

South Jersey Republican

ABSECON, N. J. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

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 FINE and WINTER GOODS.
DELAINES,
MERINOS,
PALMETTA CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
and **CLOTHS,**
and **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,
embraces 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 variety of Double and Single
WATERLOO SHAWLS.
Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses'
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
My assortment of White and Colored
annels for Shirts
is unsurpassed, in amount, quality and cheapness. I have also a large assortment of
UNDER SHIRTS,
BROWNS,
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 unequalled.
A choice assortment of
GROCERIES
is also offered for sale, comprising:
SUGARS, TEA, COFFEES,
BUTTER, LARD, HAMS,
PORK, FISH, EGGS,
FLOUR, OIL, SOAP,
and a variety of **SPICES.**
And all articles usually kept in a first class village store.
By purchasing in large quantities and for cash, I am able to sell cheaper than smaller stores generally can.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at once. My sales are rapid, and the first comers have the best choice.
CALL AT ONCE AT
D. WALTERS,
SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS
AND
GROcery STORE.
Absecon, N. J.
Oct 27 1865 - 17.

Clark's Store,
A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.
Having completed the enlargement of his store and largely increased his stock of Goods, now offers the best bargains in South Jersey. He has constantly on hand a large assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Under Shirts and Drawers, Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Corsets, Jollars and Notions. He has also a choice lot of
GROCERIES,
all of which are of good quality and sold at the lowest market prices. In connection with the Groceries is also a complete supply of
Provisions, Flour and Feed,
all which are for sale. He has also a large assortment of
Crockery,
Stone and Glass Ware,
which is not surpassed at any store in the county. His stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
will be found larger than in most village stores. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
for men and boy's wear, and a good assortment of **NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,**
which will be sold as reasonable as it can be purchased in Philadelphia. A full assortment of
HARDWARE,
is kept also a large lot of
FARMER'S TOOLS,
of all kinds and styles and of best make. Clark also sells generally
Super Phosphate of Lime,
of Messrs Phillips' and other brands. This Phosphate is proved to be one of the best fertilizers for the soil of Atlantic County. In connection with his store he has a
STOVE AND TIN STORE,
and is prepared to furnish
TIN WARE,
in any amount, and also to lay ROOFING, and put up SPOUTS. Particular attention is called to his stock of
STOVES OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE.
They are manufactured in the Eastern States, and are offered as low as they can be bought in Philadelphia, and are of altogether superior design and make. They are more convenient, better looking and will last longer than stoves made in Philadelphia. This is the first extensive assortment of Eastern Stoves ever offered in this County.
The Public Generally are Invited to Call at his Store before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the place,
A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.
Near the Depot.

South Jersey Republican
Absecon, Atlantic Co.
New Jersey.
TERMS:
One Copy, one year, \$2 00
To Clergymen & Soldiers, 1 50
All parts of the year at the same rate. If not paid before the expiration of the year, fifty cents will be added to the above rates.
ADVERTISING:
[Ten lines constitute a square.]
One square, or less, one insertion, \$0 50
Each subsequent insertion, 25
One square, three months, 3 00
One year, 8 00
Liberal arrangements will be made with those advertising largely, or by the year.
DORUS B. SNOW, Editor & Publisher.
GOVERNOR WARD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
In assuming the responsible and important duties devolving upon me as the Chief Magistrate of this State, I desire to invoke the guidance of Almighty God, that I may be so able to administer my office as to redound to the welfare and happiness of the people, and to the honor of the State.
While I bring little experience in governmental affairs to the discharge of the duties of the position, which by the generous suffrages of the people of my native State I have been called to fill, I pledge an honest endeavor to meet its obligations to the best of my ability, and with a single eye to the general good.
The past year has been an eventful one in the annals of our Government, and it will ever be memorable for the momentous events which crowd its history. A rebellion, the most wicked and the most formidable the world has ever known, after four years of fearful warfare, has, by the valor of our troops, and by the wisdom and determination of our rulers, been crushed; the Constitution and laws have been vindicated; and the authority of the Government restored. Human slavery has been extinguished and prohibited forever, and the millions of a race who have drunk its bitter cup now drink the pure waters of Liberty. No longer may one man hold another in bondage, but all are held equal under the law, entitled to protection, and alike permitted to enjoy life, liberty, and happiness.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
I have received from the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the United States an official copy of the Joint Resolutions which were passed by Congress on the first day of February last, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and requesting that I would cause the decision of the Legislature to be taken on the subject. The resolutions are in the following words:
"ARTICLE XIII. SEC. 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, heretofore the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."
SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
The Constitution of the United States provides that the concurrence of three-fourths of the States shall be necessary to ratify an amendment to that instrument before the same can go into effect.
The required number of States is supposed to have already adopted the amendment, and the vote of New Jersey may not be necessary to the ratification. But for the honor of our State and people, we should avail ourselves of the occasion which is here afforded us of giving the weight of our endorsement to the extinguishment forever of human slavery in our land. The people of the State, by their late action at the polls, have spoken clearly and emphatically in favor of this measure, and demand its prompt passage, which I know you will gladly accord. No argument is needed from me to secure your cordial support of this measure, which it is my high privilege to make the subject of my first recommendation.
OUR SOLDIERS.
To the patriotic and gallant men who have fought our battles and saved our country from attempted destruction, we owe a debt of gratitude which we can never fully discharge. It has been theirs to suffer and brave dangers; ours to enjoy the advantages of their sacrifices. It was my fortune during the whole period of the War to be engaged in attention to the interests of the soldiers and their families, and I probably have had as intimate intercourse with our New Jersey troops as any individual in the State. I have seen them in camp, on the march, and in the hospital weary, bleeding, and dying; suffering trials and privations the most appalling to which men could be subjected, and it is my pride to bear testimony to their uniform pa-

