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SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN

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D. B. SNOW, Editor.

Poetry.

OUR FLAG!

[As one of the brigades of the reserve Corps which came to the rescue of Gen. Thomas at Chickasawga, was marching through Athens, Alabama, a bright-eyed girl of four summers was looking at the sturdy fellows tramping by. When she saw the sun glancing through the stripes of red and on the golden stars of the flag, she exclaimed, clapping her hands, "Oh, pa! I just made that flag! See the stars!" A about a step and loud went up from that column, and many a bronzed veteran lifted his hat as he passed the sunny-haired child, resolving, if his good right arm availed anything, that God's flag should conquer.]

Down the long street the soldiers passed,
In solid columns through the town;
Their clothes were soiled with Southern dust,
Their faces with the sun were brown.

They marched the field of blood to reach
Where the fierce cannon thundered loud,
And there 'twixt two hostile armies rolled
The black and blinding battle-cloud.

They bore aloft with conscious pride
The flag our fathers loved of old—
And banner with the crimson stripes,
And with the shining stars of gold.

Close by the roadside stood a child
With hazel hair and radiant eyes,
"Neath whose white lids irradiated seemed
The color of the aureole skies.

And when she saw the sacred flag
For which our brave boys bear their scars,
"Papa!" she cried, and clasped her hands,
"God made that flag—see, see the stars!"

The soldiers heard her little voice,
And pealing to the far off sky
A shout prolonged and loud went up
From those bronzed veterans passing by.

Some raised aloft their dust-stained hats,
And many a stern face kindly smiled,
And eyes unasked to tender looks
Turned fondly on the fair-haired child.

God's banner. Yes, with patriotic blood
To-day its hallowed folds are wet;
But by each precious drop was spilled
In tears that shall be forever set.

SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT.

GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP.

The draft to supply the deficiency under the last draft, arising from exemptions, &c., took place at the headquarters in Camden last week. The following is the list of those drafted in Galloway Township.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Norris Townsend, | H. Gossance, |
| F. R. Rosh, | Booch Sulna, |
| Chas. Steelman, | Chas. Ireland, |
| Jas. Coriery, | Enoch Champion, |
| Israel Blackman, | Daniel Stewart, |
| Uz Endicott, | Edward Johnson, |
| Mark Conover, | Chas. Mathis, |
| Israel Smith, | Wm. Heiss, |
| Mordick Stokes, | Thos. E. Leeds, |
| J. M. Strickland, | John Steelman, |
| J. R. Smith, | Maurice Sompers, |
| Robt. Leeds, | Chas. Higbee, |
| Jas. Doughty, | Noah Sheldon, |
| Jeremiah Leeds, | E. Hern Markard, |
| James Brewer, | John Endicott, |
| Chas. P. Scull, | Mark Adams, |
| George C. Currie, | Philip Doell, |
| John Adams, | Ezra Boyce, |
| Wm. Robinson, | Cornelius Dutch, |
| Wm. Holdskom, | P. P. Reifer, |
| Thos. Leach, | John Rose, |
| J. W. Crane, | Jas. Strickland, |
| Saml. Endicott, | Ben. Baymore, |
| Jesse Thomas, | John Adams, |
| Philip Keller, | Benj. E. Burrough, |
| Enoch Blackman, | James Diving, |
| Mooses Orphan, | Adolph Beckman, |
| Japhet Adams, | Robt. Giberson, |
| Somers Conneley, | Daniel Smith, |
| Saml. Robinson, | Isaac Hann, |
| Henry Smith, | Albert Berger, |
| Jonathan K. Pitney, | Benj. Somers, |
| Enoch Jeffers, | Hiram Anderson, |
| Jeremiah Hackett, | Evi Kendall, |
| John Higbee, | Lewis Giberson, |
| James Conover, | Henry Adams, |
| Jas. Adams, | Joseph Higbee, |
| J. W. Anderson, | W. T. Hamilton, |
| Peter Turner, | Jonathan Smith, |
| Josiah Bowen, | Nathaniel Hinc, |
| Martin Giberson, | Harris Somers, |
| Edward Somers, | Jas. Peterson, |
| Wm. T. Rose, | Lewis Strickland, |
| George Gaskill, | A. Buckner, |
| Ebenezer Adams, | Jefferson Conover, |
| Elizer Adams, | Wm. Townsend, |
| Jos. E. Turner, | H. Bowen, |
| F. Haldemer, | Wm. Blake, |
| David Conover, | Henry Powell, |
| Mark Leeds, | Saml. Giberson, |
| Daniel Vansant, | Benj. Johnson, |
| J. W. Edwards, | Enoch Higbee. |

