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D. B. SNOW. Editor. Poetru.

"PADDLE-YOUR OWN CANOE."

BY ANNIE E. HOWE.

Up this world, and down this world, . And over this world and through

Though drifted about,

And tossed without, Why, " paddle your own canne.

What though the sky is heavy with clouds, Or shining a field of blue;

If the bleak wind blows,

Or the sunshine glows. Still "paddle your own canoe."

What if brenkers rice up aleul. With dark waves rushing through,

Move steadily by

With a steadfast eye. And "paddle your own canes."

If a hurricane rise in the midnight skies,

And the stars are lost to view.

tilide safely along

And "paddle your own cance.

Up this world, and down this wor And over this world and through,

Though weary and worn, Bereft and forlorn,

Sill "paddle your own canor."

Mever give up when trials come,

Never grow sad and blue; Never sit down

With a tear and a frown. But " paddle your own canoc.

There are daisies apringing atmg the shores

Blooming and sweet for bon; There are rose-hued dyes

In the autumn skies. Then puldle your own cance."

Miscellaneous Selections.

A SETTLER'S EXPLOIT.

As Samuel Bowditch, one of the early to look after some cattle, he heard a stick snap behind him, and turning quickly round, found himself confronted with a huge savage, in all the hideousness of his war paint, and with rifle or musket levelled at along his rocky way with the ease of a long his rocky way with the ease of a mountain goat. Bowditch soon discovered deet from him. Bowditch himself lad a that however superior to him his advesary rifle in his hand, but he knew the Indian might be in more physical strength, he was could shoot him before he could raise it and no match for him in speed in that particufire, and he did not make the attempt, but lar locality, and this not only inspired him immediately dropped it to the ground and with the hope of escape, but with such conheld up his palms, in token of submission, fidence in his own resources, that he began On seeing this, the savage walked up and to calculate in turn how best he might com-

who being a small man saw he was no on either side, and so submitted quietly, though agonized at the thought of his poor helpless wife and children in their lonely eabin over the hill.

'I live out yonder, not a great way from replied the captive, nodding his head in the proper direction.

How many got? queried the savage. The settler hesitated about telling correctly. He first thought, he would name a number large enough to deter the Indian from going thither, and thus, perhaps, save his wife and children from a fate like his own, but after a moment's reflection, it occurred to him that, should the savage take him there, a chance might arise for him to regain his liberty, and he decided upon speaking the truth.

Why no Long-knife tell? demanded the Indian, with an impatient frown.

No, chief; Ill tell you the truth.

big, brave chief like you won't hurt 'em.' Me go see 'em!' returned the savage, with a fierce gleam of triumph, which the as he slipped over the brow of the hill and other did not fail to notice. Having tight-train toward his dwelling, which, owing to ly-bound the hands of his captive behind the ridge bending round the valley, in the his back, the savage felt about his dress for shape of a magnet, or horse shoe, was any other weapons, took away his ammy particly as far distant as when he called to nition and putting both weapons over his his wife. shoulder, told the white man to lead the way. This the latter did, full of hope, feat and general anxiety, till he came in sight of his humble log dwelling, situated in a pleasant valley, through which flowed a pleasant valley. The property little stream, a branch of the Green will be supposed to get them things.

and proposed to make him fast to a tree, by means of another deer skin thong secured to that around the wrists. inquired the captive.

safety of his family.

"Me go alone!" returned the savage gruffly. "Me big chief—want scalp!"

"Oh, for God's sake, don't kill my poor. innocent wife and children!" pleaded Bow-ditch, fairly agonized at the thought.
"You are a great chief, I know, and you'l! innocent wife and children! remember that they never did you any

"Long-knife scalp much good!" rejoin ed the Indian sullenly, as he finished binding the other to a tree, and strode away down the hill, carrying the two weapons with him. Bowditch watched him, step by step, as he glided away under cover of the trees, keeping some rock, stump, or lounp of bushes between him and the inmates of the dwelling, so they might not by any chance perceive his approach and take the alarm.

At any rate I can hollor yet!" muttered the captive, "and maybe they'll-hear me;" and for hwith he set up a series of yells, that went echoing and re-echoing far-

way through the forest.

The settler saw his wife and children ome in haste to the door, and look up the hill in alarm. At this he shouted at the

top of hi-lungs. Quick, Esther-go back into the house and bar it up tight! The Injuns are arter you, and I am a prisoner! Quick! quick! or you're lost, and the children too

For a moment or two the mother and children stood as if paralyzed with aston-ishment and terror, and then, to his great relief, he saw his little boy point in the direction of the skulking savage, and all three retreated and closed the door.

The Indian now uttered a fierce yelf, and

stepped out into plain view, fired-both pieces one after the other, at the dwelling, s if he had impulsively adapted this mean to-vent-his-rage-at being discovered and Total of his nurderous purpose. Then hooking round at his captive, he threw down the rifle belonging to the latter and drawing his tomahawk, started toward himon arm. Bowditch, who had watched every motion, and knew that in his rage the savage would brain and scalp him, now gathered all his strength, and made one desperate effort to free himself, acting rather from the instincts of self-preservation than from any hope of success.

