portion of the current was spent in ploughing up a mole-track in the ground where it was dissipated. On the north-east angle of the house, a similar diversion of the main discharge happened with rather more damage to the weather boards, the electricity reaching the earth under the front piazza. But the most remarkable feature of this case, as illustrating forcibly the origin of the disaster in an adequate rod and connection of the main rod, was seen in the disruptive discharge which took place from the buried end of the rod to the lead pipe leading to the well. This discharge took place through about eight feet of comparatively dry sand, fusing a hole through the lead pipe where the electricity struck it. The damage done in the cellar was all secondary to the escape of a portion of the discharge from the pump-handle and floor adjacent pending the extreme tension which must have existed from induction at the instant of this forcible disruption through the earth to the lead pipe. The imperfectness of the conductors, in virtue of this want of good earth connections, was also evident from the fusion of the copper tip of the rod—a thing which could happen only in consequence of extreme tension consequent on imperfect communication with the earth.

The unavoidable conclusion, in view of all the facts, was that the ground connection in this case was extremely imperfect, owing to the rod terminating in comparatively dry earth (dry sand.) A new rod had been erected before I saw the premises, and I was constrained, in justice to sound principles, to pronounce the house no safer with it than it had been with the old one, (which was well enough if it had been properly connected with the earth.) The remedy was easy and obvious, viz. to extend the lower end of the rod to the cistern or well, coiling a piece of the old rod on the bottom to insure its being always wet and presenting an adequate surface, the whole being well coupled with metallic joints. The new rod was put up by the Excelsior Company, whose agent readily admitted the correctness of my criticisms on his work and applied the proper remedy.

In the case of Mr. E. S. Minor's house, (9 Liberty St.) which was struck about seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, the facts are essentially similar. There was a substantial rod on the house, rising on the south side of the kitchen chimney and extending down to the earth on the west side of the house. It was securely connected by screwed joints, and was armed with a copper point of adequate size, upright. It was, however, secured to the chimney in a manner to involve danger by an iron staple driven through to the flue, also passing inwards where a vertical key, as large as the rod, locked it to the brick work; the key and staple being coated with soot, which is about as good a conductor as we have beside the metals. The consequence was that the insulation of glass provided for the rod being wholly insufficient when wet, (as, of course it always is in a rain storm) a part of the powerful discharge which struck this rod was diverted to the chimney, displacing some of the bricks, and communicating the charge with a [illegible] leader about two feet distant, forced its way to the earth by the shortest path, of which, more presently. In making this diversion, the sudden expansion of the air in the chimney and in the space between the lathing and weather-boards, consequent to the transit discharge through that confined space, blew off the weather boarding on the gable end of the house and a part of the plastering in the room adjoining, splintering up the studs and scattering fragments in all directions to a considerable distance. When the electricity struck the tin leader, the nearest good conductor, it perforated it in three places, smoking the wood work, and also at the other end where it discharged into a tin gutter on the lean-to. As it rained very powerfully at the time, the leader and gutter being consequently full of water, the electricity had the shortest and best path to the earth by the leader, which terminated in a stone cover to a cistern. Here, however, was an arrest of motion, as the metallic tube only entered the stone. Obeying its universal law, however, of seeking always the shortest and best path to the great common reservoir of electricity—the earth—it struck through the foundation wall and escaped by the pump pipe to the well. A sickle which lay on the shelf adjoining the pump, bears marks of the powerful electrical induction prevailing at the instant of transit, as a place on its edge is completely fused, a drop of the molten oxide of iron resulting from the fusion having fallen on and stained a broom handle over which the instrument lay. On withdrawing the tin leader from the stone, its lower edge also presents a like appearance of fusion where the discharge left it. In this case also, as at the Stevens' house, the insufficiency of the ground connection is shown, not only by the facts mentioned, but also by the most remarkable fact that the portion of the shock which followed the rod to the earth found its mode of exit by penetrating also the cellar wall, ripping up about ten feet of the surface of the floor, as if with a carpenters plough plane, on its way to the well pipe, by which also the other branch, directed by the water leader, had gone to the earth *via* the well. Singular to state, and most providentially, one of the ladies of the family, who was standing at the moment over the pump and under whose feet the discharge passed across the floor, was entirely uninjured, though rendered painfully conscious of the accident by a feeling of numbness and the brilliant electrical light which prevaded the apartment. The copper point of the rod was also in this case fused, as in the Stevens house.

It will be observed that there were neither gas nor water pipes in either of these houses. Had there been, no doubt, as has happened in many other cases, the electricity would have found its shortest way to the earth through these pipes, which of course present the best possible ground circuit. In the absence of these, and in any case, the real security of a building provided with a lightning conductor otherwise good, consists in carrying the rod to a water cistern, a well or a cress pool, or to permanent water in the earth when near surface, making sure that the rod goes to the bottom, and if possible is coiled on the bottom of these, so as in any case to remain always immersed in water. I am quite of opinion that a majority of rods put up by venders of lightning rods have no adequate ground connection. Moist earth alone, even at some considerable depth is certainly not sufficient. Mr. Minor's house is an evidence of that. The earth was quite moist where we opened it about the rod, to a depth of four feet. What then will secure a good ground connection in the absence of wells, cistern water-pipes, &c.? The answer is, a good quantity of recently ignited charcoal, in which the end of the rod should be coiled. Common charcoal is not a conductor of electricity, or is so very imperfectly. But the charcoal which has been heated to full redness, by being kindled in a heap, and is then quenched by water, or by throwing into the hole on top of the coiled end of the rod and buried up there, is an excellent conductor of electricity and remains so indefinitely, the absorbent nature of the coal securing also in perpetuity an adequate degree of moisture. Great security is also given to houses which have the rods by straps of copper soldered to the roof and the rod. It may safely be said to be physically impossible for a house so protected ever to receive a disruptive discharge of electricity—to be struck—provided the ground connection is secured as herein described.

The tips or points of lightning rods ought to be gilded by electricity (electroplated with gold,) the ordinary mode of gilding by gold leaf, put on with gilders size, not being worth a pin, as it all washes off in a few weeks.

In conclusion permit me to say; that in every case which I have had an opportunity of examining of houses struck by lightning on which electrical conductors have been erected, there is ample evidence that the accident has been due to the want of a good earth conductor. Entire confidence may be reposed in the security offered by proper electrical defences, but if they are not put up with more care and more respect to established natural law than is too often the case, they may become rather sources of danger than of safety. The outcry of some ill-informed persons against the use of these important means of safety from a great and formidable danger, is not sustained by reason or experience, and will cease when the simple principles involved are well understood and properly put in practice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following passage from the speech of the Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, on Tuesday evening 11th inst., in Brooklyn, is worthy the thoughtful consideration of every citizen.

