

South Jersey Republican

VOL. 3--NO. 36.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

[By Authority.]

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

An act in relation to the Public Printing.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the laws enacted at each session of the legislature, the journals of the senate and minutes of the house of assembly, and the legislative documents, shall be printed hereafter in royal octavo form, in accordance with the style in which the work was done in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the following prices, to wit: for printing three thousand copies of the session laws, the sum of forty dollars per sheet of sixteen pages; for printing one thousand copies of the journal of the senate with the minutes of the joint meeting, and one thousand copies of the minutes of the house of assembly, the sum of thirty dollars per sheet of sixteen pages; for printing one thousand copies of the legislative documents, at the rate of one dollar per thousand ems for composition, and one dollar per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of sixteen pages for the press work; for printing one hundred and thirty copies of the public bills ordered by either branch of the legislature, at the rate of five dollars per sheet of four folio pages on good writing paper, with pica type, each page to contain thirty one lines; for printing the pamphlets and other papers ordered by the legislature, at the rate of one dollar per thousand ems for composition, and one dollar per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of sixteen pages for the press-work; provided, that in all cases where rule and figure work is required, the price for composition shall be double the rate above stated; and provided further, that one dollar extra shall be paid per page for all indices and tables of contents, set in bourgeois type in the session laws, journals of senate and minutes of house of assembly, and the treasurer's accounts.

2. And be it enacted, That the above prices shall include all the expenses incident to the printing and delivery to the state treasury of all documents ordered excepting folding and stitching, which shall be charged at the current prices for such work and the paper, which shall be of good quality white printing paper for the documents in octavo form, weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, twenty-four by thirty-eight inches in size; the bills to be on good folio paper, weighing fourteen pounds to the ream, the price to be allowed for such paper shall be at the lowest rate per pound at which the same is sold by paper dealers in New York and Philadelphia during the first week in February; for the paper used for the pamphlets and legislative documents and current works ordered by the legislature, at the lowest rates at which the same is sold by paper dealers in said cities during the last week in January; and for the other work at the lowest rate aforesaid at which such paper is sold in said cities during the last week in March of this year; and satisfactory evidence of the price of such papers within the said periods shall be submitted to the comptroller before the allowance by him for any bill for paper on which any public printing has been executed.

3. And be it enacted, That all messages, pamphlets, reports, or other documents which are deemed of sufficient public importance to be printed and bound for reference shall hereafter be embraced in one volume under the title of legislative documents, and no document or report shall be printed in said volume unless so ordered by the joint committee on printing, and when said joint committee shall order any document to be printed in the said volume of legislative documents, the printer shall print one thousand copies thereof; which documents shall be numbered in the order in which they are ordered to be printed, and the governor's annual message shall be classed as document number one in said volume; when any document shall be ordered to be printed more than once at periods more than four days apart, the printer hereof shall be entitled to charge for composition as provided for each time the said document shall be so printed, and in no other case shall more than one compensation be paid for the printing of such reports or documents.

4. And be it enacted, That in conformity with the act approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty six, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the general assembly and the secretary of the senate to deliver copies, completed, of the journals of their respective houses to the persons appointed to print the same, within thirty days after the close of the session of the legislature; and in the event of the clerk of the general assembly and secretary of the senate failing to deliver such copies, as provided for in this section, they shall forfeit to the treasurer, for the use of the state, one hundred dollars of their salary.

5. And be it enacted, That the printer or printers who are hereby or hereafter may be appointed to print the laws and proceedings of the legislature of this state, shall,

within three months after he or they shall have received the copy thereof, deliver to the treasurer of this state the number of copies of the laws and proceedings of the legislature for the time being, as shall be directed by law.

6. And be it enacted, That the indices to the journal of the senate and minutes of the house of assembly, the volume of the public laws, and the legislative documents shall hereafter be made out by the person or persons respectively who may be employed to execute said printing, and the sum of fifty dollars shall be allowed the said printers for compiling such indices; provided, that said indices shall be printed solid, in bourgeois type, and be made out alphabetically, under only one heading, in the style of the index to the journal of the senate of New Jersey for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

7. And be it enacted, That the journal of the senate and the minutes of the house of assembly shall hereafter be printed in the same compact form and style as the journal of the senate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the comptroller shall audit no bills for printing not executed in accordance with this law.

