

South Jersey Republican

TURSDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Ludbert Brick Lime Coal

ALL KINDS OF EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY LUMBER.

AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

AS WELL AS CEDAR AND BRUCE SHINGLES.

LATH, PICKETS, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS, DIMENSION AND BUILDING TIMBER, BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, COAL, HAY, &c.

CASE OF DELIVERY.

SMITH, TILTON & CO., HAMMONTON, N. J.

The Great Invention

VAN GAASBEEK'S Sash Stopper and Lock.

This invention, which is simple, lasting, and can be applied to the sash and frame, and that will hold together tight in any position, and securely fasten both, is one of the greatest inventions of the day. It is being rapidly adopted everywhere.

E. M. COLES, of Hammonton, is the general agent for the Atlantic county. The following persons act as agents: Egg Harbor City, THOMAS BRADEN; Atlantic City, Egg Harbor and Galloway townships, R. T. EVARD; V. C. BRYAN, Hammonton, Feb. 1, 1865.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HAMMONTON, N. J.

The Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Company of New York having received E. M. COLES, Builder, of Hammonton, N. J., as the agent for Atlantic and Camden counties, he is now prepared to receive orders for Plastic Slate Roofing. All work guaranteed. He will also supply Slate Flour, Kelling, Coal Tar, and all the material necessary for Roofing.

All information by letter cheerfully given, or call and see the Roofing, now in use.

E. M. COLES, Builder, Hammonton, N. J. 3264st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

A General assortment of Lumber, including SHINGLES, SIDING, LATH, and all the kinds and dimensions used in building.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

ROCKLAND, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIME.

A full assortment on hand and for sale by E. M. COLES, & CO., HAMMONTON, N. J.

JAMES H. BUMP'S Improved Bored Wells.

Patented November 28th, 1865.

The advantages of this well over the old style of wells are:

- 1st. It is simple, cheap and durable, and not likely to get out of order.
- 2d. It is so constructed that the water can be let out, and consequently will not freeze in winter, and is always ready for operation.
- 3d. That it can be put down in the kitchen, cellar or barn, in winter as well as summer, without making any litter or dirt.
- 4th. There is no chance for rats, or dirt, to get into it.
- 5th. It can be put down in a few hours time, and can be taken up and put down in any other place if desired.

The advantages over ALL OTHER BORED WELLS are:

- 1st. It can be put down and made to work well any depth—100 feet as well as 10 feet.
- 2d. It can be put through hard Pan.
- 3d. It will work in Quick Sand.

State and County Rights for Sale. Please call and examine.

Address C. A. CHURCH, Hammonton, N. J.

J. M. LULL, Agent.

STONE PUMPS, PURE WATER, No Frosting.

And considered the best where ever introduced.

For sale by W. M. ALBIVINS, Hammonton, N. J.

FRUIT BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED would give notice that he is prepared to take orders for the Burlington Fruit Boxes to his residence, Middle Road, where samples may be seen, and terms made known.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Hammonton, N. J. Feb. 1st, 1866.

LAWYERS OF NEW JERSEY.

An act to revise and amend the charter of Atlantic City.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the city council of said city, by ordinance, to order the raising and cause to be raised, by tax, from year to year, such sum or sums of money as they shall deem expedient for defraying the expenses of lighting the streets of said city, supporting a night watch therein, supplying the said city with water, for supporting the fire engine department, maintaining and supporting the poor, purchasing a lot or lots in said city for the purpose of erecting market houses, city hall, jail and such other public buildings as may be necessary and convenient for the city, and it shall be lawful for the city council to borrow money from time to time, in the corporate name of the city, for all purposes for which they are by this act authorized to raise money by tax, and to secure the payment thereof by bond, note, or other instrument of writing under the common seal of the city and signature of the mayor and to provide by law for the payment thereof; provided, that no loan shall be made without the concurrence of at least a majority of the city council; and there shall not be a greater sum than five thousand dollars raised by loan in any one year, and that the said city shall not owe over twenty thousand dollars at any one time.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the city council of said city to pay to the mayor of the city for his services as mayor any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars per year, and to the treasurer, clerk and all the other officers and agents of the said city such compensation for their services as the city council shall deem reasonable and proper.

