

South Jersey Republican

HAMMONTON, N. J. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. 3200

Building.

Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal!

ALL KINDS OF EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY LUMBER.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All kinds of Building Material.
Such as:
Plank, Joists and Spruce Shingles.
SISDING: LATH, BRICKETS, PORTS, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS, DIMENSION AND BUILDING TIMBER, BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, ALSO COAL, HAY, &c.
CASH ON DELIVERY!
SMITH, TILTON & CO.,
HAMMONTON STATION, N. J.
March 8th, 1866. 31-4

The Great Invention.

YAN GAASBEEK'S Sash Stopper and Lock.

This invention which is a simple fastening that can be applied to the upper and lower sash of all windows, whether of new or old houses, and that will hold either sash in any position and securely fasten both, is one of the greatest inventions of the day. It is being rapidly adopted every where.
E. B. COLES of Hammonton has the general agency for the Atlantic coast. The following persons act as agents:
Sgt. Harbor and Galloway townships, B. T. BRYAN, J. C. BRYAN.
Hammonton, Feb. 1, 1866. 26-4

THE PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

OF
HAMMONTON, N. J.

The Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Company of New York having licensed
E. B. COLES, Builder, of Hammonton, N. J., the Counties of Atlantic and Camden, (with the exception of Camden City), he is now prepared to receive orders for Plastic Slate Roofing. All work warranted. He will also supply Slate, Floor, Ceiling, 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. B. COLES, Builder, Hammonton, N. J. 322447.

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, GLENS FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA, LIME.
A full assortment on hand and for sale by
E. B. COLES, & CO.,
374
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Jumps.

JAMES H. BUMP'S Improved Bored Wells.

Patented November 29th, 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 discontinued will not freeze up in winter, and is always ready for operation.
3d. It is so made that it can be put down in the winter, and in winter as well as summer without making any noise or dirt, or dirt, or dirt, or dirt.
4th. There is no chance for gas, or dirt, or dirt, or dirt.
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 enquire.
Address: C. A. CHURCH,
Hammonton, N. J.
J. M. LULL,
Agent.

STONE PUMPS. PURE WATER, No Frothing.

And considered the best where ever introduced.
For sale by
W. M. A. ELVINS,
Hammonton, N. J.

FRUIT BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED would give notice that he is prepared to take orders for the Burlington Fruit Boxes as his residence, Middle Road, where samples may be seen, and terms made known.
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Feb. 1st, 1866. Hammonton, N. J.