We live in one of the great historic periods of the world—a time when events rush forward with a haste and precipitation that in our country has been hitherto unknown. Four years of war, succeeded by one year that we hardly can say whether of peace or war, has carried us forward in the progress of events. The finger on the dial plate of time seems to have taken a leap forward, and we find ourselves advanced to a position in public affairs that at the beginning of this struggle no one of us had the courage to anticipate. We are on the eve of another most important public act to be performed by the free citizens of America. Two years ago, at the election which then occurred, we settled, and settled forever, the great question of our national existence; and so settled it that, in our time at least—aye, in the ages to come, no one, I think, will ever be found bold enough to stir it. (Applause.) The mighty triumph of Thomas and his legions before the City of Nashville, cotemporaneous with the wonderful march of Sherman with his hosts to the sea, perhaps in the military eye might have been designated as the turning point of the Rebellion, from which it went down and disappeared. But to the eye of the statesman, to the eye of the political philosopher, an event which occurred six weeks previous, on the 6th day of November, by which the millions of the American people declared, without appeal, that the United States should live and should not die, gave power and effect to the military achievement. It was the re-election of Abraham Lincoln (immense and continued applause,) accompanied by the unmistakable determination that the war should go on, and never cease as long as there was an armed Rebel in the land. That crushed the spirit of the Rebellion; it was that which insured speedy success to our arms, because under our blessed form of Government strength does not lie in bristling bayonets and thundering cannon; but there is a power behind, back, above and around that directs affairs—I mean the will of the freemen expressed at the ballot box. That is far more effective. Another contest we are entered upon. Already its results are foreshadowed, and, so far as results have been accomplished, the facts are most apparent. It is well for us to inquire, as we pass on, what is the exact issue now before the American people? what it is that we are called upon to decide? what the question is that is to be settled as we go to the ballot-box again? For it it be a mere question of partisan ascendancy, a mere question of whether one man or another man of different qualifications should occupy the high places of the nation, it is a matter that would be very poorly worth the whil for me and my associates to leave our homes to engage in the contest. If it was merely a question of proof or disproof concerning some particular functionary, however high or low he might be, that, too, while it might not be without interest, would not be of such transcendent importance as to call forth the spectacle I have before me to-night, and which is but a tithe of the grand spectacle all over the land. There is something more; something beyond is manifested, foreshadowed to the popular heart as involved in the present struggle. Our nation is to live, our banner is to float unquestioned. It follows, then, into whose hands shall this nation be intrusted? Who are the men who shall take charge of its affairs? Shall they be administered by the men who have saved the nation, whether they struggled upon the field, at home, at the ballot-box, through the press, or whatever other agency or instrumentality they might use? Shall they continue to be intrusted with our public affairs, or shall they be turned over to the enemies of the nation, the Rebels of the South and their sympathizing, sustaining friends in the North? Shall the flag of our country, known and honored the world over, be intrusted by the American people to the hands that bore it in triumph through the battle fields in more than six hundred fights, or will you trust it into the hands of those who are seeking all the while to destroy it? (Cries of "Never.") Will you compel General Grant and his boys in blue (cheers) to assemble on some vast plain of land to formally surrender the old war-stained banner to the safe keeping of Gen. Robert E. Lee and his gray-back followers? ("No, no.") That is the issue that is before us and the one you are to decide. Eliminate from it everything else that is merely collateral, that is a mere side issue.

Meerchaum and Amber.

Less than twenty years ago meerchaum was practically unknown in this country. The specimens that existed were in the hands of scientific men, or in the cabinets of travelers, who had gathered knick-knacks from every place they visited. Subsequently a sudden furor for meerchaum pipes siezed upon the people, and now there is hardly a smoker who does not possess a cherished meerchaum, the changing complexion of which is an object of greater solicitude to him than the infant's first teeth to a mother.

Meerchaum—German for sea-foam—is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, the composition represented by the formula

$$Mg\,O,\ Si\,O_3 \times 2\,H\,O.$$

It is of soft, porous texture, very light, but of varying specific gravity, and has a greasy feel. It is found in various parts of Southern Europe, in veins of serpentine and in tertiary deposits. It occurs also in Asia Minor. It is easily cut, and when first removed from the bed is of a cheese-like consistency. Frequently the meerchaum is too porous for manufacture into pipes, the principal use to which it is applied. It is capable of receiving a fine polish, and can be easily carved. The ornamentation of meerchaum pipes is, in Europe, a distinct branch of business, or rather a distinct department of art; for there is no substance, nor article of use and ornament, which receives more artistic finish than the meerchaum pipe. There is one now in this city, which, for its graceful form and elaborate carving, is valued at five hundred dollars.

The finished pipes are soaked, or boiled, in milk or wax, the fatty substances of which are absorbed by the meerchaum, and are acted upon by the nicotine of the tobacco, in combination with the heat of smoking, to produce the rich yellow and brown colors so much admired. Those which have been treated in milk have a rich, creamy white, while those which have absorbed wax are a delicate shade of straw.

The manufacture of the meerchaum for a cheaper quality of pipes is largely prosecuted. These artificial preparations are from the chips, or parings, of the natural mineral, which are reduced to fine powder, boiled in water, molded and dried. Sometimes, pipe clay is added to the mixture. It is said there is no certain test for distinguishing the artificial preparation from the genuine meerchaum. The first is generally heavier and of more even texture, owing to the absence of foreign minerals frequently found in the latter. The manufactured meerchaum does not receive color so well as the natural block, and is liable to chip and scale.

Amber, so extensively employed as mouth-pieces for meerchaum pipes and cigar holders, is believed to a fossilized vegetable gum or resin. Anciently a fabulous origin was attributed to it. As it was found on the sea shore after a storm, it was said to be the solidified tears of the sisters of Phaeton; or of sea nymphs. It is of a yellowish color, frequently streaked with milky white, the yellow color, being semi-transparent. Those specimens which have a clouded-milky appearance are the most highly valued, as the clear yellow can be imitated by recent and cheaper gums. It is singularly electrical, when rubbed, developing negative electricity to such a degree that in manufacturing it into the forms in which it is sold, the work men are sometimes affected with nervous tremors, and they are obliged frequently to change the pieces they handle.

It is found on the Baltic coast of Prussia, either washed ashore after a gale, or entangled in masses of seaweed. Mines of it are also wrought in Prussia. It is found in this country at Amboy, N. J.; at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard; and at Cape Sable, in Maryland. Leaves of fossil plants and tropical insects are sometimes found imbedded in it, a fact that has given rise to some pretty poetical conceits. In the East it is highly valued, and has been used as a form of concentrated wealth, as are diamonds and other precious stones. When heated, it exhales an agreeable odor, and for this, among other reasons, is in great request as mouth pieces for pipes.—*Scientific American.*

Theory of Tornadoes.

[From the Scientific American.]

MESSRS. EDITOR:—I happened to cross the ferry at Havre de Grace in the evening immediately after the railroad bridge, now in course of construction there, had been destroyed by the tornado of the 25th of last month; and it struck me that the effects were not such as we should expect from air currents or strong winds alone. These could not possibly displace such well-constructed frameworks of small surface, and through which the wind easily passed in all directions. The ruins of the bridge illustrated, on an immensely large scale, what we see on a small scale in the lecture room experiments about electric attraction and repulsion. Almost everybody knows the experiment of the dancing figures—light wooden or paper objects, placed on a brass plate, connected with the earth, are lifted up, thrown down, projected indiscriminately around, or piled up, by the attraction of an isolated brass plate, charged with electricity, and placed at a short distance above them.