10. And be it enacted, That the city council of Atlantic City when assembled, by a majority of votes shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of licensing and assessing every inn-keeper and tavern-keeper residing within said city, for such time or term as they may deem expedient, otherwise subject to the same restrictions and provisions, and in like manner in every particular as the same is or may be lawfully done by the inferior court of common pleas in this State and the said city council shall have the sole and exclusive power of licensing all interludes, farces or plays of any kind, and all menageries or collection of beasts or animals, and all circuses or other shows and exhibitions whatsoever proposed to be performed or exhibited, within the limits of said city, which said power, of licensing, the said common council may by ordinance delegate to the mayor or alderman of said city, and any such license may be granted on such terms and under and subject to such limitations and restrictions as the said common council may by ordinance prescribe, and all moneys which may be derived from granting any such license shall go to and for the use of said city, and if any person or persons shall exhibit, or be concerned in exhibiting, or cause to be exhibited within the city any number of things heretofore specified, without first having obtained such license as aforesaid, and if by virtue of the statute of this State, entitled "An act for suppressing vice and immorality," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and under and by virtue of "An act entitled 'An act regulating the exhibitions of beasts or animals,'" approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as the case may require, and whether such person or persons shall have obtained a license from any justice or justices of the peace or not.

TITLE FOURTH.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY OFFICERS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDINANCES.

And be it enacted, That the assessor, collector and commissioners of appeal in all cases of taxation, the constables, the overseer of the poor and the chosen freeholders elected in the said city as aforesaid, shall respectively possess the powers and perform the duties and be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments and be liable to the same penalties of the like officers of any township of Atlantic county, to the same extent and in the same manner in all respects as if the said city was constituted a separate township of Atlantic county, as far as such powers and duties shall be defined by the provisions of this act; and that the members of the city council of said city, collectively and individually shall possess the powers and perform the duties which belong to or are imposed upon members of the township committee of any township in this state, collectively or individually, so far as such powers and duties are consistent with the provisions of this act.

12. And be it enacted, That all the officers appointed under the authority of this act, shall, before they severally take upon themselves the execution of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the mayor, recorder or alderman of said city, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, faithfully and impartially to execute the trust reposed in them according to the best of their abilities and understanding, which said oath or affirmation when so taken and subscribed shall be filed and preserved by the clerk of said city in his office.

13. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the city, the mayor, recorder, alderman, collector, constables and city clerk, elected, or appointed as aforesaid, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, or to be qualified to serve, shall repair to the city council, and shall severally execute their respective bonds to Atlantic City, in such sums, and with such freeholders as security, as the city council shall prescribe, direct and approve, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all the duties of their offices respectively; the bonds of the constables shall be made to conform to the form prescribed by the first section of an act entitled "An act respecting constables," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for constables of the

TITLE FIFTH.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

17. And be it enacted, That the assessor of the said city shall assess upon the persons and property within the said city, and the collector of the said city shall collect the state and county taxes by law directed or required to be assessed and collected within the said city, and also the taxes required to be assessed and collected for the use of the said city and for the support of the schools of the city, in the same manner and within the same time as the assessors and collectors of the townships of Atlantic county are or may be required to assess and collect the state and county tax in their respective townships, and the commissioner of appeal in cases of taxation shall meet in such place in said city as the city council shall appoint; and in case the city council shall meet at the place where the last annual election was held, and on the same day, and upon the like notice given, as now is or hereafter shall be by law prescribed for the meeting of the like officers of any township of this state, and when so met shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all complaints of unjust taxation in said city, whether the same be assessed for the use of the state, county, city or schools, in the same manner as the like officers of the townships of this state are authorized and required to do.

[To be Continued.]

OUR BOOK TABLE.