8. And be it enacted, That Jonathan Vannoté, of Trenton, be employed to print the bills and pamphlets ordered by the senate and house of assembly.

9. And be it enacted, That John F. Babcock, of New Brunswick, be appointed to print one thousand copies of the legislative documents for the current year.

10. And be it enacted, That Chiswell and Wurts, of Patterson, be employed to print three thousand copies of the laws enacted at the present session of the legislature.

11. And be it enacted, That Augustus S. Barber, of Woodbury, be employed to print one thousand copies of the minutes of the house of assembly for the current year.

12. And be it enacted, That Franklin T. Patterson, of Salem, be employed to print one thousand copies of the journal of the senate for the current year.

13. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

14. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 8, 1866.

An act to defray the expenses of engraving and printing the maps accompanying the report made by the Riparian Commissioners to the legislature of New Jersey, February one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Whereas, the commissioners appointed to investigate the rights of the state and riparian owners of the land lying under the waters of the bay of New York and elsewhere in this state, were directed by a resolution of the senate of the state of New Jersey, passed February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to have the maps accompanying their report to the legislature, engraved and printed for the use of the senate; and whereas, the said act was made by the senate for the expenses thereof; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of one thousand and fifty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses incurred under the said resolution; and the treasurer of this state is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said amount to the president of the said commissioners.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved February 22, 1866.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning fees."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the clerks and registers of the respective counties of the state may, from and after the passage of this act, lawfully charge at the rate of ten cents per folio for the recording of all deeds, mortgages, and assignments of mortgages; and may also charge twelve cents per folio for official copies and abstracts from the records and files of their respective offices where made by them.

2. And be it enacted, That the said clerks and registers may charge the sum of seventy-five cents for the registration of each and every mortgage by them registered after the passage of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That in all criminal cases upon indictments, on the acquittal of the defendant, the fees of the court, clerk and sheriff shall be paid by the county collector, upon the taxed bill certified to be correct by the prosecutor of the pleas.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1866.

Joint Resolutions relative to the salary of the late Hon. George H. Brown.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and Gen-

eral Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that the treasurer of this state be authorized and directed to pay to the legal representatives of George H. Brown, deceased, of the supreme court of this state, the salary to which he would have been entitled as such associate justice on the first day of February next.

Approved February 15, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL

Reported for the Republican, by M. Parkhurst.

HAMMONTON POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

HAMMONTON, April 7th.

The Pomological Society met according to adjournment, at Elvina's Hall, and in the absence of the Pres't., the Vice Pres't. in the Chair, and in absence of the Sec'y, Mr. Parkhurst was chosen Sec. protem. after which Mr. J. O. Ransom, Wm. A. Elvins, and George Taylor were chosen a Committee on subject. Subject for discussion this evening, "The Strawberry, the best varieties, and is it best to cultivate previous to fruiting in Spring, and what are the best fertilizers."

MR. CONKEY

was then called as chairman of Committee, proposing the subject and remarked, Spring cultivation very beneficial until blossoming; and thinks that we will be obliged to be very careful in our selection of plants, or we will soon find that our strawberries will deteriorate, and mentioned authority on Long Island, the experiments performed by them and conclusions arrived at, and has experimented with all varieties and finds that all run out but the Wilson Albany, and that the plants from the direct runners produce good plants and the side runners from the straight produced spurious. This theory Mr. Conkey considered reasonable, but did not know for a certainty as he had ever observed them for himself, and he considered the Wilson Albany Seedling, the best variety for this locality, and would discard the Triomphe De Grand, and consider cultivation and mauling immediately after fruiting, very essential and thinks it does not pay in the long run to propagate plants vines when fruit is wanted.

MR. BASSETT

reported that he considered spring cultivation very beneficial and differed entirely from Mr. Conkey and his authority in regard to plants deteriorating from runners, as it is a well known principle in Botany, that all plants hybridize from the Pollen in the blossom, and considered the cause of degeneracy in the runners opposed to the well known laws of botany.