Meincher Von Duneck attended in court, at New York, to get exonerated from the jury-box. "I can't understand good English," quoth Meincher. "What did he say?" asked the judge. "I can't understand good English," repeated the Dutchman. "Take your seat," cried the judge, "take your seat. That's no excuse, you need not be alarmed, you are not likely to hear any."

WHAT BEAME OF THE SLAVES ON A GEORGIA PLANTATION?

[Continued.]

Great Auction Sale of Slaves, at Savannah, Georgia, March 2d & 3d, 1859.

The Race-course at Savannah is situated about three miles from the city, in a pleasant spot, nearly surrounded by woods. As it rained violently during the two days of the sale, the place was only accessible by carriages, and the result was that few attended but actual buyers, who had come from long distances, and could not afford to lose the opportunity. If the affair had come off in Yankee land, there would have been a dozen omnibuses running constantly between the city and the Race-course, and some speculator would have bagged a nice little sum of money by the operation.

But nothing of the kind was thought of here, and the only gainers were the livery stables, the owners of which had sufficient Yankeeism to charge double and treble prices.

The conveniences for getting to the ground were so limited that there were not enough buyers to warrant the opening of the sale for an hour or two after the advertised time. They dropped in, however, a few at a time, and things began to look more encouragingly for the seller.

The negroes looked more uncomfortable than ever—the close confinement in-doors for a number of days, and the drizzly, unpleasant weather, began to tell on their condition. They moved about more listlessly, and were fast losing the activity and sprightliness they had at first shown. This morning they were all gathered into the long room of the building erected as the "Grand Stand" of the Race-course, that they might be immediately under the eye of the buyers. The room was about a hundred feet long by twenty wide, and herein were crowded the poor creatures, with much of their baggage, awaiting their respective calls to step upon the block and be sold to the highest bidder. This morning Mr. Pierce Butler appeared among his people, speaking to each one, and being recognized with seeming pleasure by all. The men obsequiously pulled off their hats and made that indescribable sliding-hitch with the foot which passes with a negro for a bow, and the women each dropped the quick curtsy, which they seldom vouchsafe to any other than their legitimate master and mistress. Occasionally, to a very old or favorite servant, Mr. Butler would extend his gloved hand, which mark of condescension was instantly hailed with grins of delight from all the sable witnesses.

The room in which the sale actually took place immediately adjoined the room of the negroes, and communicated with it by two large doors. The sale room was open to the air on one side, commanding a view of the entire course. A small platform was raised about two feet and a-half high, on which were placed the desks of the entry clerks, leaving room in front of them for the auctioneer and the goods.

At about 11 o'clock the business men took their places, and announced that the sale would begin. Mr. Bryan, the Negro Broker, is a dapper little man, wearing spectacles and a yachting hat, sharp and sudden in his movements, and perhaps the least bit in the world obtrusively officious—as earnest in his language as he could be without actual swearing, though acting much as if he would like to swear a little at the critical moment. Mr. Bryan did not sell the goods, he merely superintended the operation, and saw that the entry clerks did their duty properly. The auctioneer proper was a Mr. Walsh, who deserves a word of description. In personal appearance he is the very opposite of Mr. Bryan, being careless in his dress instead of scrupulous, a large man instead of a little one, a fat man instead of a lean one, and a good-natured man instead of a fierce one. He is a rollicking old boy, with an eye over the look-out, and that never lets a bidding nod escape him; a hearty word for every bidder who cares for it, and plenty of jokes to let off when the business gets a little slack.