But to his great joy, to his unspeakable, oy, he felt and heard his bonds strain, crack and spap, and suddenly found himself a mulhicarus nt liberty Lipe hoked quickly and wildly around, almost disposed to his feelings, that he deems the system to doubt his senses—to discredit his good humane and beneficent. Mr. Biddle, Mr. to doubt his senses to discredit his good fortune for any fortune seemed good thich gave him even a bare chance for his The Indian was at least-a hundred and fifty yards from him, and his rifle unloaded and with a start in a race for life—in a race that involved not—only his own—life but that of his wife and children-who so swift of foot

cape, the fierce sayage came bounding after from Bowditch knew every inch of ground in that vicinity, and he had already regained sufficient presque of mind to shape his course so as to take advantage of all the hances in his favor. The hill about the summit was a succession of rocks and bush es, with caves, chasms and precipices, and over, through and along these natural ob-structions the fugitive believed he could make his way with any man living, either hite or red, and so took the most troublesome roufe for his larger and more unweld ly pursuer, resolved, should he by chance find the latter gaining on him, to double on setters on Grand River, in Kentucky, was him at a certain cave not more than fall a ming across a patch of swamp, one after mile distant, where the could enter, by following after the laboration of the laborati within, and could come out on the same side into a thicket not more than fifty feet from the main opening.

occasionally, as he fled

On seeing this, the savage walked up and to calculate in turn how best he might consaid:

"Give Injun gun!

"I see you're a big chief, and I hope we may be friends."

"Where live?" asked the savage, as he produced a stout thong of deer-skin, and produced to bind the hands of his captive, a clear case forting against me."

"Row Having come to this determination, Bow

was in full view, when he pretended to stumble and fall, and then got up and ranwith a limp, which caused the savage to yell with a fierce delight and redouble his exertions to overtake him. This was exactly what he intended to bring about, and he now managed his pace with so much deeption that, though seeming to exert him elf to the utmost, he permitted the pant sen to the utmost, he permitted the panting savage to gain a little every minute till the mouth of the cave was reached, at which time not more than a hundred paces divided them. The Indian saw the fugiive disappear in the dark opening, and believing that he now had him secure once more, he came bounding up and plunged in after him with a yell of triumph. The set-tler, who knew every twist and turn of every passage in the cave-and there were many -now uttered a sort of wailing group from the centre to urge the Indian on, and then quietly slipped off in a different direction, There are only three persons in my cabin—and reached the bright open air about the my wife and two children—but I know a same time the other did the middle of the interior.

Now then for it." muttered Bowditch

dust long enough to get them things since you wont! he hanswered, no he bound; ed in and hurried to a rude shelf on one

foolishly.

riffle, he hastened to load it, and felt, as he der.
afterward expressed it. "like a new man."
Then keeping himself as much under cover ness than this. In North Carolina thay are Then keeping himself as much under cover as possible, he hurried-up to a point where he could secrete himself and command a fair view of the mouth of the cave, within

easy rifle range. 'If old Paint-face haint mizzled,' he muttered, with an ominous frown, "its my opinion he never will!" and like a cat vatching for game, he kept his eyes rivited upon the spot where he expected to see him-

For ten minutes all was still-nothing moved—and then, to his bitter satisfaction, he beheld the Indian coming out with a stealthy step, looking cautiously and sus-piciously around. The rifle of the settler was already leveled, and for a moment or and then approached him chutiously. He found him quite dead.

POLITICAL.

A PICTURE OF SLAVERY, from the Decisions Southern Courts.

Mr. Justice Woodward, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, considers slavery as having been de by Providence on bealcriphe blos and Mr. Charles J. Biddle, the President of the Democratic State Committee, with George M. Wharton and others, calling Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, to their assistance, are endeavoring to make people believe that the peculiar institution of the South is by Divine appointment. As Judge functions, has had abundant opportunities to consult the report books of adjudged cases, decided in the Southern States, it might fairly be argued that he coincides in all their conclusions, and that the pigture they afford of human bundage is so grataful Wharton, and most of their compatriots, are

also lawyers, and should at least know, from the same source, of what they are approv ing. For the Bishop we have more charity; for, although once a member of the profes-sion, he has doubtless, by this time, forgotten what he knew as a lawyer; but we should like to ask him and all others, who, without accurate information, uphold slavery as is to overlake time.

With a lond tell of mingled joy and definee, away he went over the hill, and with as it exists at the South, and as developed a londer yell of rage at his mexpected establishment.

The records we are about to cite, is in accordance with the principles of the Gospels. accordance with the principles of the Gospely or even the precepts of the Musiac economy. Listen to the Records of their Courts.

When pictures are drawn of the evil and crnel results of slavery, most persons con-sider-them as fanciful. But we are about but is sober matter-of-fact—the decisions of Courts of Justice upon actual cases present-

ed for adjuancement.
The Slave is Nabody—He is like a Horse or Master is a D spot.

The slave in the South is regarded as I the mehts of personal scenarity, personal

rs. The State, 37 Miss, Rep., 317.)
The master is necessarily a despot slave to remain a slave, must be made sensi-ble that there is no appeal from his master, (State rs. David. 4 Jones, N. Carr. 353.) Be he ever so sick, the owner and overseer is the judge whicher he is able or unable to work, (10 Ala. Rep., 928,) and a promise made to him by his master, has no binding force or validity.

This was exemplified in the case of Bland s. negro Dowling, (9 Gill & Johnson's Mayland Reports,) where the plaintiff (we dush to say she was a woman Jagreed that if her slave would pay her \$200, she would give him his freedom. He faithfully and honestly paid the amount, working several years for it, and then, claiming her promise, was refused. The rigid law of slavery was

be no valid contract between master and A Slave horribly Mutilated by His Master. slave;" but, as fortunately for the poor fellow, she had suffered him to live in New York, a free State, for two years, she was held to have liberated him, and her nefarious attempt to hold him in bondage, when she had received his hard earnings, paid to her in good faith, was frustrated. And a similar case is to be found in 6 Randolph, 173, Sawney rs. Carter, where the slave alleged that he had paid his master the price of his freedom, but had his suit dismissed upon the ground that master and slave could enter into no contract with each other.