MR. TAYLOR

next considered the subject of the degeneracy of the plants and thinks that one of the main causes is the want of a wale plant, and considers good trenching of the ground very beneficial to the growth of plants and fruit. Plants renew their roots every year and old ones entirely die out, and the crowns produce new ones to fill their places. This is the time of year when they put out their new. He roots had samples which he had been observing with a microscope, which showed exactly the crown putting its new roots, and considered that spring cultivation should be shallow, as deep cultivation is injurious to the young roots. But after fruiting would cultivate deep. Dresses his strawberries upon the surface and considers the Wilson's Albany a good berry, and also the Triomphe De Grand, and considers mulching very beneficial and thinks cultivating wholly unnecessary when properly mulched. Is trying to hybridize the Wilson and Triomphe and a Seedling he has into one variety by means of a perfect male plant which he thinks he has found. A strawberry will run 2 1/2 feet down if the ground is properly prepared with muck or manure in the bottom.

MR. ELVINS

remarked that he considered it better to cultivate deep and cut the roots than to let the weeds grow in the bed, and differed from the previous opinion of the cause of degeneracy of the plant, and thought the cause springs from our ripe berries being left on the ground and the seeds spring up and produce a worthless variety of a seedling which makes a good growth in a season, and is taken up ignorantly with the runners, and consequently makes the spurious or unproductive plants often seen in our patches.

MR. CONKEY

made some further remarks in confirmation of his theory of deterioration from runners, and considers the idea of roots running 2 feet, injurious, and thinks deep cultivation beneficial and would plow his, and is not afraid of cutting the roots. Considers mulching unnecessary and injurious and surface manuring the best for all kinds of plants.

MR. PRESSEY

was next called upon, and is not at all afraid of spring cultivation, and likes deep cultivation; keeps the runners off the plants until August, then lets them run about five weeks, then cut from the main plant, and those he considers the right kind of plants to set.

Mr. BASSETT

next inquired of Mr. Taylor in regard to putting ashes on strawberries in the spring after the plants begin to start, and considered that by following his (Taylor's) recommendation he had injured his plants some; on being interrogated in regard to quantity applied, said he put about two single hands full to the hill, and did not believe in bimacpathic doses. Mr. Taylor stated that he thought one hand full quite enough for a hill. Mr. Bassett thinks mulching will not injure but would not mulch early varieties. Would take late ones if any. Does not think that the deterioration arises from seeds according to the theory of Mr. Elvins.

MR. TAYLOR

considered sedge grass the cheapest mulching we can purchase.

MR. ROBERTS

being called upon, said that he fully concurred in deep cultivation and would do it in the spring until blossoming, after that he should stop until after fruiting. Believes in top dressing in the fall with stable manure and muck, and concurs in the opinion of Mr. Elvins that the spurious plants come from seeds. Interrogated by Mr. Bassett whether he had watched from the seed; said he had not observed them very closely.

MR. ELVINS

said that he had observed them from the seed and had seen four runners from a single seed in a season.

MR. BASSETT

considers it best to propagate from young plants, then if spurious plants come from seeds, it would obviate that difficulty.

MR. PARKHURST

has found from experience that spring cultivation is not essentially necessary, having raised as good a crop last year as he had heard of, without cultivating at all in the spring. But would have the ground kept clean in the fall; thinks perhaps in case of early drouth that it might be better for the plants to cultivate.

MR. PRESSEY

thinks spring cultivation helps the plants to start immediately after fruiting.

CAPT. SOMERBY

said that he had raised strawberries, and good ones too, and has some that have been set two years and have not been hoed in that time nearer than four inches to the hill. Says that he has traced roots down eighteen inches and side roots about the same distance.

MR. TAYLOR

then made some remarks on the English system of cultivation. Says they do not let their plants bear but two years and then turn them under, and think early planting very advantageous as they get a good start of roots to stand the winter.

MR. PRESSEY

thinks that he would set any time when he got ready, and thinks they will do about as well one time as another, and thinks mulching unnecessary.

MR. ELVINS

thinks early setting altogether the best.

MR. BROWN

thinks early setting the best.

MR. CONKEY

planted them last year in September, and they do not look nearly as well as some set in December; but thinks early setting the best on heavy land.

MR. ROBERTS

thinks that the success depends some on the winter following, and recommends setting about the first of October, and is opposed to mulching on this soil.

CAPT. SOMERBY

has set them late and early and don't think it makes any difference.

MR. CROWELL

thinks late planting will do, but prefers doing it from October to November, and thinks the bearing depends on the winter and not on the time of setting and is not in favor of mulching on this soil, think it a disadvantage and considers mauling immediately after fruiting very beneficial. Does not believe in the theory of not getting good plants from side runners, thinks the spurious plants proceed from seedlings and don't object to cultivation the year round. Always cultivates up to blossoming and through, and considers fall planting the best as spring planting is apt to fruit to the injury of the plant. The Committee reported the subject of "Vegetables" for the discussion at the next meeting.

