

# South Jersey Republican

VOL. 3.—NO. 37.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

[By Authority.]

## LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act against Usury."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That upon all contracts hereafter made for the loan of, or forbearance, or giving day of payment for any money, wares, merchandise, goods or chattels, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to take the value of seven dollars for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for a year, and that rate for a greater or less period, and that when interest is allowable by law, the legal rate shall be seven per centum; anything in the act to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding, and that so much of the said act as conflicts with this supplement be and the same is hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 15, 1866.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court to appoint Commissioners to take special oaths, and to administer oaths and affirmations;" revision, approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every commissioner appointed by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have the same power and authority to make an order to hold the defendant to bail in any action of Court brought, or to be brought in any of the courts of this state, that is now vested in the Justices of the Supreme of this state, and shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed by law to said Justices in like cases.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to take the same and the lands held by them."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the courts of common pleas, of the several counties in this state be authorized and empowered to receive reports of all sales made by order of a judge of any of said courts at any special terms or terms of said courts, to confirm such sales and order title to be made to the purchaser or purchasers, which shall be valid and effectual in law as if made at a stated term of said courts.

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

Approved March 15, 1866.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to reorganize the court of law," approved February fifth, eighteenth hundred and fifty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, the regular terms of the courts in and for the county of Hunterdon, shall commence on the second Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in September and December in each and every year.

2. And be it enacted, That the regular terms of the courts in and for the county of Warren shall commence on the fourth Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and fourth Tuesday in December, in each and every year.

3. And be it enacted, That the regular terms of the courts in and for the county of Mercer, shall commence on the second Tuesday in January and May, and first Tuesday in October in each and every year.

4. And be it enacted, That all writs, process, recognizances and other proceedings returnable, made or given for the first day of any term of any court to be held in any of said counties, next after the passage of this act, shall be deemed, considered and taken, as made returnable, made and given for the first day of the terms herein stated, fixed and appointed, occurring next after the passage of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for government and regulation of the State Prison," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the keeper of the state prison, with the consent of the acting inspectors, to contract with any person or persons for the labor of the prisoners, or any part of them for any period not exceeding four years; provided,

that if such contract shall be for a period extending beyond the term of office of the keeper making such contract, the said contract shall require, to render it valid, the approval of the governor and treasurer of the state.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act empowering Railroad Companies to employ a Police Force."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall apply in all things by all the canal corporations of this state, on which transportation is carried on either by horse power or by steam, and policemen commissioned under the provisions of this act shall be designated "Canal Police."

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

Supplement to an act respecting conveyances, approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to legalize certain acknowledgments of deeds taken, or to be taken, in other states and territories of the United States for lands and real estate in this state," approved March first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the act entitled "Supplement to the act entitled 'An act relative to commissioners for taking the acknowledgment and proof of deeds,' approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall extend to and include all proofs and acknowledgments heretofore made and taken, or hereafter to be made and taken, of deeds of and for lands or real estate in this state, by any grantor or grantors, residing in this state, and temporarily absent therefrom, or by any grantor or grantors residing in any state or territory other than that in which the said proof or

acknowledgment was made, and that the same shall be deemed and taken to be as valid and effectual in law as if made at a stated term of said courts.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to release and discharge the interest and estate of the State of New Jersey in and to the lands of Peter J. Cucuel, late of the county of Morris, deceased."

Whereas, the said Peter J. Cucuel, on or about the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, with Thomas E. Allen and Oscar Lindsay, as his sureties, before Alexander Dickinson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Morris, did acknowledge a recognizance conditioned that said Peter J. Cucuel should keep the peace towards his wife Elizabeth; and whereas, the said Peter J. Cucuel did afterwards kill his said wife by means whereof the said recognizance became forfeited, and whereas, the said Peter J. Cucuel has been convicted and executed in the county of Morris for the murder of his said wife; and whereas it appears that the said Peter J. Cucuel devised all his land to and for the use of his youngest child, a boy of eight or nine years of age, and that the said real estate is of small value and not more than sufficient to bring up and educate the said boy; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the lands and real estate which belonged to the said Peter J. Cucuel at the time of his death shall be and the same hereby are released and discharged from the said recognizance, and all the lien, estate, right, title and interest of the state of New Jersey in and to the lands and real estate of the said Peter J. Cucuel by virtue of the said recognizance shall be and the same are hereby released and forever discharged.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act for the Punishment of Crimes," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person or persons shall heretofore wilfully or maliciously destroy, break injure or obstruct any machinery or gearing, or any part thereof owned or used by any other person or persons, or by any incorporated company for manufacturing purposes, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