And reasoning upon this principle, a lawyer of the South, in arguing a slave case, says, "Looking at these acts, it is safe to say that the law regards a negro slave, so far as his civil status is concerned, purely and absolutely property, to be bought and sold and pass and descend as a tract of land, n horse or an ex ; ' (Bailey ra. Poindexter, Esq., page 139.)-

The Slave Power Prevents even his Master from being Kind to Him.

Nor has he any right to personal property. All belongs to his master; and even where the master is generous enough to confer a

now beginning to feel much alarm for the lam going to wipe it out. Shut the door, safety of his family.

"Me go alone!" returned the savage gruffly. "Me big chief—want scalp!"

Good-bye!" and without waiting for a reGood-bye!" and without waiting for a rerood-bye! and without waiting for a reply he can out in the direction of his rifle,
his wife vainly calling for him, and entreat and therefore the provider in the come hack and his wife vainly calling for him, and entrent and therefore the provision in the Willing him to come back, and not risk his life giving them the choice was void and of no. effect. They remained, of course, slaves, As soon as he once more got hold of his despite the wishes of their benevolent mas-

> prohibited by law from keeping various kinds of domestic animals, even by the permission of their owners, and so we find it decided in McNamara vs. Kerns, 2 Iredell, 66, where hogs belonging to a slave, kept by him with the knowledge and consent of his master, upon his master's property, and within sight of his house, were seized by some parish overseers, to be sold for the protest of the master against their being taken.

And look for a moment at the case of Elizabeth B. Gist vs. Tookev, 2 Richard son's S. C. Rep., 424, where the plaintiff's slave, who made money over and above his two he sighted directly at his heart, and then fired. The savage threw up his hands chase his (the slave's) children, the defendant convulsively, uttered a noise between a ant agreeing to buy them for \$350, the groan and a voll, and fell back quivering on money to be repaid by the slave as fast as the earth: Bowditch took-time to reload, he could earnit. The defendant bought the he could carnit. The defendant bought the children, but the plaintiff sued the defendant for the \$100, and recovered it, the Court deciding the slave had no right to any property, and all belonged to his mistress. The poor children, of course, remained

to be signed until defendant received the \$350 in full, and so the poor slave toiled for nought, and had not the exquisite pleasure of freeing his own children.

His Master may Chastise, and even some times Shoot Him, without Punishment.

The power of the master over the person of the slave necessarily involves the right of chastisement, and this may be inflicted in such proportions and to such extent as the owner may deem proper, there being but a single limitation, that it should not be excessive, but whether it is or not is left for a jury (slave-holders, of course,) to judge.

jury (slave-holders, or course,) or jung.
Thus we find the following case, State vs. Man, 2 Deveroux, 263, in which it appears, that a master having hired a female slave to another person, the latter undertook to puts their offspring in no better position. chastise her for having committed (so says the report) a small offence.

called upon her to stop, which she refusing o do, with the chivalrie spirit of the South the slave being a woman he shot at and wounded her. But she had no redress. Judge tells her the master is not liable to indietment for assault and battery; and feeling how confrary to all sense of justice and humanity such a decision must appear, is compelled to say, "A Judge cannot but lament when such cases as the present are brought into judgment. It is impossible that the reasons upon which they go can be appreciated, but where institutions similar. to our own exist and are thoroughly understood. The struggle, too, in the Judge's own-breast, between the feelings of man and the duty of the imagistrate, is a severe one. I would gladly have avoided this ungrateful question." To the same et case, & Rand., Virginia, 67 To the same effect is Turner's

As the slave cannot defend himself against his master, neither, can he against any one else. In every Southern-State a black is, by virtue of his color, a slave until he can Jones, 235.) And. in South Carolina, the insolence of a daye-towards a white person is an offence for which he may be tried and nobody; the his no legal existence; laws punished, (ex-parte Boughston, 2 Strob-passed for the protection of others do not hart 41.) In this case the prosecutrix (a embrace him-huless he is specially named ; woman) charged the slave with using inliberty, and private property, he is deprived, and the Slave is held pro nullise. (George for himself, and incapable of producing his The Slave is Miss Rep. 237.) fellow slaves as witnesses, doubtless was well unished for so vague n charge may be used to distort any trivial circumstance into

The slave must, therefore, obey his maser; if he resists, his master may chastise him at discretion; and yet, singularly enough, the poor creature cannot shield himself behind his commands. This is the doctrine of Sarah es. The State, 18 Arkan-sas Rep., 114, where it was decided that "when a slave is indicted for a criminal offence, he cannot show it was committed by order of his master, except in mitigation of nunishment, when less than a felony. ordered, therefore, to steal even a chicken, ie runs the gauntlet between the master' whip and pistol, and the lash and dungeon of the common jail.

No wonder, then, that the power of the master being so absolute, it sometimes rises into frightful excesses, which occasionally find their way into court. Such, for instance, as the case of Unley vs. the State, 11 Humphreys, Tennessee Rep. 172, where, upon the protext of the slave being lewd and vicious, and it being necessary for his moral reformation, his master, an old man, assisted by his two sons, mutilated him frightfully, castratus est. Who but one imbued with the brutalizing sentiments of slavery would have dared to offer such a defence for such an outrage, in a court of justice?

Hunting a Slave with Dogs is right according to Southern Law.