Mr. Walsh has a florid complexion, not possibly more so than is than is natural in a whiskey country. Not only is his face red, but his skin has been taken off in spots by blisters of some sort, giving him a pebbly look, so that taking his face all in all, the peelliness and the redness combined, he looks as much as if he had been boiled in the same pot with a red cabbage.

Mr. Walsh mounted the stand and announced the terms of the sale, "one-third cash, the remainder payable in two equal annual installments, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be secured by approved mortgage and personal security, or approved acceptances in Savannah, Ga. or Charleston, S. C. Purchasers to pay for papers." The buyers, who were present to the number of about two hundred, clustered around the platform, while the negroes, who were not likely to be immediately wanted, gathered into sad groups in the back-ground, to watch the progress of the selling in which they were so sorrowfully interested. The wind howled outside, and through the open side of the building the driving rain came pouring in; the bar down stairs ceased for a short time its brisk trade; the buyers lit fresh cigars, got ready their catalogues and pencils, and the first lot of human chattels was washed upon the stand, not by a white man, but by a sleek mulatto, himself a slave, and who seems to regard the selling of his brethren, in which he so glibly assists, as a capital joke. It had been announced that the negroes would be sold in "families," that is to say, a man would not be parted from his wife, or a mother from a very young child. There is perhaps as much policy as humanity in this arrangement, for thereby many aged and unserviceable people are disposed of, who otherwise would not find a ready sale.

The first family brought out were announced on the catalogue as

| NAME. | AGE. | REMARKS. |
|------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1. George, | 27 | Prime Cotton Planter. |
| 2. Sam, | 26 | Prime Rice Planter. |
| 3. George, | 6 | Boy Child. |
| 4. Harry, | 2 | Boy Child. |

The manner of buying was announced to be bidding a certain price a-piece for the whole lot. Thus, George and his family

were started at \$300, and were finally sold at \$600 each, being \$2,400 for the four. To get an idea of the relative value of each one, we must suppose George worth \$1,200, Sue worth \$900, Little George worth \$200, and Harry worth \$100. Owing, however, to some misapprehension on the part of the buyer, as to the manner of bidding, he did not take the family at this figure, and they were put up and sold again, on the second day, when they brought \$625 each, or \$2,500 for the whole—an advance of \$80 over the first sale.

Robert and Lavinia his wife, who were announced as having "got, otherwise very prime," brought the round sum of \$1,005 each. But that your readers may have an idea of the exact manner in which things are done, I append a couple of pages of the catalogue used on this occasion, which you can print verbatim:

99—Kate's John, aged 30; rice, primo man.
100—Batesy, 59; rice, unassured.
101—Kate, 6.
102—Violet 3 months.
Sold for \$319 each.
103—Allen Jeffrey, 43; rice hand, and fair man.
104—Mary 40; cotton hand.
Sold for \$300 each.
105—Commodore Bob, aged; rice hand.
106—Kate, aged; cotton.
107—Linda, 19; cotton, primo young man.
108—Joe, 30; rice, primo boy.
Sold for \$310 each.
109—Bob, 30; rice.
110—Mary, 25; rice, primo woman.
Sold for \$1,155 each.
111—Anson, 19; rice, ruptured, one eye.
112—Violet, 55; rice hand.
Sold for \$250 each.
113—Allen Jeffrey, 46; rice hand, and sawyer in steam mill.
114—Sikey, 43; rice hand.
115—Watty, 5; infra legs.
Sold for \$520 each.
116—Rina, 18; rice, prime woman.
117—Lena, 1; boy.
Sold for \$645 each.
118—Pompey, 31; rice, lamo in one foot.
119—Kitty, 30; rice primo woman.
120—Pompey, 37, 16; primo boy.
121—John, 7.
122—Noble, 1; boy.
Sold for \$300 each.
123—Cassander, 33; cotton hand—has fits.
124—Eunice, 10; cotton, primo young woman.
125—July, 11; cotton, primo girl.
Sold for \$100 each.
126—Doreas, 17; cotton, primo young woman.
127—Joe, 3 months.
128—Tom, 22; cotton hand. Sold for \$1,200.
129—Judge Will, 55; rice hand. Sold for \$225.
130—Louden, 54; cotton hand.
131—Hagar, 50; cotton hand.
132—Louden, 15; cotton, primo boy.
133—Sitas, 13; cotton, primo boy.
134—Lottin, 11; cotton, primo girl.
Sold for \$90 each.
135—Fielding, 21; cotton, primo young man.
136—Abel, 19; cotton, primo young man.
Sold for \$1,295 each.
137—Sam's Bill, aged; sore leg.
138—Leah, 17; cotton hand.
139—Sally, 9.
Withdrawn.
140—Adam, 24; rice, primo-hand.
141—Charlotte, 22; rice, primo woman.
142—Leah, 1.
Sold for \$750 each.
143—Maria, 47; rice hand.
144—Tom, 22; rice, primo woman.
145—Clementina, 17; rice, primo young woman.
Sold for \$950 each.
146—Tom, 48; rice hand.
147—Harriet, 17; rice hand.
148—Wm., 18; rice hand, primo young man.
149—Deborah, 6.
150—Infant, 3 months.
Sold for \$700 each.