If we now imagine the surface of the water at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, or rather the Chesapeake Bay, to represent the lower plate, a layer of cloud charged with electricity, the upper isolated plate, and the timbers of the bridge the figures made of matches, paper, or other light materials, we have the exact similar conditions, only enlarged, and we may easily explain the lifting up of the arches and the throwing down of the same from the isolating piers. The upward rush of wind, of course, assisted to produce these effects, but these winds are also caused by the electric attraction of the clouds, which, during a tornado, not only lift up all kinds of heavy objects, but also attract air, and thus cause upward whirling currents, which naturally assist in raising trees, houses, and even large columns of water. The latter phenomenon is known under the name of waterspout.

The tornado in question took place, as always, during a severe thunder storm, this time extending along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to South Carolina. In the same way as these effects may be annihilated on a small scale, by placing pointed conductors upward between the figures lying on the lower brass plate—say pins or needles—touching the lower plate, and thus discharging the electricity quietly, so we may obviate the destructive effects of tornadoes a great deal, and perhaps entirely, by placing lightning rods with their lower extremities carefully connected with the water, over such a bridge. Two rods on each pier would be sufficient, one at the right and one at the left. Those rods would attract the positive electricity from the clouds, and discharge it in the ground; or, if we adopt the dualistic theory, they would also discharge the negative induced electricity from the ground or water upward, and thus neutralize the positive electric clouds. The neighborhood of strong positive-electric clouds makes the parts of the earth under them strongly-negative electric, which latter charge is called an "induced" electricity.

A few years ago, a certain Mr. Peltier proved (see Prof. Henry's Report, Smithsonian Institute) that the earth is almost always negative-electric, but he did not explain why this is so; that, consequently, the clouds are mostly positive-electric by induction. Pouillet demonstrated, however, long before (about thirty years ago,) that the vapors of saline water are always positive-electric, thus conclusively settling the question that the vapors continually arising from the surface of the earth, of which three-fourths are saline, must be positive-electric, and, consequently, the earth's surface negative. It is true that Faraday has made some counter experiments, to disprove Pouillet's theory, but when we fairly compare and repeat the series of experiments of both these eminent *savans* on this subject, we are compelled to adopt Pouillet's ideas.

It is a curious fact that, in America, the land where the lightning rod was invented, there are fewer lightning rods than in Europe; and, what is worse, many are so poorly and carelessly constructed, that, in place of giving protection, they increase the danger, even here, in this city of Benjamin Franklin, where he made his world-celebrated kite-experiment.

I close with expressing the hope that one of the greatest scientific discoveries the world ever saw, may be appreciated, and more universally applied to the protection of life and property. What is the expense of a well constructed lightning rod, compared with the loss its absence may originate?

The damage of the above mentioned bridge is estimated at about half a million dollars.

P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1866.

P. S. After finishing this paper, I found an account of an aerial voyage among the clouds during a thunder storm, made in Ohio, in 1852, by Mr. Wise, in which he had occasion to observe the formation, by electricity, of an uprising whirlwind or tornado, and also of hail stones. A hail storm is acknowledged, long ago, to be an electric phenomenon, and lightning rods have been suggested to be raised on a kind of telegraph poles, at regular distances, in districts subjected to destructive hill storms. They are said to be partially, and in some localities, perfectly successful.

P. H. V. W.

WHAT A. J. IS SAYING.—The following synopsis of the "points" which Mr. Johnson is making while on his "antipolitical" tour to the tomb of Douglas (and to his own political grave,) is given in the Syracuse *Evening Journal*, as "in advance of the telegraph." The freshness and originality of A. J.'s eloquence are preserved faithfully in this "once for all" effusion, which is presented as a matter of record, numbered by paragraphs:

THE PRESIDENTIAL ORATION.

1. He who now addresses you is a Humble Individual.

2. I have filled all the offices which the Nation has to bestow, from Alderman up to President of the United States. I leave the Constitution in your hands.

3. I am very much abused by a subsidized, corrupt and mendacious press.

4. Pardon my alluding to myself; but I beg leave to inform you that I commenced as an Alderman in one of the small towns of this Nation; I went from that to Mayor, from that to the Legislature, from that to Senator of the Legislature, from that to the House of Representatives, from that to the Senate of the United States, from that to the Presidential chair.

5. I am no traitor; Mr. Seward is no traitor; nobody that supports My Policy is a traitor.

6. I have no wish to be egotistic, but I must say that I have occupied all the places from Alderman up to the position I now occupy—President of the United States.

7. The members of Congress who oppose My Policy are all traitors; everybody who opposes My Policy is a traitor.

8. It is not my habit to make mention of myself; but it is perhaps my duty to say that I have been an Alderman, a Mayor, a State Senator, a Representative, a Senator of the United States Senate, and now I am President. What more do I want?

9. The Union Party may go to the devil.

10. My ambition is satisfied. First I was an Alderman, then a Mayor, then a member of a State Senate, then a member of the House of Representatives, then a member of the United States Senate, and at this moment I am President of the United States.

11. Seward is my friend and I am Seward's friend; Seward likes me and I like Seward; Seward is a good fellow and I am a good fellow; we like each other. We leave the Constitution in this town.

12. I have served my country in all capacities. I began life as an Alderman, was a Mayor during my infancy, was State Senator in my childhood, became a Representative in my early youth, attained my majority as Senator of the United States, and now, in the prime of my manhood, I am President.

13. Who wants niggers to vote? If the the Northern States want niggers to vote, why don't they let them vote at home? Niggers sha'n't vote; I desire them to have the same chance as white men.

14. Perhaps you are not aware, fellow citizens, that I have been an Alderman, a Mayor, a State Senator, a Representative, a United States Senator, and finally President of the United States.

15. The Congressmen who voted for the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and for the Civil Rights Bill are all fools. I'd like to fight the whole one hundred and eighty-two of them. I won't leave the Constitution with nary one of them.

16. It is a matter of history that after being an Alderman, a Mayor, a State Senator, a member of the House of Representatives, I became President. Lincoln was assassinated, and Seward butchered, and so I became President.

17. I have great confidence in the American people, all except Members of Congress, Unionists and Niggers; they are all traitors; and I mean to fight them with the help of General Grant.

18. Nobody ever held so many offices as I have. I have filled all the various positions in life, such as Alderman, Mayor, State Senator, Member of Congress, United States Senator, and at length I was made President.