We have heard a great deal at the North of runaway slaves being hunted by dogs, and some people have supposed it was a mere effort of imagination. We assure them, however, it is according to Southern law.
Witness the case of Moran ray Gardner the master is generous enough to confer a boon upon the slave, the hard spirit of in the service of the latter he ran away.—
shavery, in the shape of odious enactments, the master, for the time being comployed a shall a death his Will was found, in which comes in to prevent it.—Thus, in Louisiana, chancelpation is prohibited, and the slave can under no circumstances, be freed; and therefore, in that State, where a Will libe and the rate of the presuit, plunged into a creek the acknowledged to be such. The Will, the acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to the same he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to the sent of the same is him to acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The Will, however, was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation and devised all his property to the sent of the same part of the same part of the case will be acknowledged to be such. The wild the case was successfully contested as to the validity of the emancipation, and the case of the same part of the same part of the same part of the same part of

and religious convictions of the Judge, who says: The South has lost sixty thousand

cords that bind the negro to his condition of servitude—a condition which is to last, if the Apocalypse be inspired, until the end of time; and he then cites at length, (Reva-lation, 6th chap. 12th to 17th verse,) "every bondman (doulos, slave or servant;) and every freeman hid themselves.

The Marriage of Slaves an ville Ceremony and the children of Married Slaves ille mitimate.

Many apologies and explanations have been made as to the condition of slaves at he South in regard to marriage, and the effort has been used to lead us, at the North, to believe that matters in this respect were not so bad as represented. But what say the reports?

Let us examine Merlinda ve. Gardner. 24 Alab., 719, and there we find the law laid down thus

Slaves-cannot-contract marriage. dues their cohabitation conterany legal rights dues their cohabitation conter any legal rights slaves a portion of every dish prepared for on their own use; nor would they sit down to are incapable of contracting marriage, because that relation brings with it certain duties and zights; with reference to which it is supposed to be entered into; but these are necessarily incompatible with the nature of slavery, as the one cannot be discharged nor the other recognized without doing handmaid towards her mistress, to violence to the rights of the owner. In Equally improper it is to insult them by every State where slavery exists, and the question has been prosepted, it has so been decided."

"If the father and mother, being slaves are freed by the master's will, and the mildly, and attend to their reasonable confather afterwards acquires property, the plaints. Such conduct Job considered as children cannot inherit his property. very meritorious, as he said, "If I everdid "As a necessary consequence it escheats despise the cause of my slave or handipaid

The marriage, then, of slaves is a mere idle ceremony. Their children are illegiti-mate, and have no rights, and even freedom To the same effect is Girod vs. Lewis, 6 artin, Louis, Rep., 558.

a Slave Cannot Avenge Grossest Indignity perpetuated on hi

No wonder, then, that we find such de sions as the following: Alfred rs. The State, (8 George, 27 Misissippi Reports, Lin which it was ruled that 'adultry with a slave's wife is no defence to charge of murder, and that a slave indicted for the murder of his overseer cannot introduce, as evidence for his defence, upor a trial for murder in the first degree, the fact that the deceased a few hours before

the killing, had forced the prisoner's wife to submit to his embraces, and that this had been communicated to the trisoner before the killing.—Poor fellow by Wenn lod to the killing Poor fellow Wounded to the like list verse, the quick by an outrage committed on the How does the picture we have drawn of as, he could feel, it could not be offered trast with Jewish slavery and the precepts even in mitigation of his punishment.
Or the following: George vs. The State,

37-Mississippi Rop., 8 George, 317, where a terrible outrage was forcibly committed and successfully perpetrated by a slave upon the chastity of a female slave under the of ten years, and yet the Court decided it was no offence. White women might be protected from similar wrongs, but the poor slave girl was beyond the pale of the law.— She is sent away with such feeling remarks is these on the part of the Judge slave is held mo nullis, and of the right of a staple for our manufacturers lion wise it personal security, personal liberty, and pri-vate property, the slave is deprived. There Constitution, that we could live in union are two or three early eases founded mainly with them and reap the signal advantages upon the unmeaning twaddle in which some to which I have adverted? We considered humane Judges and law-writers have in-dulged as to the influence of the natural men professing the same fauth with us-law, civilization, and Christian calighten, speaking the same language—reading the ment in amending the harshness of the law. But these considerations found no place in the bosom of the Mississippi Judge, and the harshness of the law, in this case had

ts full exercise.
This case was decided as late as 1859, and
its results even startled the darkened condition of Mississippi for at the ensuing session of the Legislature of that State, the crime was made punishable by expres statute.

Emancipation almost Impossible - The Wife of a Slave-owner and His Own creed, after His Death to be Slaves, and part of His Estate.

We have seen that in Louisiana emane pation is utterly prohibited. How difficult it is in any slave State can easily be discovered by any one who will examine their statutes and the decisions based upon them. The process is encumbered with so many difficulties, requiring oftentimes the sane tion of the Legislature, that practically it would almost appear to be a hopeless task. The poor slave cannot approach the Legis lature, and is, therefore, left at the mercy of an executor or administrator, in the case of a Will, who may throw every obstacle in his way, or decline any interference what-ever on his behalf. Besides, the whole genius of the institution is against freedom. Look, for instance at the celebrated Bra-

sealle case, often cited and reported in 2d Howard Mississippi-Reports, 837. There Elisha Brasealle, a planter in Mississippi, was faithfully and successfully nursed by Davis, 18 Georgia Rep., 722, in which it mulatto slave during a serious and protract-was decided, that it is lawful to hunt runed illness. He afterwards took her to Ohio, away slaves with dogs, provided it be done had her educated, and finally married her. with a due degree of caution and circum-spection." In that case the plaintiff-had corded in Ohio and Mississippi. He re-hired his slave to the defendant. Whilst turned with her to the latter State, where turned with her to the latter State, where she gave birth to a son. Upon Mr. Bra-Ain't you going to let me go down to side of the room, I've sort o' played the 31.) In Bailey re. Poindexter, 14 Grattan, materially injure the slave—the statute of in an offence against morality, pernicious house with you? impuired the captive, coward once to day, he added, and now 132, decided in 1858, a testator provided in the State prohibiting the use of harsh or and detestable as an example. But, above

eruel treatment of slaves, using the words all, it seems to have been planned and exetanecessarily biting or teuring with doys."