[By Authority.] LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

An act to establish a State Board of Education.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the several trustees of the state normal school, and their successors in office, who shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the act establishing the state normal school, together with the governor of this state, the attorney general, state comptroller, secretary of state, president of the senate, and speaker of the assembly, shall constitute a state board of education.
2. And be it enacted, That the state superintendent of public schools shall be elected by ballot, by the state board of education, and shall hold office for three years, receiving annually a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and shall be the property of the state; it shall be his duty to collect information respecting the number of school districts in the state, the number of regularly organized public schools, the number of children in the state between the ages of five and eighteen years, the numbers respecting attendance, the number of applications for admission to the normal school, and the number of public school pupils, and report the same to the board of education annually; and the said state superintendent shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in this act, perform all the duties of his office specified in this act establishing public schools and supplementing the act to be hereinafter passed, and such other incidental duties as may be authorized by the board, shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the state comptroller.
3. And be it enacted, That the state board of education shall consider the necessities of the public schools, and submit to the legislature in the annual report of the state superintendent, such recommendations as may be deemed necessary for perfecting the school system in this state.
4. And be it enacted, That the state board of education shall prescribe the rules and regulations for holding teachers' institutes, shall have power to appoint instructors for the same, and to direct what course of study shall be adopted, but no salary shall be paid to any teacher of public schools, nor shall any salary be paid to the manager of any institute, unless there shall be an average daily attendance upon the said institute, of at least forty teachers.
5. And be it enacted, That the superintendent of public schools and the president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, shall constitute a state board of examiners, and shall be empowered to hold examinations of teachers at such times and under such rules and regulations as the state board may prescribe; and the said examiners shall proceed to examine and grant certificates to such teachers as are found qualified, both as regards attainments and moral character, and the certificates thus granted shall hold good until withdrawn from the holder, on account of failure in the work of instruction, or for reprehensible conduct, and the holder of such certificate shall be entitled to teach any public school of the state and shall not be subjected to examination while holding the said certificate.
6. And be it enacted, That the state board of education shall have authority to order all necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings and furniture of the state normal school, and to keep said buildings and furniture insured, and the comptroller shall draw warrants upon the state treasurer for the payment of the same upon the certificate of the board.
7. And be it enacted, That the members of the state board of education shall receive no compensation for their services, but the state treasurer shall pay the necessary expenses of the said members upon the warrant of the said comptroller.
8. And be it enacted, That the said board shall report annually to the legislature in regard to all matters committed to their care under this act.
9. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of the board shall be held on the last Thursday of March of the present year, at the state normal school, at ten o'clock A. M., and at such time thereafter as the board may direct.
10. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and are hereby repealed.
11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1866.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the State Board of Education, and authorizing the State Board of Education, to hold examinations of teachers, and to grant certificates to such teachers as are found qualified, both as regards attainments and moral character, and the certificates thus granted shall hold good until withdrawn from the holder, on account of failure in the work of instruction, or for reprehensible conduct, and the holder of such certificate shall be entitled to teach any public school of the state and shall not be subjected to examination while holding the said certificate."
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5. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and are hereby repealed.
11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 3, 1866.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to establish public schools, and to grant certificates to such teachers as are found qualified, both as regards attainments and moral character, and the certificates thus granted shall hold good until withdrawn from the holder, on account of failure in the work of instruction, or for reprehensible conduct, and the holder of such certificate shall be entitled to teach any public school of the state and shall not be subjected to examination while holding the said certificate."
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 following fees shall be allowed to the several surrogate, in this state, to wit: for the same fees as are now allowed by law, and twenty per centum additional for each case, in which services are performed by such surrogate, and that this section shall continue in force two years.
2. And be it enacted, That the surrogates of this state, shall be entitled to demand and receive for auditing, stating and reporting the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees of estates, and of the fees hereinafter mentioned, no more, to wit: on estates not exceeding ten thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; if over fifteen thousand dollars and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, thirty dollars; and if over fifty thousand dollars, such fees as the court shall think reasonable.
3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 3, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish public schools, and to grant certificates to such teachers as are found qualified, both as regards attainments and moral character, and the certificates thus granted shall hold good until withdrawn from the holder, on account of failure in the work of instruction, or for reprehensible conduct, and the holder of such certificate shall be entitled to teach any public school of the state and shall not be subjected to examination while holding the said certificate."
Whereas, there is a misunderstanding in regard to the act to establish public schools, passed April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty six; Therefore
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the seventh section of the said act be and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 5, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to appropriate scrip for the public lands granted to the State of New Jersey by the act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty two."
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the lands and real estate acquired in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement, and appropriated for the purposes of instruction in science and agriculture, according to the provisions of the act of Congress, be exempt from taxation.
2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 5, 1866.

An act to prevent Disease among Cattle.
Whereas it is known and deemed that a disease of this kind known as the "inderpest" may be introduced into this state, unless proper precautions be taken; therefore
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the New Jersey State Agricultural Society and the board of agriculture, be and they are hereby authorized to take such measures for the prevention of the introduction or increase of the said or any other disease among cattle, as to the said society shall seem expedient, and that the expenses incurred, with the approval of the governor of this state, by the said society in the performance of this duty, shall be paid out of the treasury of this state; provided, such expenses shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

SELECTED.