HARPER'S, for May, was received the first of the Magazine. There is little or nothing to be said of it that has not been said of the former numbers of this popular periodical. In the production of this serial the publishers seem to have realized an idea. Hosca Bigelow would say, and it is steadily kept up to that idea. The standard is never lower. Month after month, it is the same thing. One number is precisely as good as another. It is not intended by this that the work is not up to the times. The reverse is the case. It is always exactly up to the times. Take up a copy of ten years ago, and you find it just up to the times then. Take up the number for May, and you find it just up to the times now, and here is one of the secrets of its wonderful success. Another is that it is adapted to the literary taste of the masses, for whom it is designed rather than for the fastidious literati. While the finely cultivated minds will find greater pleasure in the classic finish of the Atlantic, Harper is a household institution with thousands of mechanics, farmers, gardeners &c., who seldom see the Atlantic. We do not wish to institute a comparison between these two foremost magazines of the country. They are not and cannot be rivals, because of their entire distinctness in character and aim, and the possession of one does not make the possession of the other less desirable. Both have their special friends, however. The Atlantic is the favorite in New England and with New England people, while Harper leads the van elsewhere, and is the magazine of the far west.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY.

The contents of the May number of the Atlantic Monthly are of varied interest. "The Harmonist," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," is a sketch of the village of Economy, founded by the followers of Lappin, on the Ohio, early in this century. A slight thread of fiction connects the different facts of history and description. "Abraham Davenport" is a poem by Whittier. Miss Field's recollections of "The last days of Walter Savage Landor" are continued, and this instalment is full of delightful anecdotes of the old poet, whose opinions of Shelley, Milton, and Dante, are given as he expressed them in conversation. "To-morrow" is a sonnet by Longfellow. Five chapters of "Doctor Johns" follow, and the story draws near its conclusion. "The Passages from Hawthorne's 'Note Book'" are of special interest on account of the glimpses given of the life of Hawthorne at Brook Farm, and the reader will find in them the original sketch of one of the most beautiful scenes of the Blithedale Romance. "The Roman Idea," Miss Frances Power Cobbe touches upon the grave, real and imagined, of Ireland, and shows that the Roman Idea is based also other upon the latter. Mrs. Stowe, in the fifth "Chimney-Corner" paper, discourses of "The sources of Beauty in Dress." "Edwin Booth" is a close and critical study, by Edmund C. Stedman, of the great actor genius. "Mrs. Akers contributes a poem entitled 'Among the Laurels.'" An installment of Mr. Read's "Griffith Gaunt" follows, and then we have a plea for return to specie payments, by E. H. Derby, in the article entitled "What will it cost us?" This is a very careful paper, and bases its reasoning upon the facts and figures of the United States Revenue Commission. "Mephistophelian" is a brief little satirical paper by Chas. J. Sprague. "Mr. Hosca Bigelow's Speech in March Meeting" is the title of a pungent Biglow paper, by James Russell Lowell. The President's recent acts and speeches give Mr. Lowell occasion to embody, in the racy and grotesque language of Hosca Bigelow, the common sense and true feeling of all loyal men concerning the situation of the country. "Question of Monuments" is a short paper, by W. D. Howells, discussing the means of commemorating the men and events of the war. The usual "Reviews and Literary Notices" follow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Husband's Stratagem.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"What does make you so late this morning, Mark?"

Mrs. Clayton was sitting in front of the steaming coffee urn, in that quiet little room, which the fresh sunshine of the October morning, and the high-heaped glow of the fire both strove to enliven—and not in vain—as her husband lounged slowly into the room.

"Late! It's a pretty state of things if a man can't be allowed the poor privilege of a morning nap!"

Nina Clayton looked up in blank astonishment. Never before had her husband addressed her in that surly tone of voice. Mr. Clayton took his seat, giving his wife's work-basket an energetic push with his feet.

"I wish you would keep your things in their places, Nina! Confound this coffee! it's hot enough to take the skin off a fellow's throat."

"I thought you liked it warm," said the abashed wife.

"Thought I liked it warm. If you want me to be scalded to death, why don't you do it at once! There—don't go to putting milk in and spoiling the whole thing. I thought so—a mess for the pigs!"

Nina could not stand it a moment longer, but began to cry, softly, behind the coffee urn. Mr. Clayton banged out of the room

and, if he had stayed in it another moment he would have broken his promise to Dr. Colwell in a most unparliamentary manner.

However, Mrs. Nina had recovered her wits and bright eyes by the time her husband returned to the tea-table. Her face was almost morose, but the little wife was determined to be amiable, and went to the piano immediately after the meal was over, to give him the music for which he usually postponed in vain. She had scarcely struck a few preliminary chords ere he interrupted her.