It seems as if every shade of character capable of being implicated in the sale of human flesh and blood was represented among the buyers. There was the Georgia fast young man, with his pantaloons tucked into his boots, his velvet cap jauntily dragged over to one side, his cheek full of tobacco, which he bites from a huge plug that resembles more than anything else an old bit of a rusty wagon-tire, and who is altogether an animal of quite a different breed from your New York fast man. His ready revolver, or his convenient knife, is ready for instant use in case of a heated argument. White-neck-clothed, gold-spectacled, and silver-haired old men were there resembling in appearance that noxious breed of sanctimonious deacons we have at the North who are perpetually leaving documents at your door that you never read, and the business of whose medicant life it is to eternally solicit subscriptions for charitable associations, of which they are treasurers. These gentry, with quiet step and subdued voice, moved carefully among the live stock, ignoring, as a general rule, the men, but tormenting the women with questions which, when accidentally overheard by the disinterested spectator, bred in that spectator's mind an almost irresistible desire to knock somebody down. And then, all imaginable varieties of rough, black-robed rowdies, who began the day in a spirited manner, but who, as their hours progressed, and their practice at the bar became more prolific in results, waxed louder and talkier and more violent, were present, and added a characteristic feature to the assemblage. "Those of your readers who have read 'Uncle Tom,' and who has not?—will remember, with peculiar feelings, Legree, the slave-driver and woman-whipper. That character has not been overdrawn, or too highly colored, there is abundant testimony. Witness the subjoined dialogue: A party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject of managing refractory 'niggers'; some were for severe whipping, some recommending branding, one or two advocated other modes of torture, but one high brute of a man, who had not taken an active part in the discussion, save to assent, with approving nod, to any unusual barbarous proposition, at last broke his silence by saying, in an oracular way, "You may say what you like about managing 'niggers'; I'm a driver myself, and I've had some experience, and I ought to know. You can manage ordinary niggers by leikin' 'em, and givin' 'em a taste of the hot iron once in awhile when they're extra ugly; but if a nigger really sets himself up against me, I can't never have any patience with him. I just get my pistol and shoot him right down; and that's the best way."

And this brute was talking to gentleman, and his remarks were listened to with attention, and his assertions assented to by more than one in the knot of listeners. But all this time the sale was going on, and the merry Mr. Walsh, with many a quip and jest, was beguiling the time when the bidding was slow. The expression on the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same, and told of more anguish

than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted hopes, crushed hopes and broken hearts, was the sad story to be read in all the sallow faces. Some of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion, save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the drafter Mr. Bryan, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accomplished, stepped down from the block without caring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands. Others, again, strained their eyes with eager glances from one buyer to another as the bidding went on, trying with earnest attention to follow the rapid voice of the auctioneer. Sometimes, two persons only would be bidding for the same chattel, all the other having resigned the contest, and then the poor creature on the block, conceiving an instantaneous preference for one of the buyers over the other, would regard the rivalry with the intensest interest, the expression of his face changing with every bid, settling down a half smile of joy if the favorite buyer persevered unto the end and secured the property, and settling down into a look of hopeless despair if the other won the victory.