[From Chambers Journal.]
Going Ashore.
"There she is, sir, that's the last of the pint there. She's a coming steam on, and in an hour, if she ain't on Bank Street, I'm a Dutchman."
My companion was no native of England, for there was Briton written in every feature of his bronzed face, as he stood by me in Baythorpe shore, in his canvas trousers, heavy fisher's boots, blue Jersey shirt, and tarpaulin hat, tied on with a bit of oakum band, while the flap behind beat about in the tremendous wind that was raging in our faces.
"Bang!" went the dull smothered report of a heavy gun, and in the shade of the coming night I just caught sight of a faint flash of light. Where we stood, the spray came rushing in like a heavy storm of rain; while the whistling of the wind, and the thundering in of the huge rollers as they curled over and over upon the sands, tearing it out from among the clays, and scraping it away by ions, made standing in the face of such a storm extremely confusing; and yet hundreds were out upon the shore close under the great sand-bank, drenched to the skin with the spray, for the news had spread through the village that a three-masted vessel was going ashore.
Going ashore! Simple words to a landsman's ears; but what do they mean? The noble vessel tearing and plunging through the broken water, now down in the trough of the waves, now rising like a cork upon the white crests, and then a shock as she strikes upon the sand, and seems immovable; a shuddering quiver through plank and beam; and then crash, crash, crash; mast after mast gone by the board—supper like brittle twigs on a dead stem; while huge ropes part like burned twine; then the rising of the apparently immovable vessel, as she is lifted by the waves to fall crashing again upon the sands, parting in the middle; rushing billows pouring upon upon tuns of water over the deck; a wild wail cry for help; and then the shore strewn with fragments, masts, bodies, as the merciless waves sport with them, tearing them on to the sands, and then turning over to drag them back. Going ashore; not safely from a wild storm, but death.
"Ah!" said the old salt by my side, shouting at me with his hand to his mouth, "did yer hear that gun?"
I nodded.
"There goes another," he continued, stretching out his hand and pointing to where the flash could be seen, while directly after came another dull heavy report.
"Can't yer see her now, sir?"
Mine were not sea-going eyes; and it was no easy task to make out a distant object through the blinding storm of spray which beat dead in my face; but I just managed to make out a dark mass right out amongst the boiling waves, and I shuddered as I thought of the fate of those on board.
"She must come to it," said the man; she'll come in just there," and he pointed to a spot amongst the waves where they seemed roughest. "she'll be there in less time than I said; and then, Lord have mercy upon 'em! Amen!"
As he said this, the old man reverently took off his tarpaulin sea wester, and stood with the storm tearing through the remains of his grizzled hair; bald, rugged, and weather-beaten, the coarseness of his features seemed for the moment subdued—softened by the feeling within his breast—as he stood there no inapt representation of a seer of old.
"Is there no chance for them?" I shouted.
The old man shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. "Precious little," he said, "unless them chaps come down with the life-boat; but who'd go out?"
It did look a desperate venture, indeed, to attempt to launch a boat with such a sea on, and having no reply, I stood shading my eyes and gazing out to sea.
"Bang!"
There was another flash, and dull, echoless report, and as the veil of spray seemed to clear during a lull in the storm, I could perceive a large three-masted vessel about five hundred yards from the shore; and once, as she heeled over, and showed her deck, I could see that it was crowded with people.
"God help them!" I muttered.
"Amen!" said the old man; and just then, away to our left, we saw the life-boat carriage coming down at a trot, drawn by two stout horses; while a loud and prolonged hurrah! welcomed its arrival—as another flash, and its following heavy report, seemed to come from the doomed vessel like a groan of pain in its hour of sore distress.
"They'll never go out to her," said the old man, shouting in my ear, for the lull; the storm came down with redoubled fury—the wind shrieking and howling past, cutting the crests of the waves off as it came tearing over the hill of water; and