"I wish you'd stop drumming on that piano, when my head aches!"

"I did not know your head ached, Mark."

"You might have known if you'd taken the trouble to notice!"

Nina's lip quivered. Clayton rose and took his hat.

"Where are you going, Mark?"

"It is indispensable that I must repeat all my proceedings to you, Mrs. Clayton."

"No—but—"

"I'm going to the theatre."

"But, Mark, the Walters are coming to spend the evening; they sent me a note this morning."

"Very well, madam, what of it?"

"What will they think if you are not here?"

"They will probably think that it serves you quite right for making appointments without consulting your husband. In any event, it is nothing to me what they think!"

And he walked out of the house before Nina had recovered from the burst of sobs which was her only reply to his unkind speech.

To-morrow came, and the next day, and still Mark's demeanor remained unaltered. Poor Nina was thoroughly wretched. What could be the matter? Was Mark becoming detached, or—a cold chill of horror ran through her frame at the very idea—was it possible that she was losing her place in his affections?

"I would die by my own hand, did I believe that!" was her inward ejaculation, for, in her heart, Nina loved Mark Clayton with a love almost amounting to idolatry. The upshot of Nina's troubled self-communings was, however, that on one morning within a week of the above-detailed events, she was sitting in Dr. Colwell's study, closely veiled and robed in a quiet, pearl-gray dress, as if desirous of avoiding attention as much as possible. For to whom could Nina confide her grief more naturally than to the old man who had known her husband from the days of his infancy?

"Mrs. Clayton!" was the doctor's surprised exclamation, on entering the room in which he had been apprised that a lady desired to speak with him.

Nina threw aside her veil and burst out crying! The interview was not a long one, and when at last the old gentleman dismissed his patient, with a fatherly kiss, her face was radiant, even through its mist of tears.

When Mark Clayton came home to dinner, he found his wife singing at her work.

"I suppose you have not put those buttons on my collar," said he, grimly.

"No, I haven't, Mr. Mark," said the little lady, archly defiant, and I don't intend to, either, until you have confessed yourself very sorry for the Bluebeard character you have been acting lately!"

"Nina!" Mark spoke with some uncertainty.

"Mark!"

And she buried her scarlet cheek on his shoulder.

"Ah, sir, no use dissembling any longer! I've been to Dr. Colwell, and heard all about it; and, indeed, Mark," she added, with a quivering lip, "the lesson is not thrown away. For until my own conduct was mirrored before me in your actions, I never dreamed how very disagreeable I was making myself!"

"My dear little wife," said Clayton, tenderly smoothing back her dishevelled curls, "if you did but know what it has cost me!"

"Not another word!" said Nina, imperatively, putting her hand on his mouth, it has been a bitter lesson, but it has not been lost on me. Let me seal our compact of future happiness with this kiss!"

"Very willingly, as far as I am concerned, Nina. But do you think you can ever forgive Dr. Colwell for presenting the bitter pill?"

"I'll send for him to tea this very evening," said Nina, fluttering briskly, like an energetic many-bird, round the dinner table, "and let him see that I can behave myself like a good little girl!"

And from that moment Dr. Colwell never had a word of fault to find with Mark Clayton's work. Nay, he was wont to assert that Clayton and his pretty wife were the happiest couple in his whole acquaintance!

(Concluded.)

Governor Brownlow's Letter.

Let no one fail to read carefully and thoughtfully the following letter from the Governor of Tennessee, so zealous for the Union, and formerly so intimate with Andrew Johnson, and so earnest for his advancement:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, March 8, 1866.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send a copy of my proclamation, from which you will learn that a faction of twenty-one disorganizers have, in the true spirit of the late iniquitous rebellion, withdrawn, and reduced our House of Representatives below a quorum. I need not add further remarks, as the proclamation fully discusses the points at issue.

On Friday last the election of county officers took place throughout the State, such as clerks, sheriffs, justices, trustees, and tax collectors; and in Middle and West Tennessee the rebels have made a clean sweep, turning the Union men out, and electing their own candidates, who electioneered on the ground that they were rebels, and had either served in the rebel army, or in some other capacity had given their influence to the cause of TREASON and traitors.