But this approves itself also to the moral of the laws of this State. The acts of the party in going to Ohio with the playes, and Inc. South has lost sixty thousand there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with Instead, therefore, of relaxing the means allowed by law for the security and enjoyment of this species of property, the facilities offered for its escape, and the temptation and encouragement held out to induce it, constrain us, willingly on otherwise to the laws of their operation by one of our output. there executing the deed, and his imme

tion and encouragement held out to induce This merciful Judge gave no quarter to it, constrain us, willingly or otherwise, to the claves. No time was afforded to apply redouble our vigilance, and to tighten the to the Legislature to sanction the smanepation, but the greedy North Carolinians took the whole of the estate, and the mother and son were decreed, in the language of the 'still slaves, and part of the estate of Elisha Brasealle,

How the Ancient Jews treated their Slaves. Let us contrast with this sketch of Ame-

rican davery, the effect produced apon-the ancient Jew, by the laws of Moses, relative to their bondinen and bondwomen, the Canaanites. Says Maimonides, a high authority, in his Treatise Yad Hacksakah, Book 4. Though the law did not as pressly enjoin us not to treat the heathen slaves with rigor, yet piety and justice re-quire us to be merciful and kind to them.— Ve ought, therefore, not to oppress them, nor lay heavy burdens upon them; nay, we ought to let them partake of the same food with which we indulge ourselver Our pious-ancestors made it a rule to give their

their meals before they had seen that their servants were properly provided for, con sidering themselves their natural protectors; remembering what King David said; ** Be-hold as the eyes of slaves are directed towards their masters, and as the eyes of the

over to subjection, but not to insult. Nor must we bawf at them, or be in a great passion with them; but speak to them when they contended with me, what, then, sliall I do when the Almighty rises up? Did

not He that made me make him?"
Cruelty and violence characterize Heathen idolators, but the sons of Abraham, the Israelites whom the Holy (blessed to His name!) has so eminently distinguished by compassionate, and as merciful as he of whom it is said, "He is good to all, and his mercy extends over all his works."

How Christians should treat their So, thought this distinguished Israelite, was the influence of the Mosine law. And what say the Apostles of our Lord?

And ye masters do the same things unto And ye masters do the same things unto them, imbearing threatening; knowing that your master also is in Heaven; neithers. There respect of persons with him Ephesians, 4th ch., 5th verse.

'Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that you also have a master in Heaven.' Colossians, 4th ch., 1ct verse.

Southern slavery, from its own records, con-

of the Gerpet? -Judge Woodward thinks the Southerners treat their Staves like Christians. The reader can now understandingly answer the question proposed by Judge Wood-ward, in his eclebrated speech of December

13th. 1860: 1) 1) o-you not see, and feel, how good it was for us to hand over-our slaves to our friends of the South—how good it was for us that they have employed them in raising them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian speaking the same language—reading the golden rule in no one-sided and disjorted shape, but as it is recorded—a rule to slaves as well as musters.

What do you think, Reader-are such men - Christians

We have examined this system, as judi cially developed under these masters, and what is the result? No faith is to be kept with a slave he has no rights he may be beaten without any redress—his property is not his own—if even his master is tenderhearted, such kindness of feeling must; be repressed—he may be lawfully hunted by dugs—the forcible violation of his wife is no excuse for vengeance on the aggressor the chastity of a female slave is of no accountnd their restoration to freedom should be

discountenanced

Does Judge Woodward, whose question in the light of these decisions seems the sharpest irony, consider this a Christian and humane institution—and the men who wield it; "Christian men, reading the golden rule in no one-sided and distorted shape, '-doing to others as they would have others do to them? If so, his stand-ard of Christianity is far different from our own, and we trust he may find no sympathy with it from any other quarter.

Odds and Ends.

lulgent father to his hopeful son, the other morning, "remember, the carly bird catch-es the worm." "What do I care for worms," replied the young hopeful, mother won't let me go a fishing."

"Do you consider lager beer intoxicating?" "Vel," replied W, sah for dat, I gant kay. I drinksh feefty or seexty glasses a day, and it never hurte me, put I dent know how it woult pe if a man vash to make a hog of hisself.

I'm afraid you'll forget me, wife hile I'm away, said a brave officer. Nover fear, my dear, the longer you are your country's service the better I shall like you.

Every man is happy, no matter what his circumstances, who is contented. Happiness does not depend so much on the art of getting much. as being contented

JOHN GODPREY medical gow shelter.

THEODORE WISSWEDE WILLIAM BARTLETT.

LUANIEL S. COLLINS.

ELECTION TO BE HELD TUESDAY ON

natural and wise to listen to the opinions of vigorous, prosecution of the war, but they on Monday from our brother in the 16th will apend the Constitution so as to put the slavery question where it ought to be. When fore concluding a final decision, and when man who voted for them was and is, unless

o the means used to accomplish it. They be found napping, but that every man will admit that the object is right and necessary, use his influence to get every voter to the methods used to secure it, and because they lisapprove of them, they withdraw their the foremost rank of those who are de-

for the abandonment of those means now used to preserve the national life. They go fulsehood to predictive the minds of the people and make political capital. For their party. Principles and persons are alike the winds of the people and make political capital. For their party. Principles and persons are alike the word of the people and make political capital. For their party. Principles and persons are alike the word of the people and make political capital. For their party. Principles and persons are alike the word of the persons are alike the word of the persons are alike the field. It is truly startling the made of slander and votion to the Union, as the peeches recents that the sell children the mass and entire the made by Secretary Chase in Cincinnati, able them to see that the sell children the mass and entire the made by Secretary Chase in Cincinnati, able them to see that the sell children the mass and entire the mass and en so fig 4 to call for the withdrawing of the armies from the field, the just upon the field, we are not still field only to resist the armed hands of Southern traitors, and prevent the execution of the charge, receasing made to five field only to resist the armed hands of Southern traitors, and prevent the execution of the field only to resist the armed hands of Southern traitors, and prevent the execution of the property of the execution of the field only to resist the armed hands of Southern traitors, and prevent the execution of the charge of the internal will replicate the general and the prevent of the execution of the execution of the execution of the prevent of the execution of the prevent of the execution of the executi