It is said that the Chinese, when brought into court as witnesses in California, are sworn in the manner peculiar to their country. An oath, written in Chinese characters, upon tissue paper, is subscribed with their names and burned to ashes. The purport of the oath is, that if the witness does not tell the truth he hopes that his soul may be burned and destroyed as is the paper which he holds in his hands.

Why do white sheep produce more wool than black ones? Because there are more of them.

If you were to ride upon a donkey, what fruit would you resemble? A pear (pair).

Expulsion of Scovel From the Camden Union League.

On Wednesday night a largely attended meeting of the Union League was held at Camden for the purpose of taking action respecting the conduct of James M. Scovel in betraying the Republican party. The following resolutions were adopted after some pertinent remarks by a few of the members:

WHEREAS, James M. Scovel, a member of this League, elected a Senator from this county, to represent the Union party in the Legislature of this State, has, lately betrayed the man who elevated him to the position of honor which he now disgraces, and by his recent conduct and repeated declarations has severed all ties which can unite him with the great party to which he owes the power he now wields, only to disgrace and destroy it; therefore,

Resolved, That we the members of the Union League of the city of Camden, hereby express our emphatic condemnation of the perfidious conduct of James M. Scovel, in refusing to go into joint meeting for and in election of a United States Senator, and in repeatedly refusing to go into caucus with the Union members of the Legislature, except upon terms dictated by himself.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this League no man elected by the suffrages of the Union party has a right to usurp the power of the people, acting through their representatives, and to defeat their expressed will by a factious opposition for the gratification of personal spleen or private malice.

Resolved, That in the Honorable Alexander G. Cattell, we recognize a man whose personal honor and political integrity lift him far beyond the reach of any shafts which Mr. Scovel's envy, hatred, and malice may launch against him; that in him we are proud to recognize a standard bearer who will always prove faithful to the principles he professes; and to the political party with which he is identified; and that we earnestly hope that his election to the United States Senate may be accomplished, despite the desperate and malignant opposition of James M. Scovel.

Resolved, That we look upon Mr. Scovel's professions of purity of motive and unselfishness of conduct as the shallowest of pretences and hollowest of hypocries; and that we regard any further political association with a man whom no pledge can restrain as calculated to demoralize and debauch the Union party.

Resolved, That James M. Scovel be and he is hereby expelled from this League; and that his name be stricken from the roll of members.

J. B. Wood, Secretary.

JOHN E. LEE, President.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

How touching is this tribute of H. M. Thomas H. Benton to his mother's influence: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to gamble, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is losing in games being played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may have attained in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother."

The Memphis Post asserts that at the new Theatre, in that city, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" were recently lined, and Southern air applauded. It also says: "Yesterday two men were swagging through the streets, in Confederate gray, with belts having on the old 'C. S.' buckle, and two pistols slung in the belts and openly worn. The citizens did not remonstrate. No one of them spoke in disapproval."

Swindlers now make tours of the New York kitchens, persuading the cooks to invest in Toucan bonds. One girl had promised them five dollars, when they overreached themselves by the remark that the "girls next door had given them fifteen dollars." "Sure, the girls next door are niggers," said Bridget, and started for the police office, but the imposters escaped.

The best reply to a hiss in a public meeting was that of Rev. Mr. Stebbins of San Francisco: "I hear a hiss; did ever a word of truth drop into the vortex of hell without sending up a hiss?"

Live within your means, if you would have means within which to live!

The attachment of some ladies to their lap-dogs, amounts, in some instances, to infatuation. An ill-tempered lap-dog biting a piece out of a male visitor's lex, his mistress thus expressed her compassion: "Poor little creature! I hope it will not make him sick."

"I can't" never crossed the Alps, or raised an acre of corn!

The ONLY reason why a person does not conquer an ill habit is, he does not will so to do.

A diamond will cut glass in the hovel of the beggar, as well as in the palace of a king.

Moses. The Colored Citizen, a paper edited by negroes, makes the following comparison between the Moses of Israel and he of Tennessee:

1. Moses and Andrew Johnson differ considerably more than Tweed-Dee and Tweedle-dum.

A. Moses was very meek; Andrew scolded.

B. Moses was slow of speech; Andrew seems to be afflicted with a stammering inclination of the same. He has made more speeches in the last month than Moses did in the forty years he was leader of Israel.