Approved March 13, 1866.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to prevent frauds by incorporated companies," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where the property of an insolvent corporation in the hands of a receiver or trustees, appointed under the act to which this is a supplement, is encumbered with mortgages or other liens, the legality of which is brought in question, and the party is of a character to be trusted,

such receiver or trustees to sell the same clear of encumbrance, at public or private sale for the best price that can be obtained, bringing the money into the court of chancery, there to remain, subject to the same liens and equities of all parties in interest, as was the property before it was sold, and to be disposed of as the said court by its decree shall order and direct.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of companies to navigate lakes, ocean and inland waters," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful to form companies under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, with an amount of capital stock which shall not be more than one million dollars, nor less than ten thousand dollars.

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

Approved March 13, 1866.

## THE ONE EYED SERVANT.

### A Story told to a Child.

Do you see those two pretty cottages on opposite side of the common? How bright their windows are, and how pretty the flower gardens are!

They were the dirtiest and most forlorn looking place you can imagine, and its mistress the most untidy woman.

She was once sitting at her cottage door, with her arms folded, as if she were in deep thought, though to look at her face one would not have supposed she was doing more than idly watching the swallows as they floated about in the hot, clear air. Her gown was torn and shabby, her shoes down at the heels, the little curtain in her casement, which had once been fresh and white, had a great rent in it, and altogether she looked poor and forlorn.

She sat some time gazing across the common, when all of a sudden she heard a little noise, like stitching, near the ground. She looked down, and sitting on the border, under a wall flower bush, she saw the funniest little man possible, with a blue coat, a yellow waistcoat, and red boots; he had got a small shoe on his lap, and he was stitching away at it with all his might.

"Good morning, mistress!" said the little man. "A very fine day. Why may you be looking so earnestly across the common?"

"I was looking at my neighbor's cottage," said the young woman.

"What! Tom, the gardener's wife's little Polly, she used to be called; and a very pretty cottage it is too! Looks thriving, doesn't it?"

"She was always lucky," said Bella, (for that was the young wife's name); "and her husband is always good to her."

"They were both good husbands at first," interrupted the little cobbler, without stopping. "Reach me my awl, mistress; will you, for I seem to have nothing to do; it lies close by your foot."

"Well, I can't say but they were both very good husbands at first," replied Bella, resting the awl with a sigh; "but mine has changed for the worse and here I am, for the better; and then, look how she thrives. Only to think of our both being married on the same day; and now I've nothing, and she has two pigs and a—"

"And a lot of flax that she spun in the winter," interrupted the cobbler, "and a Sunday gown, as good green stuff as ever was seen; and to my knowledge, a handsome silk handkerchief for an apron, and a red waistcoat for her good man, with three rows of blue glass buttons, and a fitch of bacon in the chimney, and a rope of onions."

"O, she's a lucky woman!" exclaimed Bella. "Ay, and a tea tray, with Dandelion, the lion's den upon it," continued the cobbler; "and a fat baby in the cradle."

"O, I'm sure I don't envy her that last," said Bella, pettishly. "I've little enough for myself and my husband, letting alone children."

"Why, mistress, isn't your husband in work?" asked the cobbler.

"No, he's at the ale house."

"Why, two's that? he used to be very sober. Can't he get work?"

"His last master wouldn't keep him, because he was so shabby."