DAPHNEY'S BABY.
The family of Prince's plantation comprises, consisting of Daphney his wife, with her young baby, and Dido, a girl of three years old, were reached in due course of time. Daphney had a large shawl, which she kept carefully wrapped round her infant and herself. This unusual proceeding attracted much attention, and provoked many remarks, such as these—

"Why do you keep your nigger covered up for?—Pull off her blanket."
"What's the matter with the gal?—Has she got the head-ache?"
"What's the fault of the gal? Ain't she bound? Pull off her rags and let us see her."

"Who's going to bid on that nigger, if you keep her covered up. Let's see her face."

And a loud chorus of similar remarks, emphasized with profanity, and mingled with sayings too indecent and obscene to be even hinted at here, went up from the crowd of chivalrous Southern gentlemen.

At last the auctioneer obtained a hearing loud enough to explain that there was no attempt to practice any deception in the case—the parties were not to be wronged in any way; he had no desire to palm off on them an inferior article; but the truth of the matter was that Daphney had been confined only fifteen days ago, and he thought that on that account she was entitled to the slight indulgence of a blanket, to keep from herself and child the chill air and the driving rain.

"Will your lady readers look at the circumstances of this case? The day was the 23d of March—Daphney's babe was born into the world on St. Valentine's happy day, the 14th of February."

Since her confinement, Daphney had traveled from the plantation to Savannah, where she had been kept in a shed six days. On the sixth or seventh day after her sickness, she had left her bed, taken a railroad journey across the country to the shambles, was there exposed for six days to the questions and insults of the negro speculators, and then on the fifteenth day after her confinement was put upon the block with her husband and her other child, and with her new born babe in her arms, sold to the highest bidder.

It was very considerate in Daphney to be sick before the sale; for her wailing babe was worth all of a hundred dollars. The family sold for \$625 a-piece, or \$2,500 for the four.

BOB AND MARY.
This was a couple not quite a year married, and were down in the catalogue as "prime." They had no children yet; Mary, with a reprehensible lack of that tender interest in Mr. Butler's affairs that had been exhibited in so eminent a degree by Daphney, had disappointed that worthy man's expectations, and the baby as yet was not. But Bob and Mary sold for \$1,135 a-piece, for all that.

In another instance, Margaret, the wife of Doctor George, who was confined on February 16, though the name of herself and family were inserted in the catalogue, did not come to the sale, and consequently, they were not disposed of at all. As Margaret's baby was fully four days old at the time she was required to start on her journey to Savannah, we can only look at her refusal to go as a most culpable instance of perversity. Margaret should be whipped, and branded, and otherwise kindly admonished of her great sin in thus disappointing the reasonable expectations of so kind a master. But Mr. Butler bore with her in a truly Christian spirit, and uttered no reproach—in public at least. It was the more unkind of Margaret, too, because there were six in the family, who would have brought probably \$4,000, and all were detained from the sale by the contumacy of misguided Margaret.

While on the subject of babies, it may be mentioned that Amity, chattel No. 316, wife of Prince, chattel No. 315, had testified her earnest desire to contribute all in her power to the worldly wealth of her master by bringing into the world at one time chattels Nos. 317 and 318, being a fine pair of twin boys, just a year old. It is not in evidence that Amity received from her master any testimonial of his appreciating her good behavior on this occasion, but it is certain that she brought a great price, the four, Prince, Amity and the twins selling for \$670 a-piece being a total of \$2,680.

Many other babies, of all ages of babyhood, were sold, but there was nothing particularly interesting about them. There were some thirty babies in the lot; they are esteemed as worth to the master a hundred dollars the day they are born, and to increase in value at the rate of a hundred dollars a year till they are sixteen or seventeen years old at which age they bring the best prices.