When Richmond fell, and Lee surren-

ded, rebels, and traitors, with them, were your representatives in our State, and they evidently feared that to live was all they had a right to expect. But these gentlemen have been so long in the rebel army, and are so thoroughly imbued with the rebel spirit, that they are threatening to do as they please, and to do as they please, while we all feel that the President's policy is wiser than we.

When I put the President in command at Baltimore, for the Vice Presidency, I felt that he had thoroughly comprehended himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him to give ground to them again; but I have not as yet to this day seen a Union man, or a Southern man, who has been in the Union army, and who is growing wiser, and who is threatening to do as they please, and to do as they please, while we all feel that the President's policy is wiser than we.

Every rebel in this country, every abolitionian, and every ex-guerrilla chief, are loud and enthusiastic in praise of the President. The men who, but a few weeks since, were cursing him for an abolitionist and traitor, and wishing him to be executed for executing all who oppose his policy, or even doubt his success.

There is twice the amount of intolerance and intolerance in the South to-day, than there was at the time of Lee's surrender. Abuse of Union men, and self-assumed authority on the part of the Southern chivalry, have arisen to such a height, that a man cannot travel on a steamboat or on a railroad, or without being insulted. As it was during the war, so it is now; all objections from the North, or from the majority in Congress, are regarded as evidence of fear; all the old rebel papers, of 1861, and many new ones are in full blast, threatening Congress and the North with ultimate vengeance, and boasting of Southern prowess. The most popular men in the largest portions of Tennessee to-day are the men most distinguished for their hostility to the North, and what they are pleased to call the "Radical Congress"; and they are the class of men who are selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire South, only more so! In a word, they are resolved on breaking up the government, and they expect to carry out their schemes through the ballot box; and how men of candor and intelligence can represent them as loyal and kindly disposed is a mystery to me, even in this age of rebellion and treachery. I do not understand this; and my opportunities for learning their temper and ultimate purposes are as good as most men.

Why, sir, many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with the bayonet, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The Southern heart is rapidly being fired to death of war; and all this, and more, as I believe, has been occasioned by the mistakes of the President.

His plan of trusting rebels with their State Governments has had a effect exactly the opposite of what he intended. It has ruined the prospects of the Union, and they feel that there is no safety for them unless Congress shall choose to protect them. Even three days into Marshall County, some sixty miles distant, to protect loyal men and free women who were fleeing to safety, and coming to this city.

So far as I am individually concerned, the intemperate abuse of rebels, the denunciation and blackguarding of their reconstructed journals, the threats of personal violence from their admitted patriots, and the anonymous letters of all kinds threatening my assassination, all fall harmless at my feet. No earthly power can drive me from the support of the men and the party who fought the battles of the late war, and put down the rebellion.

With kind recollections of the past, and the hope of a future,

W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

Change.

Lookout Mountain, where Gen. Hosker and his "boys in blue" won one of the grandest victories of the recent war, is about to become the scene of other and yet nobler achievements than were performed upon the bloody fields of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, upon which its summit looks down. A retired merchant of New York, Mr. Robert, the founder of the American College at Constantinople, has purchased, on the summit of the mountain, about four hundred acres of land, together with twenty-one buildings erected by the government at great expense for hospital use, and proposes to establish a Christian college for the education of white children and youths. The buildings some of which are two stories high, when properly fitted up, will accommodate from four to five hundred pupils. Preparations have been made for opening the college on the 15th of May next, when accommodations will be furnished for eighty students. The trustees have secured the services of the Rev. Edward Williams, a graduate of Yale College, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, who will be the assisted.

Some paper having made the statement that butter should not be kept in a vessel with kerosene oil, as the kerosene would spoil the butter—giving it a peculiar flavor—a contemporary remarks that some of the butter now-a-days is enough to spoil anyone!

Some copperheads in New Haven, have petitioned to have a colored Methodist church abated as a nuisance, on account of loud singing and shouting. They like the noise that comes from rum shops better; it helps their party more.

As the quickest way to make a fortune, a contemporary suggests selling a fashionable young lady and marrying her clothes.

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HAMMONTON II
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by some of the best agricultur-
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C. Smith, the State Entomolo-

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from
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