"Humph!" said the little man. "He's a groom, is he not? Well, as I was saying, your neighbor opposite thrives wonderfully; but no wonder! Well, I've nothing to do with other people's secrets; but I could tell you, only I'm busy, and must go."

"Could tell me what?" cried the young wife, "O, good cobbler, don't go, for I've nothing to do. Pray tell me why it's no wonder that she should thrive!"

"Well," said he "it's no business of mine, you know, but as I said before, it's no wonder people thrive who have a servant—a hard-working one, too—who is always helping them."

"A servant!" repeated Bella—"my neighbor has a servant! No wonder, then, everything looks so neat about; but I never saw the servant. I think you must be mistaken; besides how could she afford to pay her wages?"

"She has a servant, I say," repeated the cobbler, a one-eyed servant—but she pays her no wages, to my certain knowledge. Well, good morning, mistress, I must go. "Do stop one minute," cried Bella, urgently; "where did she get this servant?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the cobbler; "servants are plentiful enough, and Polly uses her well, I can tell you."

"What can she do for her?"

"Do for her? Why all sorts of things—I think she's the cause of her prosperity. To my knowledge, she never refuses to do anything, keeps Tom's and Polly's clothes in beautiful order, and the baby's."

"Dear me!" said Bella, in an envious tone, and holding up both her hands; "well, she is a lucky woman, and I always said so. She takes good care I shall never see her servant. What sort of a servant is she, and how came she to have only one eye?"

"It runs in her family," replied the cobbler, stitching busily; "they are all so—one eye apiece; yet they make a very good use of it. Polly's servant has some cousins of the kind."

and they sometimes come and help her. I've seen them in the cottage myself, and that's how Polly gets a good deal of her money. They work for her, and she takes what they make to market, and buys all those handsome things."

"Only think," said Bella, "almost ready to cry with vexation; 'and I've not got a soul to do anything for me; how hard it is!'"

The cobbler looked attentively at her. "Well, you are to be pitied, certainly," he said, "and if I were not in such a hurry—"

"O, do go on, pray—were you going to say you could help me? I have heard your people are fond of curds and whey, and fresh gooseberry syllabub. Now, if you would help me, trust me that there should be the most beautiful curds and whey set every night for you on the hearth, and nobody should ever look when you went and came."

"Why, you see," said the cobbler, hesitating, "my people are extremely particular about—in short, about cleanliness, mistresses; and your house is not what one would call very clean. No offense I hope?"

Bella blushed deeply. "Well, but it should be always clean if you would—every day of my life I would wash the floor, and said it, and the hearth should be whitewashed as white as snow, and the windows cleaned."

"Well, then," said the cobbler, seeming to consider, well, then, I shouldn't wonder if I could meet with a one-eyed servant for you like your neighbor's; and mind, mistress, I'll have a dish of curds."

"Yes, and some whipped cream, too," replied Bella, full of joy.

The cobbler then took up all his tools, wrapped them in his leather apron, walked behind the wall flower, and disappeared.

Bella was so delighted, she could not sleep that night for joy. At noon her husband scarcely knew the house, she had made it so bright and clean; and by night she had washed the curtain, cleaned the window, rubbed the fire irons, sanded the floor, and set a great jug of hawthorn in blossom on the hearth.

The next morning Bella kept a sharp lookout both for the tiny cobbler and on her neighbor's house, to see whether she could possibly catch a glimpse of the one-eyed servant. But no—nothing could she see but her neighbor sitting in her rocking chair, with her baby on her knee, working.

At last, when she was quite tired, she heard the voice of the cobbler outside. She ran to the door, and cried out—

"O do, pray, come in, sir. Only look at my house!"

"Really," said the cobbler, looking round, "I declare I should hardly have known it—the sun can shine brightly now through the clear glass, and what a sweet smell of hawthorn."

"Well, and my one-eyed servant?" asked Bella, "don't remember, I hope, that I can't pay her any wages—have you met with one that will come?"

"All's right," replied the little man, nodding, "I've got her with me."