2. Moses did a great many things that Andrew has not done, and never will do.

3. Moses did not do a great many things that Andrew is doing.

Moses executed signal vengeance on Ruben, as in the case of Korah and those Israelites whom the son of Levi slew. He didn't reconstruct them.

Moses led the children of Israel to the borders of the promised land; with them in all their wandering, and devoted himself to their service.

When Eldad and Medad did prophesy in the camp, Moses did not make a stinging speech against them as Andrew did against Sumner, Stevens and Wendell Phillips.

Moses did not veto a freedmen's bureau act; but on the contrary, he enacted some laws similar to certain provisions of that act. 1. He divided the people and appointed "rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens." 2. He enacted in the case of emancipated slaves, "when thou sendest him away free, thou shalt not let him go away empty, but shall furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press." He also enacted: "There shall be but one manner of law for him that is born with you and for the stranger."

When the Israelites were being bitten by the ancient vipers of our modern copper heads, the fiery flying serpents, Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, to remedy the evil; but there is not the shadow of a probability that Jeff Davis, or any of the species will ever be lifted up.

THE ILLUSTRATED POMOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL, contains Thos. Cook, the Engraver; Dr. Non; W. W. Wood; J. C. Carhart; Alex. Campbell; Miss Carmichael; with Portraits, Characters, and Biography; Causes of Suicide—Lunaticism, Modesty, Order; Signs of Character—How to Observe; Physiognomy—Primary Rules; Inquisitive Noses—Our Social Relations. To the Girls, by Mrs. Willis; Teaching by Love; How to be Happy; A Dead Man Visiting America—How to See it. A Negro Baptizing; Music as a Moral and Physical Agent; Frogs, Fish and Toads. Religious—A Discourse by Rev. H. W. Beecher, on Self-Rateem; Faith; Self-Improvement; Benevolence; Ethnology, Physiology, etc., only 20 cents, or \$2.00 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 339 Broadway, New York.

At a regular meeting of the "Old North Council, Newark, N. J., held on the evening of March 30, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we view with deep regret, the action of James M. Scovel in attempting to control the Legislature in relation to the choice of United States Senator by refusing to go into a joint meeting unless some person be nominated agreeable to him.

Resolved, 2. That by the course this Senator is pursuing, he forfeits the esteem and confidence he may have won by his services in the Republican Union ranks, and if he persists therein, he should be indignantly expelled from the party.

Resolved, 3. That rather than submit to his dictation, the Legislature would be justified in adjourning without making an appointment, and thereby rebuking his insufferable arrogance.

Resolved, 4. That the foregoing resolutions be printed, and that a copy be forthwith delivered to each Union member of the Legislature, and to James M. Scovel.

J. W. FORCE, President.

WILLIAM McBEEN, Vice-President.

GEORGE W. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

We are indebted to Dr. Trimble, Senator Blackman, and other members of the Legislature, for public documents.

Time is said to be money—certainly, not a few use it freely in paying their debts!

The richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite!

Look out for the man, or woman, who is always telling you to look out for others!

Ceremony may keep alive etiquette, but it is sure to kill love!

With men and women, as with peas, early rising is generally a matter of forcing.

A HYPOCRITE may turn his coat without turning his character!

HAMMONTON IS... OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE... HOME... TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the most desirable are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy...

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 THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds...

HAMMONTON IS ALREADY CELEBRATED FOR ITS FINE FRUITS AND WINE.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared from all expenses, per acre in the fine fruit culture.

THE MARKET is unsurpassed direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City.

THE CLIMATE is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter.

THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country...

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

R. J. Byrnes, HAMMONTON, N. J. All letters answered, several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

Carpetings--New Styles! No. 37 South Second Street, Philadelphia. Has just received per late arrivals--

CANVASSERS WANTED. We want reliable agents (both sexes) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S.

AGENTS WANTED! \$175 per month. Something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record.

WANTED, AGENTS--\$75 to \$200 per month for Gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for Ladies; everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

TRUSSES. BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS cures RUPTURE, from the cord from all pressure; will never break, limber, chafe, or become filthy.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, 692 BROADWAY, near Fourth St., N. Y. Wholesale and retail at reduced rates.