19. I repeat that Seward is a good fellow; he stands by me, and I stand by him; I am not afraid of a subsidized and mercenary press; all loyal people may go to the devil; the Baltimore platform is my platform; Douglas was a friend of mine; I am going to erect a monument over him; I am not upon an electioneering tour; I have not punished any Southern traitors, but I mean to make it up by punishing lots of Northern traitors; every man who don't go for me is a traitor; I am no traitor; I can't be a traitor, because I have been an Alderman, then a Mayor, then a State Senator, then a Representative, then a Member of the United States Senate, and then President.

20. I leave the Constitution in your hands; where it is safer than in mine, for having been an Alderman, etc.

[From the Tribune.]

A Reconstruction Letter.

CATARACT HOUSE, *Niagara, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1866.*

To the Hon. TH-RL-W W-D; *Room No. 11, A-tor House, New York:*

DEAR TH-RL-W:

At last we have got to the Falls,
And my hotfoots they rest for a day in their stalls.
Thus far, all's as smooth as your oiliest echtelect,
Not a word has been said that can bring us repentance,
We've had a clear road and a sunshiny sky,
And everything't lovely and the goose may hang high!

My team, well in hand, is so trained to its paces,
That our Radical friends haven't dared show their faces.
With A-DY and G-RR-N for leaders, you know,
The cuss rough and restive; the filly *has* slow,
And with GR-NT still the AMN-N-L mated behind,
Both good, steady pullers, (*taken down with a bit*) I ween,
I have sat on the box with the ribbons in hand;
And pushed them thus far on the jolliest way we planned.

Years ago the old tutor, when things weren't so thrilling,
And you gave me first rules in political driving,
You hardly expected—and how could I dream?—
That I should ever happen to drive a team!
Ere this you have learned how I handle the lash,
Of our York three mile heat and our Albany dash,
How at Auburn I laid on the braid rather thick,
Put my thumb to my nose, and cried like Saint Nick:
"Now ADM-N-L! Now GR-NT! now G-RR-N and ANN!
Out R-AS-L, Out SY-MM-S, out C-AY-N, my dandy!
We're off to Chicago, keep pace, large and small;
Now dar' away, dash away, dash away all!"

As for S-WY, sigh louder; I wouldn't, for double
His worth, to make him again take the trouble.
Between you and me, he's of rather low breed,
(A cross of Poor White with a Tennessee steed.)
And as stubborn and tricky, as dogged and willful,
The groom who would gold him indeed must be skillful;
He's proud to the servant, but stoops to the master;
Just bid him go slower, he's sure to go faster;
He'll kick his own feeders, bolt thy of the course—
A regular thick-headed plebian horse!
But I've broke him to saddle, and ride him each day,
And touch him his steps when the rest are away;
And in harness, so sure as there's virtue in leather,
We'll go to good luck, or the devil together.

Dear me! times have changed since I went on this road,
With a car-full of principles heaped for a load,
And on our white steamers our followers saw
"Irrepressible Conflict," or read "Higher Law."
Well, we're getting in years, but are never too old
To handle new ribbons or take a new hold;
"My Policy" now is the shuttle to win,
Make friends with the rebels and let the South in;
To the rear, there is always a way, where the will is.
Quote *Tempora mutantur, et S-w-rd in ellis.*

As to A-DY, I say, it's well for our game
Just to put him in training and enter his name
For the National Sweep stakes, A. D. '68,
And to tickle his paternal, and keep his head straight;
He's the favorite now with the outsiders' ring—
The gamesters and tilmers and that sort of thing.—
But once we have made up our own little books,
And the jockeys grow tired of his maneuvers and looks,
And the season draws near for the Washington Race,
We'll put up another, I guess, in his place.

Eh! Th-rl-w, old boy, the great Reconstructor
May one of these days learn to know his conductor,
When certain new methods and plans come to pass,
And this big stalking H-rse finds he's turned out to grass!

But to drop tropes and figures and come to plain text,
Let's see what's been doing and what's to do next.
Of our progress thus far you know the whole story,
The speeches, the dinners, processions and glory.
Ere we left the Wh to H-se (hearing A-by rehearse
For the last time, his lessons, page, chapter and verse,
And explaining in full every point that we'd planned to
Should make at each place), "Sir," said I to A-BY,
"Each man to his post; 'twere as well, I've been thinking,
That you do the talking; and I'll do the drinking—
I'm safer in that line than you"—just then GR-NT
Came in with his puff; and his eye half askant,
And said, "That's all right; and if you'll do the joking
And hand-shaking business, why I'll—do the smoking!"

So all was arranged; but thus far on the rout,
It must be confessed, the people turn out
Quite as much to see GR-NT and the ADM-R-L as we
And don't cheer very loud for the Old Tennessee.

Now speaking of GR-NT, I am sometimes uncertain
As to all he's concealing behind that thick curtain
Of smoke, and in doubt, as we speak from the car,
What he'll say when at last he puts out his cigar.
At Delmonico's, once, I made sure he'd have spoke,
But his wide mouth-opening ended in smoke;
Now they say that I love an Havana, (indeed,
Old comrade, you know how I cling to my Weed,)
But for Grant—though he seems to have joined
Our fraternity,
With his smoke-begrimed beard and his strange taciturnity—
In the end, my dear friend, we should sing rather small
If the warrior-chief were out-flanking us all!

Well, the rest have just crossed to the Canada side
To see where the Fenians raided and died—
(I'm afraid that we missed it in stepping between
The blue-nosed provincials and the bold Boys in Green,
Somehow, in the cheering that's just now in vogue,
We don't hear so much of that sweet Irish Brogue,)
While I sit in my chamber inditing this letter
To my trusty companion and ancient abettor.
Good natured of Douglas to die as he did,
And to leave us of one of our rivals well rid,
With a handsome excuse for a lengthened oration
From the East to the West, at the cost of the Nation!

We'll go down to St. Louis, and come around home
By the Grand Southern route, since all roads lead to Rome.
Things are turned: what a change from the future you'd fix on,
That I should be cheered South of Mason and Dixon.
Have they come to our side, or we shifted to them?
A delicate point—howsoever it shem!—
We go in good company, since Brother B-ch-n
Bids fair to be Davis' favorite preacher:
'Twas a master-maneuver to make him speak out;
Since his letter to Cleveland he can't face about.
It was Walpole himself, they say, not over nice—
Who said, "All these people at last have their price;
After this we may learn that they've bought Plymouth Rock,
And set it up South for an auctioneer's block,
From which, in the old Charleston mart, we shall hear
Of vagabond freedmen sold out by the year!

But while we are stumping it all through the land,
You fellows at home have got plenty in hand:
Not just not now at New York; for I'm not much afraid
The freedmen will I jure their dear Southern trade;
But I wonder what sort of Executive dilly
Little R-YM-ND will sing to his Union Committee,
And look to the Senate! O, yes, not to mention
The Loyalists' meeting in this weeks' convention.
You've got your hands full, and must deal out once more
The cards that we've never so shuffled before.
Have your eye on the placeman, a close watch on SK-ULL;
But I need not tell *you* how to handle the sculls.
Not you who have cropped multitudinous heads,
And rolled men in and out of the National beds.