trience, fortitude and even cheerfulness—willing to sacrifice comfort, health and life for their country. What Jerseyman's heart does not swell with emotions of admiration and thankfulness towards those noble defenders of our nation's life!
While in European countries the disbanded of large armies is fraught with much evil, and is regarded with anxiety by the inhabitants, my observation here has been that, as a general rule, the returned veterans of the Union army are even more intelligent, more worthy, and better citizens, than when they left their homes. The workshops, the farm, and all the departments of labor, now witness their willing efforts to provide for themselves and promote the public weal.
At the last session of the Legislature, joint resolutions were passed authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for the "New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers." The Commissioners appointed under the resolutions report that they have selected a site, with buildings already erected, well adapted to the purposes of the proposed institution, and that they are now negotiating for the purchase and possession of the premises. I therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a law making suitable provisions in relation thereto.
A liberal policy should be observed towards those who have become disabled in their country's service. They are entitled to our consideration, and humanity, justice, and the honor of the State require that they should be tenderly cared for during their disability.
To those returned soldiers who are able and willing to resume their usual industrial avocations, I deem it to be the duty of the State and of individuals, so far as it is practicable, to give employment and every needed assistance. They ask for themselves and their dependent families; and common gratitude demands that they should have it.
THE TAX LAWS.
The tax laws should be revised and amended so as to reach all property, and secure as far as possible, an equal division of the burdens of taxation upon all the inhabitants of the State, in just proportion to the value of their property. And permit me to say, this important part of your duties should receive your attention at as early a period in your session as you can find it convenient.
THE PUBLIC FAITH.
In order to obtain money to prosecute the war for the Union, it was found necessary by the authorities of the State, and by the General Government, to issue bonds with the condition that they should be free from taxation. The loyal men and women of the country, with true patriotism, advanced the required sums upon the terms mentioned in the laws authorizing the loans. This indebtedness, principal and interest, should be paid in exact accordance with the agreement upon which it was borrowed. To do less would be to put the seal of infamy upon us as a people, and would, I think, justly blast the reputation of all who should consent to it. May the day never come, and I believe it never will, when any contract or obligation of our National or State Government shall be repudiated, or fail to be promptly and honorably fulfilled. Should designing men arise, professing good will towards the people, but in fact seeking personal ends, advocate the wicked and disgraceful doctrine of repudiation, let such be regarded as enemies of the State, and as unworthy of your confidence.—Men seeking to array one portion or class of society against another have always existed, and perhaps always will, but they are nevertheless demagogues, and should be treated as such.
In a country so favored as ours, affording the most varied opportunities to all, jealousies between different classes of men are alike needless and wrong. Every station of life as its sphere of duties and usefulness, and there is a mutual dependence existing between all classes of men. The labor of the husbandman, the enterprise and skill of the mechanic and artisan, the plodding industry of the laborer, all contribute to the comfort and well-being of society—while the capitalist, the merchant, and the professional man are necessary to promote the thrift, harmony and completeness of the whole.
New Jersey has before it a most promising future. Its geographical position, the healthfulness of its climate; the adaptability of its soil to agricultural pursuits, a remunerative market reached by convenient transportation, both natural and artificial. Its mineral wealth all developed by the intelligence and industry of our people, must secure a measure of prosperity unsurpassed by any other State.
EDUCATION.
One of the most important and interesting subjects which can claim the attention of the Legislature is the education of the youth of the State. To place public instruction within the reach of every child, so that the intellect may be developed and