effort by elect mein who will not bring us in his disprace, by passing, resolutions more betting the legislative halls of South Caroling than New Jersey. At is high time that one State-was placed side by ride with the exact number to be drafted till the third was a state of the state of the

ors, by any member of the Democratic when our fair Columbia thall be disengaged by festored Rebels? (Cries of No. No. parts. Not only were these infau one reso from the colls of this deadly tiper that has Let them go back, but let them go back.

a vitales of the norm who, when before the people as candithe dates of doubt and uncertainty, it is dates pledged themselves to seek a more

A Legren dated the 15th inst., received to them—(cheers)—and then they will take

us, we cannot see why the money used by The people felt that it was not only a compolls, and to secure a majority for the Union men should be so much more power— mon contest between two political parties;
ful than that which the dis-unionists spent—but a contest between right and grong, hunominations, that shall prove our county in so freely. SPECIFES OF SECRETARY proval of the acts of the Covernment. No wonder then that it was a week of ulternate

We seldom meet with speeches or articles fear and hope; fear that the Copperher We have several times spoken of the use that breathe such intense love for, and de tar vote for their candidates, but hope the democrats have made of slander and wotion to the Union, as the peeches recent-

organical and with first to must therein, of the falls of logistics of the process and our graphs and our arrival process. As a process of a missing in the last of the process of the pro citizen of New Jersey to use every possible

cflort. To elect men who will not bring

the draft in this State commences on classes of States in the South; there is the fail to raise the quota established by the proclaim that if any State shall be delivered up on claim of the party to the fail to raise the quota estimate of States in the South; there is the fail to raise the quota estimate of States in the South with the proclaim.

The draft in this State commences on classes of States in the South; there is the fail to raise the quota estimate of the party to the proclaim.

Wherear the draft in this State commences on classes of States in the South; there is the fail to raise the quota estimate of the party to the proclaim.

Wherear the draft in this Energy possible to make the commences on classes of States in the South was a signed it. by the whole such that for the deficiency is said quota shall the react of the proclaim.

The Rebels were defined till the control to the control

The party while it shipped of our State Legislation, it is supply the state of the

by Col. Andrew Derrom. Now we being news of that day. We do not expect to give the news that the piece referred to, is not true in all its parts about Capt. Champion, for was pot altogether as kind and clever as h

others, and give them due consideration be for passed by a strict party vote, and every man who voted for their was and is males from the compensation of the compensa professe to be willing to give the Govern for a vote throughout the State this fall that ment their vide and sympathy in its work of shall yindicate the patriotism of our people of the Union party in Pennsylvania to the restoring the Union, but they are opposed. And we trust that Atlantic county will not money as by its friends. For the life of so holly contested as that of last week. Company and bring it home. Now we We captured six pieces of artiflery, and prisoners.

> The fighting within the Rebel lines on the 6th was between the Regulars and the Georgia troops who refused to cross the line of the State. The seriers also say the Rebels are building ponalso that there is a report that Jost Daris is about to take command of Brage's army. fuld closed at 1524 (a. 153

Gen. Mende has fallen back to Bristoe Station

somely repulsed: our boys taking four hundred

if it he all of the quality of that sent us, we shall ANOT WHITE YAZIV in 10 days, Pimples, Blotolies, Tan, Freckles, on the evening of Wednesday the 28th inst. as column. The proceeds are for the benefit of the

Mr. F. KIMBLE whose advertisement of tache, in less than 30 days. All applications an-Grape vines will be found in another column, is swered by return multiwithout charge. now lu filis whelnity, and those who wish plants will find it to their interest to see him. -WE learn that Mr. Charles Campbell, whose illness caused by falling from a load of ha was noticed last week, died on the 14th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL STATE

111 12 13 14 15 16 17

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. Perhaps no time in the whole-year will dress ... REY. EDWARD A. WILSON, at itself so favorably to the discussion | sc19-4m] Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N.Y. that produce those effects; he determins to reproduce those causes, modified in such a resting-place. These lots are worthy the attenmanner as to secure in the future still flow of families in Atlantic City, where already greater productions. He is stimulated by several have been taken. Further information his neighbor's research and investigation to

themselves must necessarially -embody ing the mind and port-monie simultaneou Agricultural fairs are our great distributy by Rev. F./R. Brace, Mr. JOHN H. WILSON The agents more crevier resist; self inter- 20 HELEN/MARY, daughter of Thomas Irving Esq., both of Pleasant Allile.

est, the most potont of all our desires is and needs but the simple reference to the Pleasant Mills, neut in farms, entile, grain, and rivality and associate action; ambition may be directed toward the accomplishment of good as well as of exil; when such is the case the higher at chinds the better. As a small in the 26th year of his age.

| Market Prices, for Cas' | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

laudable ambition to discover and deseguinate truths in a science to which the world look-for food and raiment.