Keep a sharp eye on Raymond; you know all his tricks,
He's hopping around like the devil on sticks,
With his rose in his button-hole, jaunty and neat,
And his horse in the Park and his friends on "the street."
Poor fellow, I fear that he'll want to shy off, he
Has all of the settlings and bills of the office,
Meets the hand of one party, the hoof of the other,
And still turns around like a man and a brother.
If the Loyalists' Meeting is much of a muster
He'll be backing and filling in spite of his bluster;
Just keep him whipped in, and, wherever you go
Don't stay long away from the shop in Park-row.

But the dinner bell's rung, says Ch-d-w-ck, our steward,
So, no more to-day from your own
B-LLY S-w-RD

P. S.—If you're reading just try a few snatches
From my book lately printed, of foreign dispatches;
I flat er myself they will go to posterity—
Historical models of terseness and verity.

P. S. NUMBER 2.—A good joke on old W-ll-s;
Who sticks to his place like a idol's cap and bells
When the knights of the needle, that queer delegation,
Surrounded the head of their craft and the nation,
Quote a voice from the crowd, "Who's that jolly old owl?"
And another: "It must be a different fowl,
For you've noticed that, whether for show or for use,
Among so many ballots there must be one goose."

The following is the Bill for the Equalization of Bounties; as it passed the Congress: It is of interest to soldiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or who is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States; or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more, shall be paid an additional bounty of fifty dollars; and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States; or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized: *Provided*, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto shall pay said bounties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement, and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Breathing—Out of Doors and in the House.

When a man draws a breath of air into his lungs, the numerous little cavities of the lungs are filled with the air, which is a mixture of oxygen passes, by the mysterious action of the endosmosis, through the membrane of the lungs, into the blood, which has been distributed on the opposite side of the membrane to receive it. The blood, having absorbed the oxygen, carries it, through the arteries, all over the system into the minute capillary blood vessels, and here it is brought into immediate contact with the food, which, after its digestion, had been poured into the blood. A portion of the carbon of the food combines with the absorbed oxygen. Forming carbonic acid, and generating precisely the same amount of heat that the same quantity of carbon would generate if burned in the stove of coal in a furnace. It is this heat which keeps up the temperature of the system, and it is the fundamental condition for all those vital actions which constitute life. Life depends upon the perpetual filling of the lungs with oxygen; hence if the windpipe is closed by a rope around the neck, or if the mouth and nostrils are immersed in water, death quickly ensues.

The air that is breathed out of the lungs is mostly nitrogen and carbonic acid, with but little of that oxygen which is the life-giving element. If a person is sitting in a room where the air is confined and still, when a volume of air comes from his lungs it fills the space about his mouth and nostrils, and the next breath that he draws in is mostly this air which has just previously passed through his lungs. As he continues to breathe the same air over and over, it becomes more and more deprived of its oxygen, and more and surcharged with carbonic acid; consequently his vital functions become less vigorous.

On the other hand, if a man is walking in the street while he is breathing, when he throws out a quantity of air from his lungs; his head is carried along away from it before he draws in another breath, and he thus gets a fresh supply of air with its full richness of oxygen at every breath. Hence the vigor imparted to the system by exercise in the open air, and hence the importance of perfect ventilation to those confined in houses.

Besides combining with carbon, in the blood; oxygen also combines with iron, changing it from the the brown protoxide to the red peroxide—the rouge of silversmiths. It may be that the more perfect oxidizing of the iron in the blood is one reason for the rosy cheeks of those who live out of doors.

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.—A political meeting was held last week at Frederick City, Maryland, in favor of the President's policy. The speakers and those assembled appeared to have an idea that the "Confederacy" still existed, or that it would again rise from its ashes, like the fabled phœnix. Cheers, loud and long, were given for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Lee, Forrest, &c., &c. To add eclat to the occasion, a six-horse wagon from the country entered the town with a *Rebel flag fastened to the head of each horse.*

Comment on such a demonstration seems almost useless. The flag was cheered to the echo, and those composing the assemblage gave unmistakable evidence of their fealty to Davis and the emblem of that Rebellion which was crushed by the men of the North and the West. If the Southern people are earnest in their desire to participate in the blessings of the Union, they must exhibit it in some other than that of applauding Jeff. Davis and his Rebel flag. The North is in no humor to succumb to the conquered or lose the fruits of its toil, its blood and its treasure expended for the preservation of its free institutions and the integrity of the nation. We are sorry to note, day after day, this foolish and wicked spirit on the part of the Southern communities. They find fault with Congress, and yet they furnish in their actions the very arguments which are advanced against them in Congress. Until they do better, until they evince a readiness to abandon their love for treason and prove it by electing loyal men to our national councils, they will be looked upon, and with reason, as still opposed to the Government, and as men willing, whenever opportunity offers, to renew their efforts for its destruction. While they display the rebel flag, cheer Jeff. Davis, and prate about the superiority of the South over the North, they are entitled to no more than they have already received from Congress.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

How does the hairdresser end his days?—He curls up and dyes.

"If all the world were blind, what a melancholly sight it would be!" said an Irish clergyman.

Mrs. Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten at Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen-turkey."

"As I was going over the bridge the other day," said a native of Erin, "I met Pat Hewins. 'Hewins,' says I, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, thank you, Donnelly,' says he. 'Donnelly!' says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith, then, no more is mine Hewins.' So with that we looked at each other agin, an' sure enough it was nayther of us."

The Republican.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, one of New Jersey's ablest and truest men, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature on Wednesday, which adjourned shortly thereafter. There are a few better men in the country than Mr. Cattell. His election to this position is as fortunate for the country, as for the state.

Congressional Nomination.

The first district Republican Convention will meet in Woodbury next week to nominate a candidate for Congress to be supported at the next election. The people, first auditor of national affairs given to the nomination an interest it would not otherwise have. Times are not ordinary times. The next Congress must be one of able and fearless men, ready to fight for their lives on the floor of the House, if need be. What *comp d'etat Johnson* may not undertake should circumstances favor, cannot now be told, and it is therefore necessary that we in Congress, men thoroughly versed in politics and law, competent and ready to act instantly and fearlessly in case of any sudden emergency.

The convention that meets on Thursday next has a momentous duty to perform, a duty made momentous by considerations similar to the above, and in its action the people necessarily will be deeply interested, especially as it is certain that the candidate selected, will be elected—the Republican majority being 2,000, and constantly increasing.

A number of candidates for the nomination are in the field and solicit support, but whether one of them, or some new man shall be put in the race, is the question to be determined. We have no desire to forestall the action of that body which ought to be composed of the best men of the district, nor do we wish to take from it the responsibility of deciding who the "coming man" shall be. Whatever our individual preferences may be—and we have them—ordinary modesty forbids that we should urge them upon the convention. We regard full risks in the wisdom, patriotism and intense loyalty of the Republicans of this district, and in their ability to select a proper candidate.

But while we cannot, consistently with our sense of duty, and our view of our legitimate sphere, advocate the claims of any aspirant, there is no impertinence in our public journalist we feel bound to make.