ashing the salt spray in my face till it almost seemed to cut the flesh; while at times the women who had come down were completely held back against the steep sand-bank.
"There! look there!" cried the old man, suddenly seizing my arm. "Catching at straws. Why, there's a boat-load coming ashore. There, don't you see now a-top of that breaker?"
I caught sight of a small boat crowded with figures, and then there seemed to be a tall wave curl over it, and I saw it no more.
"Gone!" said the old man; "I knowed it! Nothing could live in such a storm."
"Let's go to the life-boat, and see if they are going off," said I; but the old man was intently gazing out to sea.
"There; just as I said," he shouted hoarsely, "just in the place. She's struck." And then, above the yelling of the storm, we could hear a crash; and a wild shriek, that seems to ring through me now upon a stormy night, when far inland I listen to the howling wind.
"It's now or never!" said the old man, as he ran down towards where the life-boat stood upon its carriage, with a crowd of men and women around, the woman hanging to their husbands, and apparently begging that they would not dare the perils before them.
The sea had looked fearful enough from where we stood before; but here, as close as we dared go to the breakers, it looked perfectly awful, while the attempt to launch a boat seemed absolute madness. It was evident that the men thought so too, though, as we came up, one sturdy fellow shouted, "I'm ready, mates, if you're going;" a remark that elicited no response, for every one stood stolidly gazing out towards the doomed vessel.
Just then in the dull haze seaward, a blue light shone out over the water like a dull star; but still no one moved. All at once, the old man by my side laid hold of my arm, and whispered, "Give me a lift, sir;" and before I knew hardly what his object was, he had climbed by my help into the boat. "Now, then, you boys," he shouted wildly; "I can't stand this! Stand aside, and let some of the old ones come!"
The spell was broken. Women were hastily thrust aside, and a boat's crew was soon made up, amidst the shrieking and wailing of sweethearts and wives, who ran about the beach wringing their hands.
"Hurrah for old Marks!" shouted a voice at my elbow, and the crowd loudly cheered the old man. Then the oars were shipped and all made ready, the old sailor seizing the steering-oar as he stood up in his place with a life-belt on and his hat blown off, looking nobler than ever.
"Now, are you all ready?" he shouted.
"No, no," was the cry; and in the hub of expectation, two men rose in the boat, dashed off their life-belts, and amidst half-muttered groans, leaped out from their places, and ran up the sands to the bank, where they disappeared.
"Two more!" shouted old Marks, and for a few moments, so dead was the peril, and a soul moved; then two stout lads came rushing towards the boat, pursued by an elderly man—a perfect giant.
"Stop them!" he roared. "Yer shan't go, lads!"
He came up to them by the boat-side as they were climbing in, and endeavored to stop their progress; but in his turn he was seized from behind by a couple of men, and the two now-comers were in half a minute, equipped for the dire struggle before them, and in their places.
"Let me go!" shrieked the man; but the others clung to him, as the signal was given, the carriage backed down into position, the time accurately chosen, and with a wild "hurrah!" heard above the storm, the life-boat was launched.
My attention has been so taken up that I had ceased to look upon the man who was struggling to regain his liberty; but just as the boat was leaving its carriage, a bystander was driven violently against me, and the moment after I saw a figure dash across the intervening space, and seize the side of the boat; and then came the roar for a few minutes the life-boat was invisible. Then a short distance off she was seen rising upon a wave, and then disappearing again into the dull haze, which mingled with the coming night, about everything from our gaze but the foaming water.
(To be continued.)

Is it TRUE?—Mr. Scovel is now sporting a handsome "turnout" which he says was presented to him by "the Senate!" Is it true? What say you Messrs. Democratic Senators, you who affect to despise this man, did you give him that Carriage? Is it true, also, as he avers, that you are having manufactured for him a service of silver?
—Camden Press.

Coal Beds are being worked near South Amboy.

GOING ASHORE.

GOING ASHORE.

POLITICAL.

The Memphis Riots.

There is no longer any question as to the character of what was called the negro riots in the same sense in which the outbreak in July, 1863, in New York, was a negro riot—that is, the negroes were the victims of both. Just what disturbances occasioned the conflict in Memphis will not probably be known; nor is it of much consequence. But it is plain from all accounts that a disturbance, originally trifling, was made the pretext for a general assault upon the negro population of the city, which was continued for two days and nights. In this assault, the police, the firemen, the city authorities and the unorganized mob acted in concert, and were animated with the single purpose to do the greatest amount of damage to the negro population and to their dwellings and churches and school houses.
The atrocities of the mob were not unworthy of its great New York prototype, which was, perhaps, the most savage yet heard of in a civilized city. Most of the negroes who were shot were butchered on the second day, when there was no longer any resistance, and when the negroes were seeking safety in concealment and flight. We select a few specimens of the pleasant-ries in which the mob indulged:
"Robert Jones (colored) had just come in from the country, and was standing in the corner of Howard and Cansey sts., in the afternoon. A man, appearing to be a policeman, took his pistol and \$20 in money, and as he turned to leave, thrust a knife into his back, under the shoulder-blade. Another, standing by, known to be a policeman, made no arrest of the robber."
—Which shows that the police, unlike our police in 1863, were on the side of the mob.
"A negro was shot in the knee near the corner of Howard's Row and the levee. This was done by a well known individual for the sake of amusement, and was laughed at by the citizens who saw it."
—The individual is so well known that the paper from which we quote does not think it worth while, or does not dare, to give his name. But these instances are nothing to the elaborate ingenuity of other cruelties.
"A large number of houses in South Memphis, occupied by the blacks, and some in other parts of the city, were burned. No effort was made to stay the flames. In one case, four negroes were fastened up in a house and the house set on fire.
"A colored man on Alabama st. informs us that his house was broken into, and about two hundred dollars in money taken, and he beaten over the head; and the same party broke into his neighbor's house, killed him, locked the wife and children in the house, set it on fire and burned it down."
—That is almost as good as burning a Colored Orphan Asylum.
"A house near Mr. Rankin's school house, which was burnt on Tuesday, was fired during the night. A colored girl, 17 years of age, named Rachel Hatchell, who had been a scholar of Mr. Rankin's was sick in this house, and on running out was knocked down, shot, and thrown into the fire. Her body lay in the ashes yesterday morning, burnt to a crisp, excepting her head and shoulders. Some one had kindly thrown a shawl over this horrid spectacle.
The reign of terror was complete throughout the city; and the violence or threats of the mob extended beyond the negroes and reached to all who were their friends:
"What destruction was actually wrought on the property of the negroes themselves is thus summed up:
"The riot was kept up all Wednesday night. Crowds of armed citizens were gathered at the corners. Many were half drunk. The great feat of the roughs was the burning of the colored school houses, churches and homes. They seem to have acted in concert, and to have acted in accordance with a programme which had been previously arranged. This is shown by the clean sweep which was made of every building used for colored school or place of worship by the colored people, but most strongly by the conduct of the rioters on the burning of Collins Chapel. This colored church stands on Washington st., and cost \$7,000."
The extract we have given are from *The Memphis Post*, a paper which the Copperheads may discredit because it is loyal. They are abundantly confirmed by the admissions and apologies of the rebel-sheets. *The Bulletin* says:
"The testimony in regard to all these particulars is most conflicting, but all agree on one thing, that those who engaged in the riot were persons irresponsible character, and it will be unfair to charge the unwarlike disturbances to the good, law-abiding citizens of the city of Memphis."
—Which is equivalent to saying, We have no defense to offer for the mob except that we did not belong to it. *The Avalanche* far more explicitly declares:
"The rioter who claimed to belong to the '15th' sought to shield himself from the culpability behind the fair name of an honorable body of men, and had he been a member, he would have esteemed it too highly to confess connexion with the guilty of so many excesses."
"We have heard many ex-Confederates in South declare that they would not