The utility of fairs invariably depends upon the manner in which they are con- WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2870. ducted. Here is where the secret lies is No pains will be spared to provide all it a failure? the fault is not in the lostru- the Deligacies of the season, with the ment, no fact can be more fully established. The following speakers are engaged for the o practical utility. That prove a humbug it Revs. A. K. STREET, M. C. STOKES and fore-purchasing. lies either in the incompetency of its manwe feel a deep interest, we are persuaded -

agers or the unsuitableness of the place in which it is held. In applying these re- INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC. marks to our county exhibitions in which The proceeds for the benefit of the Church. that its location is a great barrier to NEW EDUCATIONAL BOOKS our success. It is the universal testimony that they sink in significance annually HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK this must not be so. Let us hereafter remove this "Permanent fixnure" up in the wilderness to an agricultural locality, where KNAPP'S FRENCH READING-BOOK. practical farmers will meet because it is accessible and where something will be exhibited be side the "product of fermentation." I speak this with no disrespect to those who may enjoy the beverage, but because I advocate agricultural societies and the good of those societies, the condition of which are manifested by their annual exhibitions. VILLICUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GENTLE MAN.

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said Ireland and Scull; thence (7) morth eighty
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mon Schools, Engravings. Hand for the several courses thereof, adjoining lands that
were Philip Scull's to the mouth of Mathoses Run,
thence (9) up the several courses of treat logs
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Ilarbor River Aid binding by the side of the saide;
In the mouth of the dital fact unamed containing.

THE STUDENT'S HISTOIn the mouth of the died first named, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and most one hundred and ninety acres of land and ninety

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the County, in book J of doels, page 65, granted last few years, and would say to them that I have and conveyed unto Francis Fox. Excepting and reserving out of the phove de-

cis. For and wife, by deed datof the 221 of. Sp. I addes and Children, that will be worn during the tember, 1800, duly recorded in the Clerk soffic of Fall and Willer seasons.

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Two little margin record the throne,
Two little margin record the throne, gelber they their, life began,

Together distribute breath, Together tald will his grave. They steep the sloop of death.

We grieve to say farongel!

But oh by taken we see the land Total our loved floweress dwell.

stied in the Saviour's arms, And folded to his brosst They eat the fruit of life's fair tree, And find Eternal rest.

Then father, mother, do not woop, To call your thoughts away from carth, And take them unto heaven. SmittPe familing LIER J. STOUT

PROSPECTUS AND OF THE

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AS, A POLITICAL PAPER, Wayshall advocate those principles which we believe fie at the foundation of all good government. We intend to advocate the rights of all in the color of the skin, the shape of the cranius the teates of the hale; but that the mind is the world over, and that a mind of the lowest order has as much right to life, liberty a appiness, as one of the highest and that every man, of whatever mation, class or color, has the right to cultivate his talents to the full extent of heir nowers, and that no one has the right to de eide for another what that extent is. We will advocate the rights of a negro as quickly, fearless ly and boldly as the rights of a king. Wo stand for mankind, and for the rights which God has given all men, and which men or government take away at their peril ... We stand for the Constitution as our fathers intended it, not for the alareholder's solf-interested garbled interpretaion of that noble old just coment.

We believe the war to be the cause of the nation nd that upon its issue depends our libertie depends all that is desirable in our Government. We shall therefore fearlessly defend and uphold the Administration in its efforts to subdue and ernsh out the rebellion from every part of on Yand, and to restore the supremacy of law where ever it has been defied. We are with the Govern nont heart and hand so long as they seek the integrity and perpetuity of the Union .-

AS AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, We shall sook to promote the true interests of education in every possible way, because we be iducive to the highest interests of mankind, and that free governments cannot long ex believe it to be the duty of the State to country her citizens, and that until free schools are within each of all, the duty is not fully done. When it is seen that treason and rebellion thrives only in those portions of our land where free education has been wholly or nearly neglected, the import ance of it must be seen and acknowledged .-

AS A MORAL PAPER. Though not what is known as a religious jour nal, we shall ever be found on the side of morality integrity and virtue. Nothing sectorian can ever be admitted in our columns, but we are willing to do all in our power to advance the temporal and spiritual interests of all evangelical churches, sabbath achools, and other institutions of the Gospel TO FARMERS.

There will always be one or more columns of our paper derosof to the interests of Agriculture. containing original or solected matter that will not only be interesting but instructive to intrincie. Our columns are always open to communications from those engaged in any of the branches of husbandry and we hope that successful cultiva-tors will make that hages a medium of communi-

eation with the public.
ON OUR FIRST PAGE
Will generally be found selected family and political reading.

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Bark Pashurrough,



THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

How they Originated-Row they Look and Taste-Why they are Given to the Subscribers of The Tribune-When and to Whom they will be Distributed.

The cuts in our show bills represent "Ten Ta The cuts in our show bills represent "The Tar-sume price Strawberries"—so named because we purchased them, at a very large price, to bestow exclusively upon the subscribers of either edition of The Tarsum for 1863, intending to sond one of each kind to every subscriber who expresses a wish to that effect at the time of subscribing. This will be equal to a price of \$1 50 to each subscriber, as that is the price charged by nursery-men for similar plants. Indeed, neither of these prize stress berries could be obtained at any price whatever, as we have secured every plant that can be produced in the year 1863, exclusively, as prizes to our subscribers. We have incurred the argo outlay necessary for this purpose, because we have an careast desire to she the proposation of improved fruit greatly extended, and because we believe that every one who receives these plants and grows the fruit will hold Tun Tangung in include account of the control of the kindly comembraneo for enabling him conjoy bereafter feel an increased desire to limiter

the list of fruits. It is thus that health and hap-plines will be increased.

As these plants have, all to bown from the few plants that we bought of Mr. Fuller in the Autumn of 1802, he will not be able to send them to subscribers until after the 1st of September, 1863, when they will be carefully packed in oiled silk or paper, and forwarded, through the mail, a our expense, or by express at expense of the re-civer. The three plants will be sent to each percon who sends to us a year's subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Wockly, or Weekly Tamuns, in-dicating at the time of subscribing that they de-sire the Strawberries, and the distribution will be made in the order the subscriber's names and re-quests for Strawberries are received.