One important consideration is that neither localities nor individuals have claims. Personal fitness for the position is the only argument worthy to be used in favor of any aspirant, and the only one which should be allowed to influence the convention. We want the best man, regardless of locality. There is no earthly reason why the delegates should be restricted in their choice to one, or two, or three counties, nor why the people of any one county should not be allowed to present any competent citizen of that county as candidate. Where a man may have done, or refused to do for 10 years is of no consequence, except as evidence by which to judge of his fitness for office.

The one idea to be kept before the convention is the *best man*, regardless of all other considerations. The candidate should be a man of large views and intellectual power, and able to command the respect of his associates, and prepared in the so-called practical business of statesmanship as to be competent to deal with the knotty and perplexing quest is that must come before the next Congress. It would be an honor to this district to send a Representative competent to be a leader, or if not that, to take rank with the foremost minds in the House. Such a Representative would be able to do far more than any other, or two, or three, or four, or five men, or even a dozen, or a score, or a hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred, or four hundred, or five hundred, or six hundred, or seven hundred, or eight hundred, or nine hundred, or a thousand, or two thousand, or three thousand, or four thousand, or five thousand, or six thousand, or seven thousand, or eight thousand, or nine thousand, or ten thousand, or twenty thousand, or thirty thousand, or forty thousand, or fifty thousand, or sixty thousand, or seventy thousand, or eighty thousand, or ninety thousand, or a million, or two million, or three million, or four million, or five million, or six million, or seven million, or eight million, or nine million, or ten million, or twenty million, or thirty million, or forty million, or fifty million, or sixty million, or seventy million, or eighty million, or ninety million, or a billion, or two billion, or three billion, or four billion, or five billion, or six billion, or seven billion, or eight billion, or nine billion, or ten billion, or twenty billion, or thirty billion, or forty billion, or fifty billion, or sixty billion, or seventy billion, or eighty billion, or ninety billion, or a trillion, or two trillion, or three trillion, or four trillion, or five trillion, or six trillion, or seven trillion, or eight trillion, or nine trillion, or ten trillion, or twenty trillion, or thirty trillion, or forty trillion, or fifty trillion, or sixty trillion, or seventy trillion, or eighty trillion, or ninety trillion, or a quadrillion, or two quadrillion, or three quadrillion, or four quadrillion, or five quadrillion, or six quadrillion, or seven quadrillion, or eight quadrillion, or nine quadrillion, or ten quadrillion, or twenty quadrillion, or thirty quadrillion, or forty quadrillion, or fifty quadrillion, or sixty quadrillion, or seventy quadrillion, or eighty quadrillion, or ninety quadrillion, or a quintillion, or two quintillion, or three quintillion, or four quintillion, or five quintillion, or six quintillion, or seven quintillion, or eight quintillion, or nine quintillion, or ten quintillion, or twenty quintillion, or thirty quintillion, or forty quintillion, or fifty quintillion, or sixty quintillion, or seventy quintillion, or eighty quintillion, or ninety quintillion, or a sextillion, or two sextillion, or three sextillion, or four sextillion, or five sextillion, or six sextillion, or seven sextillion, or eight sextillion, or nine sextillion, or ten sextillion, or twenty sextillion, or thirty sextillion, or forty sextillion, or fifty sextillion, or sixty sextillion, or seventy sextillion, or eighty sextillion, or ninety sextillion, or a septillion, or two septillion, or three septillion, or four septillion, or five septillion, or six septillion, or seven septillion, or eight septillion, or nine septillion, or ten septillion, or twenty septillion, or thirty septillion, or forty septillion, or fifty septillion, or sixty septillion, or seventy septillion, or eighty septillion, or ninety septillion, or an octillion, or two octillion, or three octillion, or four octillion, or five octillion, or six octillion, or seven octillion, or eight octillion, or nine octillion, or ten octillion, or twenty octillion, or thirty octillion, or forty octillion, or fifty octillion, or sixty octillion, or seventy octillion, or eighty octillion, or ninety octillion, or a nonillion, or two nonillion, or three nonillion, or four nonillion, or five nonillion, or six nonillion, or seven nonillion, or eight nonillion, or nine nonillion, or ten nonillion, or twenty nonillion, or thirty nonillion, or forty nonillion, or fifty nonillion, or sixty nonillion, or seventy nonillion, or eighty nonillion, or ninety nonillion, or a decillion, or two decillion, or three decillion, or four decillion, or five decillion, or six decillion, or seven decillion, or eight decillion, or nine decillion, or ten decillion, or twenty decillion, or thirty decillion, or forty decillion, or fifty decillion, or sixty decillion, or seventy decillion, or eighty decillion, or ninety decillion, or a undecillion, or two undecillion, or three undecillion, or four undecillion, or five undecillion, or six undecillion, or seven undecillion, or eight undecillion, or nine undecillion, or ten undecillion, or twenty undecillion, or thirty undecillion, or forty undecillion, or fifty undecillion, or sixty undecillion, or seventy undecillion, or eighty undecillion, or ninety undecillion, or a duodecillion, or two duodecillion, or three duodecillion, or four duodecillion, or five duodecillion, or six duodecillion, or seven duodecillion, or eight duodecillion, or nine duodecillion, or ten duodecillion, or twenty duodecillion, or thirty duodecillion, or forty duodecillion, or fifty duodecillion, or sixty duodecillion, or seventy duodecillion, or eighty duodecillion, or ninety duodecillion, or a tredecillion, or two tredecillion, or three tredecillion, or four tredecillion, or five tredecillion, or six tredecillion, or seven tredecillion, or eight tredecillion, or nine tredecillion, or ten tredecillion, or twenty tredecillion, or thirty tredecillion, or forty tredecillion, or fifty tredecillion, or sixty tredecillion, or seventy tredecillion, or eighty tredecillion, or ninety tredecillion, or a quattuordecillion, or two quattuordecillion, or three quattuordecillion, or four quattuordecillion, or five quattuordecillion, or six quattuordecillion, or seven quattuordecillion, or eight quattuordecillion, or nine quattuordecillion, or ten quattuordecillion, or twenty quattuordecillion, or thirty quattuordecillion, or forty quattuordecillion, or fifty quattuordecillion, or sixty quattuordecillion, or seventy quattuordecillion, or eighty quattuordecillion, or ninety quattuordecillion, or a quindecillion, or two quindecillion, or three quindecillion, or four quindecillion, or five quindecillion, or six quindecillion, or seven quindecillion, or eight quindecillion, or nine quindecillion, or ten quindecillion, or twenty quindecillion, or thirty quindecillion, or forty quindecillion, or fifty quindecillion, or sixty quindecillion, or seventy quindecillion, or eighty quindecillion, or ninety quindecillion, or a sexdecillion, or two sexdecillion, or three sexdecillion, or four sexdecillion, or five sexdecillion, or six sexdecillion, or seven sexdecillion, or eight sexdecillion, or nine sexdecillion, or ten sexdecillion, or twenty sexdecillion, or thirty sexdecillion, or forty sexdecillion, or fifty sexdecillion, or sixty sexdecillion, or seventy sexdecillion, or eighty sexdecillion, or ninety sexdecillion, or a septendecillion, or two septendecillion, or three septendecillion, or four septendecillion, or five septendecillion, or six septendecillion, or seven septendecillion, or eight septendecillion, or nine septendecillion, or ten septendecillion, or twenty septendecillion, or thirty septendecillion, or forty septendecillion, or fifty septendecillion, or sixty septendecillion, or seventy septendecillion, or eighty septendecillion, or ninety septendecillion, or a octodecillion, or two octodecillion, or three octodecillion, or four octodecillion, or five octodecillion, or six octodecillion, or seven octodecillion, or eight octodecillion, or nine octodecillion, or ten octodecillion, or twenty octodecillion, or thirty octodecillion, or forty octodecillion, or fifty octodecillion, or sixty octodecillion, or seventy octodecillion, or eighty octodecillion, or ninety octodecillion, or a novemdecillion, or two novemdecillion, or three novemdecillion, or four novemdecillion, or five novemdecillion, or six novemdecillion, or seven novemdecillion, or eight novemdecillion, or nine novemdecillion, or ten novemdecillion, or twenty novemdecillion, or thirty novemdecillion, or forty novemdecillion, or fifty novemdecillion, or sixty novemdecillion, or seventy novemdecillion, or eighty novemdecillion, or ninety novemdecillion, or a vigintillion, or two vigintillion, or three vigintillion, or four vigintillion, or five vigintillion, or six vigintillion, or seven vigintillion, or eight vigintillion, or nine vigintillion, or ten vigintillion, or twenty vigintillion, or thirty vigintillion, or forty vigintillion, or fifty vigintillion, or sixty vigintillion, or seventy vigintillion, or eighty vigintillion, or ninety vigintillion, or a unvigintillion, or two unvigintillion, or three unvigintillion, or four unvigintillion, or five unvigintillion, or six unvigintillion, or seven unvigintillion, or eight unvigintillion, or nine unvigintillion, or ten unvigintillion, or twenty unvigintillion, or thirty unvigintillion, or forty unvigintillion, or fifty unvigintillion, or sixty unvigintillion, or seventy unvigintillion, or eighty unvigintillion, or ninety unvigintillion, or a duovigintillion, or two duovigintillion, or three duovigintillion, or four duovigintillion, or five duovigintillion, or six duovigintillion, or seven duovigintillion, or eight duovigintillion, or nine duovigintillion, or ten duovigintillion, or twenty duovigintillion, or thirty duovigintillion, or forty duovigintillion, or fifty duovigintillion, or sixty duovigintillion, or seventy duovigintillion, or eighty duovigintillion, or ninety duovigintillion, or a tresvigintillion, or two tresvigintillion, or three tresvigintillion, or four tresvigintillion, or five tresvigintillion, or six tresvigintillion, or seven tresvigintillion, or eight tresvigintillion, or nine tresvigintillion, or ten tresvigintillion, or twenty tresvigintillion, or thirty tresvigintillion, or forty tresvigintillion, or fifty tresvigintillion, or sixty tresvigintillion, or seventy tresvigintillion, or eighty tresvigintillion, or ninety tresvigintillion, or a quattuorvigintillion, or two quattuorvigintillion, or three quattuorvigintillion, or four quattuorvigintillion, or five quattuorvigintillion, or six quattuorvigintillion, or seven quattuorvigintillion, or eight quattuorvigintillion, or nine quattuorvigintillion, or ten quattuorvigintillion, or twenty quattuorvigintillion, or thirty quattuorvigintillion, or forty quattuorvigintillion, or fifty quattuorvigintillion, or sixty quattuorvigintillion, or seventy quattuorvigintillion, or eighty quattuorvigintillion, or ninety quattuorvigint