the heart cultivated, that useful knowledge and virtue may be disseminated generally in society, is our highest duty. The individual is thus rendered more happy and respectable, and incalculable benefits are conferred on society. It is thus the rising generation will be qualified for an intelligent performance of the active duties of life, and prepared to meet and exercise their political rights and obligations.
PURITY OF ELECTIONS.
To maintain the purity of the ballot-box, to secure the elective franchise to those only who are lawfully authorized to enjoy it, is our plain duty. It is due alike to ourselves and to posterity, that we should guard with jealous care, this distinguishing feature of our republican system. Upon an honest and intelligent exercise of this sacred privilege, depend the perpetuation of our liberties and their transmission to succeeding generations. In view of the great importance of this subject, I would favor such amendments to our election laws as will protect the constitutional rights of every citizen, by throwing such guards around the ballot box as will tend to prevent illegal voting and secure a fair and honest expression of the will of the people.
THE FINANCES—ECONOMY.
No detailed statement of the finances of the State or more specific reference to subjects that will engage your attention, will be expected of me on the present occasion. The amount and particulars of the State debt, have been presented by my predecessor in office, in his recent Annual Message. It need hardly be said that in view of the magnitude of the debt it becomes the special duty of the Legislature and officer of the State to aim with conscientious endeavors at the utmost practicable economy in the conduct of the business of the State, that the burdens of taxation, necessarily large, may receive no avoidable increase.
APPOINTMENTS.
Among the duties which will devolve upon the Executive is the appointment of various officers in the several departments of the State Government. In discharging these delicate and responsible duties, I shall have regard to the ability, fitness and integrity of candidates, and so far as is consistent with this determination, to their fair distribution in the different sections of the State. Should my action not accord with the views of others, and sometimes disappoint the expectation of friends, I trust that those who differ from me, will do me the justice to believe, that though I may err in judgment, I have had in view only the best interest of the State.
NATIONAL AFFAIRS.
In reference to national affairs, I have full faith in the ability, patriotism and fidelity of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. I feel confident that through his action and that of Congress, we shall soon have a reconstructed Union, in which the natural rights of all men will be fully guaranteed. I trust that you will manifest on all occasions your confidence in the Executive and Congress, and sustain and strengthen those who, with them, are charged with the administration of the National Government.
CONCLUSION.
Permit me, in conclusion, to express the confidence I feel that in discharging the important duties committed to you as members of the Legislature, purity and wisdom will govern and distinguish all your acts. For myself, justly estimating the importance and difficulties of the duties which await me in the station to which I have been called, I crave your generous co-operation, pledging on my part a cheerful concurrence in all measures which shall tend to promote and perpetuate the honor and prosperity of New Jersey.