have been guilty of such crimes."
The Moonless February.—The story that has been going the rounds of the papers that the month of February was without a full moon, and that such an occurrence never took place before, is untrue. The same thing occurred in 1809, in 1828, in 1847, in 1866, and will happen again in 1885. Although a moonless February has not occurred every fifteen years, and may not occur precisely hereafter during that period, the phenomenon may be frequently expected in a little over that length of time.
Speaking of this matter, a correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says:
It depends upon the following principle: The moon makes a revolution in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. If we reduce this to minutes we get 42,524 minutes. In fifteen common years there are 6,936 days, but as every fourth year has 866 days, in a period of nineteen years after any leap year there is four days more. Adding therefore 4 days for leap years, we get 6,939 days. But if this period is added to any common year, there will always be five days, as five leap years in the period, or 6,940 days. During this period, the moon makes 235 complete revolutions, and seven hours and forty-nine minutes on another. Thus it is seen that it returns within a few hours every nineteen years to the same phase. This, however, does not occur every nineteen years unless it is a common year. As this period is not exactly a complete one, it will become inaccurate in more than three periods.

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A young man wanted to marry a girl, but his Wisconsin father had forbidden the match. The young man became sick—very sick—and had terrible fainting fits. The doctor was called, and said he would soon die, and he said he wanted to see the father of the girl visited the patient, and agreed with both him and the doctor. The poor fellow said that if he could marry his Mary Ann he would die happily. His dying request certainly could not be refused, and Mary Ann having no objections, the minister was sent for, and the solemn ordinance of marriage was performed before the most solemn messenger of death should step in to snatch the gasping bridegroom from time to the regions of eternity. The knot being securely tied, the patient rose from the bed a well man. "It was a great cure, astonishing both the cure and the patient," and the doctor, but the bride acted as though she expected it all the time.

A young lady who had been married in two places of amusement in consequence of being sitting in a conical cap, and being as to which to accept of the first offer, came to a conclusion, by the aid of a friend who was discouraging her, that she would take these words: "If you are to be married, you had better be married in a place where you can be seen by all the world." She exclaimed the doing all the land, and she was married in a place where she could be seen by all the world.

CHOLERA.

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Mr. Sevel's office is, that he would... (Continued from previous page)

Mr. Sevel's office is, that he would... (Continued from previous page)

TO ALL WANTING FARMS... The Soil... The Market... The Climate... The Water...

THE SOIL... A healthy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses...

THE MARKET... In our direct communication with Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City...

THE CLIMATE... A mild and delightful winter, being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly as in the north...

THE WATER... Springs and soft of the best quality. It is abundant in quantity and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet...

THE WATER... The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing...