Special Notices. \$90 A MONTH--AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out.

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...

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.

State Normal and Model Schools. A CIRCULAR, containing full information in regard to expense, course of study, and the new boarding arrangements, may be obtained by applying to JOHN S. HART, Principal.

M. RISLEY & Co. (Successors to E. S. RISLEY.) Will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.

SOUTH JERSEY Dry Goods and Grocery Store, ABSECON, N. J. ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

SELL CHEAPER, than can be purchased elsewhere in this vicinity. My assortment of Fall and Winter for Men and Boy's wear, in great variety, which I can and will.

DRESS GOODS, surpasses any assortment before offered in Atlantic County. The goods are of the latest style and Good Quality.

DESIRABLE BARGAINS. I have also constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of new and fashionable DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Knit Caps and Shawls, WATERLOO SHAWLS. Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses', BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Flannels for Shirts, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, FANCY SHIRTS.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, And an assortment that my prices are as low as can be found anywhere, and the quality of the stock unequalled.

GROCERIES, is also offered for sale, comprising: RUGANS, BUTTER, PORT, FLOUR, TEA, LARD, FISH, OIL, COFFEE, HAMS, EGGS, 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.

CALL AT ONCE AT D. WALTERS, SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE, Absecon, N. J. Oct 20-1866-Jy.

O. M. Englehart & Son, Watchmakers and Jewelers. Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Ware, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES.

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.

HENRY HARPER, 520 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Fine Gold JEWELRY, Solid SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.

MEXICO! MEXICO!! \$30,000,000 LOAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Interest Seven Per Cent, Payable in The City of New York.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE. \$30 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per ct. Gold Bond of \$30.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines.

Remington's Revolvers. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the last improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and force, will find all combined in this NEW REMINGTON REVOLVER.

628 Hoop Skirts, 628 HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE," Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 628 Arch Street, Philad'a.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS. M. Something new. Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WESTON, 798 Broadway, New York.

Camden and Atlantic R. R. Monday, April 9, 1866. Table with columns: Mail, Freight, Accom. and rows for various stations like Atlantic, Absecon, Parkton, etc.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, Corner Broom Street and Bowery, NEW YORK. [ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.] Accommodations for three hundred guests.

FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders. This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly cleanse the system of horses and low-spirited horses.

YELLOW WATER, COWS' FEVER, FEVER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND ENERGY. This animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, etc.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lung, Liver, etc. This article acts as a specific. By putting from one to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated.

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CONSUMPTIVES. READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING. DR. J. H. SCHENCK. Dr. Schenck, I feel it my duty 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 Sea-weed Tonic in so short a time.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you, as follows:--About eight months ago I was attacked with a severe cough and it settled on my lungs; it could but rot and I was on my bed for several weeks and I was very much reduced. My whole system of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels irregular and constive. 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 would wish 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, 1863, to June, 1863, but able to sit up.

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 I think the time of my death was near. A short time before the end, my husband 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 disease 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 me.

On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Broad 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 respiration. 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 I can only recommend you to take my medicine, and give me a trial, and I will think that your 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 coughing, night sweats, and diarrhoea had prostrated me so much that I was unable to get up, and he was too much prostrated over to rally; and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get through 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 Sea-weed Tonic at once, saying 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 was able to get up for a sick woman; but 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 better, 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 see 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 now say to the Druggists and Physicians, I have no complaint, that Dr. Schenck 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 any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated, can call on 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 Sea-weed Tonic, and have reason to believe that this medicine she owes her preservation from a permanent grave.

B. FARLOW, 117 West Houston St. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 678 Greenwich St. MRS. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 678 Greenwich St. AUGUST UNDERHILL, 678 Greenwich St. E. HARRIS, 117 West Houston St. EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston St. J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage pl. M. A. LEIGHTON, 683 Broadway. Mrs. DENJAMIN CLAPP, 19 Amity pl.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. 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, 1865.

TASKER & CLARK, MANUFACTURERS OF Super-Phosphate of Lime. Which they are now offering at the reduced price of \$50 per ton of 2000 lbs. ALSO, MEAT AND BONE COMPOST. A superior article for Spring crops, at \$40 per ton; N. B.--A liberal Discount to Dealers. Address, TASKER & CLARK, S. W. Cor. 8th, and Washington Streets, Philad. The above for sale also by dealers generally. 33-44.

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