TRANSIENT YOUNG MEN.—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect that one steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The attentions of a dandy Jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest taylor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a father's house and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while those of such a young man are lost in the wane of the honeymoon.
A western farmer who wished to invest the accumulation of his industry in United States securities, went to J. Cook's office to procure the treasury notes. The clerk inquired what denomination he would have them in. Having never heard that word used except to distinguish the religious sects, he, after a little deliberation replied: "Well, you may give me part in old school Presbyterian to please the old lady, but give me the left on't in Free-will Baptist."
An editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to the crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."
The **OSTER PATENT** will be remembered that in 1844, Mr. Horace Greeley offered prizes of \$100 each for the best apple, pear and grape for general culture, referring the decision to the Horticultural Department of the American Institute. Subsequently, however, the matter was referred to a larger committee, comprising several gentlemen from abroad, and after offering three opportunities for the exhibition of fruit for competition, this committee have decided to award the premium for the best apple for general cultivation to the **Bartlett**, and for the best pear for general cultivation to the **Bartlett**, on pear stock. The best bushel of each was exhibited by Mr. Wm. H. Ward, son of Dr. I. M. Ward, of Clinton, Essex county, and the prizes go to him. The premium on grapes was not awarded, for the reason that, in the opinion of the committee, no variety now before the public had fully proved itself as meeting the requirements that had been fixed upon.
M. M. BENT, well known throughout West Virginia, began his career in a country store at G—, at the age of fifteen, and was very small for his age (a difficulty, by-the-way, that he has never surmounted). One day a huge customer came into the store—a man who weighed three hundred pounds, and came of a race to this full as large—to buy cloth for a suit for his boy. He didn't know how much it would take, he said, and seemed quite puzzled as to how much he should buy. Young Bent spoke up: "How old is your boy, Sir?" "Fifteen," was the reply. "Just my age," said Bent; "is he as big as me?" "Big as you!" ejaculated the large customer, stepping back a pace and surveying the boy from head to foot with a look of the most unutterable contempt. "Big as you! He was as big as you when he was born!"

EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.
Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The Publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.
Every SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Studio, the Railway, and the Steamboat. Its plan embraces incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, Biographies, Literary Intelligence, etc., in connection with judicious selections from the admirable popular papers on science which are constantly appearing in foreign periodicals. The value of these papers arises from the fact that scientific subjects, however harsh and dry to themselves, are here treated in so graphic and picturesque a style as to charm the reader while instructing him.
It will be in short, the aim of its Publishers that Every SATURDAY shall command attention by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers.
Every SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.
TERMS.
Single Numbers, 10 cents.
Subscription Price, \$5.00 per year, in advance.
Monthly Parts, will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover. Price 50 cents. Subscription price, \$5.00 per year, in advance.
Circulating Arrangement.—Subscribers to any of the other Periodicals published by Ticknor & Fields will receive Every SATURDAY for \$4.00 per year in advance.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
127 Tremont Street, Boston.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37, South Second Street above Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.
CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Having received by late arrivals, all the newest and most attractive styles of Carpetings, I am prepared to offer at the lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail, John Crossley & Son's English Tapestry Brackets; Lowell & Hartford Three-Ply and Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, with a large assortment of medium and low priced Carpetings, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, &c.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South Second Street, Chestnut and Market Streets PHILADELPHIA.

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One very cold night a doctor was aroused from his slumber by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window, and asked "Who's there?" "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night." "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.
"If I am not home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," replied the lady, significantly—"I won't wait, but I'll come for you!" The gentleman returned at ten o'clock precisely.
Coleridge was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through a street, he was accosted by a would-be wit: "I say, do you know what happened to 'Ba-lam'?" The answer came sharp and quick: "The same is happened to me. An ass spoke to him!"
The best toast of the season was, we think, given by a printer, viz: "Woman—the fairest work in all creation; the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."
A wag, visiting a medical museum, was shown dwarfs and other specimens of mortality preserved in alcohol. "Well!" exclaimed he, "I never thought the dead could be kept in such good spirits!"
A drunkard, leaning against a church railing, replied, in answer to a question from the sexton, that he didn't exactly belong to that church, but he was leaning that way.
A tender hearted railway engineer on a certain railroad says he never runs over a man when he can help it, because "it musses up the track so!"
A man of philosophical temperament resembles a cucumber; for although he may be completely cut up, he still remains cool.
They are trying to find a young man in Chicago who is heir to \$100,000.—Several young ladies in other cities are looking for one just like him.
The manner in which they weigh a hog out West, it is said is to put the hog in one scale, and some stones in the other, and then guess at the weight of the stones.
The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men not fit to be buried.
We look for women to be tender, although, according to the Scripture, she was made out of a bone.
The gentleman who was overtaken by a train of reflection was so completely carried away that he has not yet got back.
Why is a clock the most modest piece of furniture? Because it covers its face with its hands and runs down its own work.
Blessed is the bold-headed man for whose wife cannot pull his hair.

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