"Got her with you," repeated Bella, looking round, "I see nobody."

"Look, here she is!" said the cobbler, holding up something in his hand.

"Would you believe it? The one-eyed servant was nothing but a needle.—*Jeans Ingelow.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

Reported for the Republican, by Wm. A. Elving.

## HAMMONTON POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 14th 1866.

Met at Ellis' Hall. President in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Messrs. Crowell, De Puy and Brown were appointed committee on question.

Mr. Taylor was called on as one of the committee on questions for the evening, and spoke at some length on the different vegetables, advising "new comers" to stir the soil well and use fertilizers freely. Said some people in England cultivated the ground in the morning while the dew was on the ground and depended on this largely as a fertilizer. He practiced the same system with advantage. Thought the white sprout the best early potato, advised the use of salt for cabbages and onions, and thought the latter a profitable crop; set two bushels of the multiplier on four rods of ground and got fifteen bushels in return.

Mr. G. W. Prosser wanted to dispute Mr. Taylor on one point; did not think salt necessary on cabbages, had raised good ones here without, and thought Mr. Taylor might have done it by accident, but did not think it safe to repeat.

There was then some cross-firing between Dr. North, G. W. Prosser, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Black, Mr. Brown and H. T. Prosser, on the salt question, without any definite conclusion.

G. W. Prosser then asked if any person would like to see the new method of raising stock, in the county of Gloucester.

Dr. North said he had raised them here and they did well.

Peach Blow Potatoes, and the best time for planting was then discussed; late planting having the best of the argument.

Dr. North had raised good potatoes planted early, and advocated the use of plaster and manure.

Mr. Crowell had planted, July 16th, and had a first rate crop. Used guano and plaster and thought it much better than manure, could raise good roots of any kind with guano, plaster and a little salt.

Mr. Prosser wished to know which was the best winter turnip. The white french was named. Mr. Taylor endorsed it, remarking that he had seen (in England, where parties were trying experiments,) the effects of bone on a turnip crop as much as a mile off.

Mr. Black used bone heavily, last year for turnips, but they did not grow.

Mr. Brown was for stable manure. Mr. Crowell thought it good when spread and plowed in, but useless when put in the furrow.

Mr. Taylor thought winter turnips should be sown about the first of July.

Subject for next discussion Early Forage the best kind and the best manner of cultivation.

"WADE OVER" BY ALL MEANS.—The Jersey City Standard (copperhead) says Soovel "having broken the ice," might as well "wade over to the safe side of the Constitution and the President." By all means. Let him "wade over" at once, and the sooner the better. He has been "weighed" over and over again, by our side, and "found wanting" in every element that makes a man. The Democracy, the President, or anybody that will take him, is welcome to him, and we wish them good luck with their bargain.—*Paterson Press.*

A certain old woman came to Gratia, the emperor, and with much clamor complained to him of her husband, to whom the emperor mildly said, "Woman, what are these things to me?" "But," said she, "he has spoken many things against thy majesty." To which his majesty then said, "Woman, what is that to you?"

An old Yorkshire clergyman, who had a strong-tinged curate, inquired of a woman why her husband was so seldom at church. "O," she replied, "that young man you've got roars as loud that John canna sleep as comfortable as he did when preaching yourself as peacefully."

An honest Irishman observing the banners of his wife's coffin beginning to frof, reproved them by calling out, "Ay, ay, ye thieves of the world; what for be ye makin' a toil of pleasure?"

GEN. LEE & COMPANY. The statement of Gen. Lee, made during his stay in the States, was provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Cass, but which was not passed by the Senate. It is reported that Gen. Lee, ran away, in company with his wife, Mary and a cousin of hers, in 1862. They were overtaken at Washington, and carried back to Arlington. The rest of the story we give in the next number of the paper.