THE LOVE STORY OF JEFFREY AND DORCAS.
Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, marked as a "prime cotton hand," aged 23 years, was put up, Jeffrey being a likely lad, the competition was high. The first bid was \$1,100, and he was finally sold for \$1,310. Jeffrey was sold alone; he had no incumbent in the shape of an aged father or mother, who must necessarily be sold with him; nor had he any children, for Jeffrey

was not married. But Jeffrey, chattel No. 319, being human in his affections, had dared to cherish a love for Dorcas, chattel No. 278; and Dorcas not having the fear of her master before her eyes, and given her heart to Jeffrey. Whether what followed was a just retribution on Jeffrey and Dorcas, for daring to take such liberties with their master's property as to exchange hearts, or whether it only goes to prove that with black as with white the saying holds, that "the course of true love never did run smooth," cannot now be told. Certain it is that these two lovers were not to realize the consummation of their hopes in wedlock. Jeffrey and Dorcas had told their loves, had exchanged their simple vows, and were betrothed, each to the other as dear, and each by the other as fondly beloved as though their skins had been of fairer color. And who shall say that, in the sight of Heaven and all holy angels, these two humble hearts were not as closely wedded as any two of the prouder race that call them slaves?

Be that as it may, Jeffrey was sold. He finds out his new master; and, hat in hand, the big tears standing in his eyes, and his voice trembling with emotion, he stands before that master and tells his simple story, praying that his betrothed may be bought with him. Though his voice trembles, there is no embarrassment in his manner; his fears have killed all the bashfulness that would naturally attend such a recital to a stranger, and unsympathizing witnesses; he feels that he is pleading for the happiness of her he loves, as well as for his own, and his tale is told in a frank and manly way.

"I loves Dorcas, young Mas'r; I loves her well an' true; she says she loves me, and I know she does; de good Lord knows I loves her better than I loves any one in de wide world—never can love another woman half so well. Please buy Dorcas, Mas'r. We're de good servants to you long as we live. We're de married right soon, young Mas'r, and de child will be healthy and strong, Mas'r, and dey'll be good servants, too. Please buy Dorcas, young Mas'r. We loves each other a heap—do, really true, Mas'r."

Jeffrey then remembers that no loves and hopes of his are to enter into the bargain at all, but in the earnestness of his love he has forgotten to base his plea on other ground till now, when he thinks him and continues with his voice not trembling now, save with eagerness to prove how worthy of many dollars is the maiden of his heart: "Young Mas'r, Dorcas prime woman. A I young man, tall gal, six; long arms, strong, healthy, and can do a heap of work in a day. She is one of de best rice hands on de whole plantation; worth \$1,200 easy Mas'r, an' fus' rate bargain at that."

The man goes on by Jeffrey's last remarks, and bids him fetch out his "gal, and let 'er see what she looks like." Jeffrey goes into the long room, and presently returns with Dorcas, looking very sad and self-possessed, without a particle of embarrassment at the trying position in which she is placed. She makes the accustomed curtsy, and stands meekly with her hands clasped across her bosom, waiting the result. The buyer regards her with a critical eye, and growls in a low voice, that the "gal has good p'int." Then he goes on to a more minute and careful examination of her working abilities. He turns her around, unakes her stoop, and walks, and then he takes off her turban to look at her head that no wound or disease be concealed by the gay handkerchief; he looks at her teeth, and feels of her arms, and at last announces himself pleased with the result of his observations, whereat Jeffrey, who stood near, trembling with eager hope, is overjoyed, and he smiles for the first time.

The buyer then craves Jeffrey's happiness by making a promise that he will buy her if the price isn't run up too high. And the two lovers step aside and congratulate each other on their good fortune. But Dorcas is not to be sold till the next day, and there are twenty-four long hours of feverish expectation.