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

THE WATER... The lands are being rapidly improved, and the rapid and extensive improvement...

AGENTS... NEW AND BEAUTIFUL... THE FURNACE... ANODOSES AND TUBERCLES...

AGENTS... Splendidly illustrated with over 200 fine portraits and beautiful engravings...

AGENTS... Carpets, New Styles!... No. 27 South Second Street, Philadelphia...

AGENTS... CANVASSERS WANTED... We want reliable agents (no other) male and female...

AGENTS... TRUSSES... "SEBLEY'S HORN RUBBER TRUSS" cures RUPTURE, hernia, and all other ailments...

AGENTS... THE SALEM LEG... Under the Patronage of the United States Government...

AGENTS... Disabled Men, Attention!... WANTED, one or two men, in Atlantic County and vicinity...

AGENTS... GEDAR CAMPHOR... For use against MORPHS IN CLOTHING... Best of all disinfectants...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... There is now on hand at this store, a large and choice assortment of Fall and Winter Goods...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... DELAINS, MERRINOES, PALMETTO CLOTHES, BIANCO CLOAKING CLOTHES, SATINETTES...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... DRESS GOODS... My assortment of Fall and Winter quality goods...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... DESIRABLE BARGAINS... I have also constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of new and fashionable...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... DRESS TRIMMINGS... Knit Caps and Shawls... WATERLOO SHAWLS...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... BALMORAL SKIRTS... Flannels for Shirts... Boots, Shoes and Gaiters...

Dry Goods and Grocery Store... GROCERIES... SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, BUTTER, LARD, HAMS, PORK, FISH, EGGS, FLOUR, OIL, SOAP, SPICES...

O. M. Englehart & Son... Watchmakers and Jewelers... IMPORTERS OF WATCHES...

O. M. Englehart & Son... The best plated ware that is sold in the United States can be found at our store...

O. M. Englehart & Son... HENRY HARPER... 520 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA...

O. M. Englehart & Son... MEXICO! MEXICO!... REPUBLIC OF MEXICO... Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000...

O. M. Englehart & Son... THE SECURITY IS AMPLE... \$30 in U. S. Currency will buy a 7 per cent Gold Bond of \$100...

O. M. Englehart & Son... E. REMINGTON & SONS... MANUFACTURERS OF Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines...

O. M. Englehart & Son... Remington's Revolvers... Parties desiring to avail themselves of the last improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship...

O. M. Englehart & Son... HOOP SHIRTS... HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE"... Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail...

Cough... Gough Balsam... It is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc...

Cough... DR. STRICKLAND'S CURE FOR PILES... PILE REMEDY... It is a permanent cure...

Cough... DR. STRICKLAND'S Tonic... It is a concentrated preparation of Iron and Quinine...

Cough... THE MASON & HAMILIN... net Organs, forty different styles, adapted to every age and sex...

Cough... FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders... This preparation is long and favorably known...

Cough... S. A. FOUTZ & BRO... Wholesale Drug and Medicine Depot... No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

Cough... DIXON SHARPLESS & CO'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... We recommend our Super-Phosphate to the trade...

Cough... A. LISTER & BROS... GROUND BONE and Super-Phosphate of Lime... Sole Agent for HAMMONTON...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... FOR ALL CROPS... It is a concentrated preparation of Iron and Quinine...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors... Office No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... BAUGH BROTHERS & CO... General Wholesale Agents... No. 181 Pearl St. corner of Cedar, NEW YORK...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... GEORGE DUFFDALE... Wholesale Agent for Maryland & Virginia... No. 50 Smith's Wharf, BALTIMORE...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... HARRISON'S PLANT FERTILIZER... It contains all the elements of nutrition for every plant...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... ALEXANDER HARRISON... Proprietor and Manufacturer... PHILADELPHIA...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... GEORGE ELVINS... Exclusive Agent for HAMMONTON... No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Standard Guaranteed... For Sale at Manufacturer's Deposits...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... THE GREAT MANURE FOR ALL CROPS IS... SPEEDY IN ITS ACTION...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... And of Unparalleled Permanence in its Effects... Old established and always to be relied upon...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Consistently on hand, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by George Elvins, Agent for HAMMONTON...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER-PHOSPHATE... The material of which MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE is manufactured contains fifty per cent more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting...

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer... A. G. CLARK, HAMMONTON, N. J.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by A. G. CLARK, HAMMONTON, N. J.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE... Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer... A. G. CLARK, HAMMONTON, N. J.