"We were immediately taken before Gen. Lee, who demanded the reason why he ran away; we frankly told him that we considered ourselves free, but then told us he would teach us a lesson which we never would forget; he then ordered us to the barn, where, in his presence, we were tied firmly to posts by a Mr. McGwin, our overseer, who was ordered by Gen. Lee to strip us to the waist and give us 50 lashes each, excepting my sister, who received but 20; we were, accordingly, stripped to the waist by the overseer, who, however, had sufficient humanity to decline whipping us; accordingly Dick Williams, a county constable, was called in, who gave us the number of lashes required; Gen. Lee, in the meantime, stood by, and frequently enjoined Williams to lay it on well; an impression which he did not fail to heed; not satisfied with simply flogging our naked backs, Gen. Lee then ordered the overseer to thoroughly wash our backs with lye, which was done; after this, my cousin and myself were sent to Hanover Court House jail, my sister being sent to Richmond to an agent to be hired.

Norris subsequently made his escape through the rebel lines to freedom. He further says:

"What I have stated is true in every particular and I can at any time bring at least a dozen witnesses, both white and black, to substantiate my statements. I am at present employed by the Government, and am at work in the national cemetery on Arlington Heights, where I can be found by those who desire further particulars; my sister referred to is at present employed by the French minister at Washington, and will confirm my statement."

Only think of it! A woman who, as well as a traitor at the head of a college, an instructor of young men?—*Independent.*

nothing student of Oliver Wendell Holmes. "I can see a very bad pun," was the reply of the professor, who never liked to be funny when he has his professional garments on.

"How dreadful that little smells!" exclaimed Cushing to a companion; "why, it's an awful smelling thing!" "Oh, no; it's not that dign that smells," was the reply. "What is it then?" "Why, it's your nose that smells of course; what's what noses are made for!"

A miller, in giving a testimonial to the proprietor of a powder for destroying vermin, stands up with the assertion: "A fortnight since, I was full of rats, and now I don't think I have one."

An Irish gentleman, who had been peering the evening with a few friends, looked at his watch just after midnight and said: "It is 12 o'clock morning; I must bid you good-night, gentlemen."

"Why is a young man who has rheumatism like one who resides under the maternal roof? Because he is well some days and has rheumatism others (room at his mother's)."

A voter, deficient in personal beauty, said to Shylock: "I mean to withdraw my countenance from you." "Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it is the neglecting me I ever saw in my life."

A clever illustration of advice to the caricature which represents old Nick, carrying a Dutchman down to his regions, while the Hollander is making propitiations to his majesty to supply him with coal.

What does a telegraph operator do when when he receives the heads of important news? Waits for de tails, of course!

Beecher goes in for female suffrage. He says if there must be old women in office he prefers the genuine article.

Science does more for the horse than the man. Figs, attacked by the most fatal disorders, are frequently cured after death.

Why did John Huss die a more agreeable death than Charles I. Because a hot steak is better than a cold chop.

It was the "boldest" of Fenians who told his sweet heart that it was himself that couldn't sleep for dreaming of her.

Why did Joseph's brethren put him in the pit? Because they did not want him in the family circle.

Many an excuse for duty neglected, and thus committed to a mere overland for the hood.



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A HOME
TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

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suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pro-

IT IS THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN
THE UNION.
Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Black-

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BRATED FOR ITS FINE FRUITS
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THE MARKET
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the winters being short and open, out-door work
can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer

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

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

The lands have been examined
by some of the best agriculturists
and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them

Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of
the New York Tribune; Dr. I. R. Trimble, the State Entomologist;
Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of
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of any fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here; and recom-

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PALMETTA CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,
CLOTHS,
SATTINETTS,

SELL CHEAPER,
My assortment of Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS,

DESIRABLE BARGAINS.
I have also constantly on hand a full and complete
assortment of Hosiery and Fashionable

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

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

WATERLOO SHAWLS.
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BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Flannels for Shirts
is unsurpassed, in amount, quality and cheap-
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UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
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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:
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BUTTER, LARD, HAMS,
POPK, FISH, EGGS,
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CLOTHS,
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BUTTER, LARD, HAMS,
POPK, FISH, EGGS,
FLOUR, OIL, SOAP,
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