HAMMONTON!

A

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, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The *title perfect;* warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

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

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, 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, Spiritualists have their services regularly.—*Mills* convenient.

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

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

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

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.

Inquire for R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information inquire or address,

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

☞ *All letters answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 4w4t

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS
FOR SALE,
IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

IN ONE BODY,

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

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

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

CONSUMPTIVES,
READ WHAT DR. SCHEFCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

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

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

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

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

On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are effected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhoea could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, night sweats and diarrhoea had prostrated me so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no good. The first week it would do me no harm, if it did me no good. The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made them feel somewhat restless, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it; and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Shenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says. Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and one wishing to know the facts as here stated can call at my residence, 117 West Houston street New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.

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

R. FARLOW, 117 West Houston st.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
Mrs. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st
AUGUSTA UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
A. T. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston st.
J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage pl.
M. A. LEIGHTON, 683 Broadway.
Mrs. BENJAMIN CLAPP, 19 Amity pl.

"I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. R. Farlow, they having, for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true.

JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.
Nov. 23, 1863.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7,50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

[illegible] Dealers.

Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

After more than twelve years of constant use, this highly concentrated manure has attained a wide spread reputation as a

SUBSTITUTE FOR

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Being found active in its operations, and of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil, but on the contrary, permanently improves it. The increasing sales annually, abundantly prove the high popular value of this manure, and establish the fact of its being relied upon by a wide circle of agriculturists to supply all wants in the direction of manures for every crop.

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

Office, No. 20 So. Delaware Av.,

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO,

General Wholesale Agents,

No. 181 Pearl St. cor. of Cedar,

NEW YORK.

Price $56 per 200 lbs. Cash-

JUST PUBLISHED, the 13th edition of our new pamphlet, "*How to Maintain the Fertility of American Farms and Plantations,*"—furnished free upon application to us or our Agents.

BAUGH & SONS,

20 South Delaware Avenue.

4x2a-1y. Philadelphia.

EXAMINE THE BRAND.

ALLEN & NEEDLES'
200 lbs.
IMPROVED
SUPER
PHOSPHATE OF LIME
MANUFACTURED
ONLY
BY THEM, AT THEIR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY

Throughout the Country.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by Allen & Needles, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.)

$55 per 2000 lbs.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1st, 1866.

Referring to our Circular of July, 1866, we would say:

The Internal Revenue Tax upon the manufacture of "Fertilizers," was, as you are aware, removed by act of Congress, on the 18th *of July last.*

This action was not unlooked for, *but was expected by all,* for some time past.

We have only to state that, foreseeing that the tax would be repealed, we saw *no necessity for any advance* in

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

IMPROVED

Super Phosphate of Lime,

ONLY TO FALL AGAIN.

Our regular price was, therefore,

NOT ADVANCED,

and we continue to furnish it at

$55 per ton of 2000 lbs.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
Sole Manufacturers.

45-4x5m.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS.

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

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the Warerooms of

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

STONE PUMPS. PURE WATER, No Freezing. And considered the best where ever introduced.

For sale by,

WM. A. ELVINS,
304 Hammonton, N. J.