Bingle subscribors will receive their plants by substance.
To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages, to

correspond with the number of names in the Club; and where the number will warrant it, they will e sont by express, packed in boxes. New subscribers who desire strawborry plants

should say so at the time they send their money, as we do not intend to send any to those who will e-wested. There are parties who would gladly ontract for the exclusive right to all bees plants, t 25 conts apiece, and there are many subseri-tors who would not, as soon as they see and taste the truit, part with their prize for a \$5 "green-HOW THESE NEW STRAWBERRIES WERE

PRODUCED: The following statement is made by Andrew S

Fuller, horticulturist, Brooklyn, the originator of these Strawberries: Ho says: "It is now between seven and eight years since It is now occurrent some and eight years since I commenced sowing seeds of the strawberry for the furrous of producing new and improved varieties. I have always selected seeds from the largest and heat that gold be obtained, and the results were that I produced some few good vari-eties such season; yet they were not such as I was willing should go out as my seedlings. Every season I selected the seed with more care than I did the provious one, and found that I made constant improvement. I therefore determined that I-would put forth extra exertions and see if a few extractore varieties could not be produced. In 1859 I obtained the best varieties known, and by fertilizing the flowers one with an other, I expected to produce strawherries combining greater excellence than heretofere known. In this I was not disappointed. I produced that year many thousands of seedling plants, and the fruit of many was really excellent, so much so that I was urged. not to throw the plants away; but as excellenc not to throw the phania away; our as excellence, and not variety, was my object. I destroyed all but the most promising. I determined from the first that no plant should get out as a seedling of mine unless it combined greater excellence then any other attackers to make the selections of that year a confinent committee from the Farm-ors. Club of the American Institute, who had the matter three years in charge, made a selection of three sorts, ripcuing early, medium and late, and these I preserved as the final result of my seve years laborious experiments to procure improve-ment in strawborries from seeds. These Lintended to dispose of in the ordinary way of a nursery-man's business, and should have done so but for the desire of The Tribuxe Association to make a gratutous distribution of these truly excellent strawberries to their subscribers. I have there-fore contracted to furnish them exclusively for that purpose. Not one of them can be bought of me at any price. If I had kept them for sale to individuals the prices would have been 50 cents each, or \$5 a dozen."

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

"The carliest ripening one was named Con-Eliswourn; in honor of the martyr who lost his life when Alexandria, Va., was first occupied by the Union army during the present way. It is a very large variety, of a crimson color, conical in shape, and, having slight depressions, running from calix to point, recembling the autures on the peach, with a long neck, and the calyx parts rendly from the berry, quality good; flesh firm. Although the largest of the three, it is also the earliest, ripening at the same-time as the Jenny Lind and Early Scarlet and Exact productive. Barly Scarlet, and is very productive. The origi-nal plant, eighteen months from the time the seeds were sown, produced over 200 perfect ber-ries, averaging from 1 inch to 12 inches in diam-

oter.

The next ripening is called the Montron. It is very large, of a dark bright searlet color, approaching a crimson in the sun. Berry very solders when the sun. and firm of fine quality; plants very vigorous qud productive. This sort will become a great market fruit, the color and shape being very attractive. tractive.

tractive.

The third, from its color and origin, is called the Bnookers, Scaneer. Although this variety is inferior in size to the other two, yet it possesses merits that will always make—it a great favorite. Its shape is a regular oblong cone, color the most beautiful bright market. Flayor, the very best. We have the unanimous decision of the best. We have the unanimous decision of the judges at the great strawberry show the part season at No. 41 Park row, New York, on this point, as they awarded it the first promium ever all its numerous competitors. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, making monstrous stools the first season, from which an enormous promut of fruit stalks are produced. Add, to, this, its lateness, which assists so long in peologing the season of this delicious fruit, and we have in this delicious fruit, and we have in this strawborry something as near parfection as nossistrawborry compthing at near perfection as possi-ble, though not as large as the others. Yet this is not small, and among the sorts most cultivated, ranks-modium to large.

The spare descriptions by Mr Fuller, in addition to all that we have already published, must be sufficient to satisfy all minds that we are offering no teiting price to my subscribers, an an indi-cation of our good will, and certainly with a hope of their continued good will to us.

Wm. S. Carpenter said in the Entures' Club.

with the Carpenter said in the Larmers Union that the Wison was extensively entirested in this vicinity us dimarket fruit and proved very profitable. Of all the strawberries that he has growed ing, he must continue to give deperience to the Col. Ellsworth, one of Mr. Fuller's new seedlings, told to TRE TRIBERE. The other two are also very flue, and & Furn seems to the very flue and a great acquisition

The Col. Elfsworth and the Brooklyn Scarlet.

entiblied by Mr. Tellor, and a life risely. the book two quarty at the Brooklyn tribubilistic to obty Exhibition. Jupe 48, and 374. Order to an accident the Monitors were not exhibited to Mr. We have only to add that he proposed official given upon our short bills are as exact representations as the Brook of the first posentations of Tun Taipung Pairs Straw spains.

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At 11 A.M., vis Kensington and dersey
City, Express,
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, Cam-

den and Amboy Accommodation,
At 2-P.M., via Camden and Amboys.
Camden and Amboy Express,
At 3-P.M., via Kensington and Jersey
City, Washington and N. Y. Express,
At 6.15 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey
City, Evening Mail. At 6.15 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail,
At 11.15 P.M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Southern Mail,
At 1.38 (night) via Kensington and Jersey City, Southern Mail, sey City, Southern Express, At 6 P.M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), lst Class Ticket,

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