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Saturday, September 15, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street,	7.30	9.15	3.15
Cooper's Point,	7.45	9.30	4.40
Haddonfield,	8.04	10.00	4.22
Ashland,		10.16	
White Horse,	8.18	10.26	4.35
Long-a-Coming,	8.30	10.48	4.48
Junction,	8.38	11.02	4.58
Waterford,	8.50	11.24	5.08
Spring Garden,	8.56	11.34	5.14
Winslow,	9.04	11.48	5.19
Hammonton,	9.13	12.03	5.31
DaCosta,	9.20	12.15	5.38
Elwood,	9.35	12.36	5.51
Egg Harbor,	9.45	1.00	6.03
Patcong,	10.01	1.26	6.19
Absecon,	10.16	1.53	6.34
Atlantic,	10.35	2.18	6.53

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Atlantic,	5.52	11.43	3.42
Absecon,	6.14	12.17	4.06
Patcong,	6.28	12.39	4.20
Egg Harbor,	6.44	1.00	4.36
Elwood,	6.56	1.29	4.48
DaCosta,	7.09	1.50	5.01
Hammonton,	7.16	2.02	5.08
Winslow,	7.25	2.17	5.19
Spring Garden,	7.32	2.30	5.27
Waterford,	7.40	2.45	5.34
Junction,	7.51	3.03	5.45
Long-a-Coming,	7.59	3.17	5.53
White Horse,	8.14	3.39	6.03
Ashland,		3.49	
Haddonfield,	8.27	4.21	6.16
Cooper's Point,	8.44	4.45	6.35

RARITAN & DEL. BAY R. R. CO.

On and after Friday June 1st, the "Jesse Hoyt," passengers boat of this road will leave Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane street, and connect at Port Monmouth, with trains for the following points on the road; 11 A. M, Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and all Stations on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. Through to Philadelphia in 5 hours. Fare, $2.00

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4,15 P. M. and Pier No. 3 for Port Monmouth, Highland, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Pt. Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River and Philadelphia. Fare $2 00

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

Returning Trains leave Philadelphia:

Express at 9,20 A. M, arriving in New York at 2,15 P. M.

Freight at 2,30 P. M, arriving in New York at 4,00 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2;30 A. M, arriving at New York at 9,30 A. M, and stopping at Pier No. 32 North River.

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

W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Cough NO MORE

MELLIFLUOUS
Cough Balsam,

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Wheeping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, expectorating, and particularly suitable to all affections of the throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 23xly.

DR. STRICKLAND'S

CURE FOR PILES.

PILE REMEDY

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

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

Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

DYSPEPSIA.

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

To Farmers and Others.

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

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

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

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

ROBT. DuBOIS, President,
J. DuBOIS, Secretary,
CHAS. S. FITHIAN, Treas,
of the East Lake Manufac. Co. 88.

Cards.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles,* just out. Address O. T. GARRY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. 1swly*

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

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,* and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, *free,* by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
3x21-1y.

Strange, But True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
3x21-1y. 531 Broadway, New York.

Korosene & Gas Stoves!

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

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

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

*** Send for a circular. ***

Liberal discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
3x48-6m] 206 Pearl Street N. Y.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Something new. Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WESTON, 706 Broadway, New York. 9x36a2

Walters' Column.

SOUTH JERSEY

Dry Goods and Grocery Store,

ABSECON, N. J.

ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

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

DELAINS,
MERINOES,
PALMETTA CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
SATTINETTS,

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

SELL CHEAPER,

than can be purchased elsewhere in this vicinity.

My assortment of Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS,

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

DESIRABLE BARGAINS.

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

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

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

Knit Caps and Shawls,

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

WATERLOO SHAWLS.

Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses,'

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

My assortment of White and Colored

Flannels for Shirts

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

UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
FANCY SHIRTS,

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

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

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

A choice assortment of

GROCERIES

is also offered for sale, comprising:

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

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

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

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

CALL AT ONCE AT

D. WALTERS,

SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERY STORE.

Absecon, N. J.

Oct 20-1866—1y.

1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $25 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $10, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Buckeye. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller or user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. 1swly*

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $500 each. Thirty-five Gold or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 9a36a2

Jewelry.

O. M. Englehart & Son,

Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Ware,
and
IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
No. 254 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of

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

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

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

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

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

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. jul30

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACURERS OF
Revolvers, Rifles,
Muskets and Carbines,
For the United States Service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

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

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

Remingtons' Revolvers.

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

NEW REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

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

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Illion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
34-10m.

Fertilizers.

MORO PHILLIPS'
GENUINE IMPROVED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF
LIME.
Standard Guaranteed.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,

27 N. Front St., Philadelphia Pa.
14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

$56 a Ton.

The Material of which
MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE
is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The amonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

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

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

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

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO'S
BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

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

☞ It can be had from all regular dealers in Fertilizers. We have our usual stock of Frankfort FINE-BONE,
GROUND RAW BONE,
Excelsior POUDRETTE,
LAND PLASTER, &c.

Which we sell at *lowest market rates.*

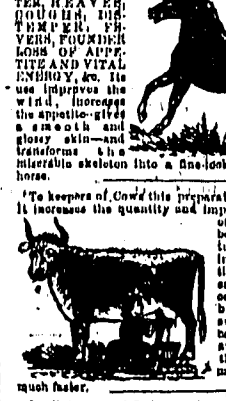
We make a liberal discount to regular dealers.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
No. 40 South Wharves, Philada.
336m-4x6

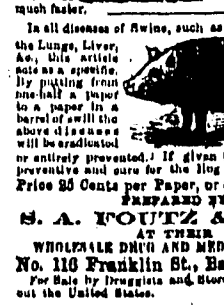
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

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

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



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



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

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

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT.
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

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

F A R M S!

AND

FRUIT LANDS!

AT

LONGACOMING,

SITUATED

15 Miles

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R. R.

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

The Climate Is Unsurpassed,

Being a little removed from the arid barrens so extensive in the central part of South Jersey.

PURE, SOFT WATER,
STONE QUARRIES,
MARL BEDS,
MILLS,

And every facility for extensive manufacturing are found here.

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

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

F. KIMBALL,
Longacoming,
48-tf CAMDEN CO., N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHIC!

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and Retail,
501 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views
Of American and Foreign Cities, Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.,

Stereoscopic Views of the War.
From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest.

Stereoscopic Views on Glass,
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.
We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen; Actors; etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings; Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp. Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. [3x51-4x52

Empire Shuttle Machine!

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

Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

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

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

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

Emphatically a noiseless Machine.

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

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

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

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

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

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE MF'G CO.,
3x48-4x50] 536 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano-Forte Manufactur'rs,
499 Broadway, New York.

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

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTE"

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

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

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

TERMS.—Net Cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. H & P
8x48-1y.

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

Done in the BEST STYLE at the

REPUBLICAN Office,

41-tf. Hammonton, N. J.

ASSESSORS BLANKS,

arranged to comply with the new law,

Price $1 50 per Hundred,

For sale at the REPUBLICAN Office.