Early next morning is Jeffrey alert, and, hat in hand, encouraged to unusual freedom by the greatness of the stake for which he plays, he addresses every buyer, and of all who will listen he begs the boon of a word to be spoken to his new master to encourage him to buy Dorcas. And all the long morning he speaks in his homely way with all who know him, that they will intercede to save his sweetheart from being sold away from him forever. No one has the heart to deny a word of promise and encouragement to the poor fellow, and joyous with so much kindness, his hopes and spirits gradually rise until he feels almost certain that the wish of heart will be accomplished. And Dorcas, too, is smiling, for is not Jeffrey's happiness her own?

At last comes the trying moment, and Dorcas steps up on the stand. But now a most unexpected feature in the drama is for the first time unmasked; Dorcas is not to be sold alone, but with a family of four others. Full of dismay, Jeffrey looks to his master, who shakes his head, for although he might be induced to buy Dorcas alone, he has no use for the rest of the family. Jeffrey reads his doom in his master's look, and turns away, the tears streaming down his face, and his life is to be spent on the cotton fields of South Carolina, while Jeffrey goes to the rice plantation of the Great Swamp.

And to-morrow Jeffrey and Dorcas are to say their tearful farewell, and go their separate ways in life, to meet no more as mortal beings. But didn't Mr. Pierce Butler give them a silver dollar a-piece? Who shall say there is no magnanimity in slave-owners?

In another hour I see Dorcas in the long room, sitting motionless as a statue, with her head covered with a shawl. And I see Jeffrey, who goes to his new master, pulls off his hat and says: "Ese very much obliged, Mas'r, to you for tryin' to help me. I knows you would have done it if you could—thank you, Mas'r—thank you—but—its—berry—hard"—and here the poor fellow breaks down entirely and walks away, covering his face with his battered hat, and sobbing like a very child.

He is soon surrounded by a group of his colored friends, who, with an instinctive delicacy most unlooked for, stand quiet, and with uncovered heads, about him.

blind, and Anson being down in the catalog as "captured and as having one eye," Violet was sold as being sick. Her illness was probably consumption, which supposition gave rise to the following feeling conversation between two buyers:

"Cheap gal, that, Major!"
"Don't think so. They may talk about her being sick, it's no easy sickness she's got. She's got consumption, and the man that buys her'll have to be doctorin' all the time; and she'll die in less than three months. I won't have anything to do with her—don't want any half dead niggers about me."

THE MARKET VALUE OF AN EYE.
Guy, chattel No. 419, "a prime young man," sold for \$1,260, being without blemish; his age was twenty years, and he was altogether a fine article. His next-door neighbor, Andrew, chattel No. 420, was his very counterpart in all marketable points, in size, age, skill, and everything save that he had lost his right eye. Andrew sold for only \$1,040, from which we argue that the market value of the right eye in the Southern country is \$240.

AN UNEXPECTED MARRIAGE.
When the family of Mingo, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, was called for, it was announced by the auctioneer that chattel No. 322, Dembo, the eldest son, aged 20, had the evening before procured the services of a minister, and been joined in wedlock to chattel No. 404, Frances, and that he should be compelled to put up the bride and groom in one lot. They were called up, and, as was to be expected, their appearance was the signal for a volley of coarse jokes from the surrounding crowd. The newly-married pair bore it bravely, although one refined gentleman took hold of Frances's lips and pulled them apart to see her age.

This sort of thing it is that makes Northern blood boil, and Northern fists to clench with a laudable desire to hit somebody. It was almost too much for endurance to stand and see those brutal slave-drivers pushing the women about, pulling their lips apart with their not too cleanly hands, and committing many another indecent act, while the husbands, fathers and brothers of those women were compelled to witness these things, without the power to resent the outrage.

Dembo and Frances were at last struck off for \$1,320 each, and went to spend their honeymoon on a cotton plantation in Alabama.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH'S MOLLY.
The auctioneer brought up Joshua's Molly and family. He announced that Molly insisted that she was lame in her left foot, and perversely would walk lame, although for his part, he did not believe a word of it. He had caused her to be examined by an eminent physician in Savannah, which medical light had declared that Joshua's Molly was not lame, but was only shamming. However, the gentlemen must judge for themselves and bid accordingly. So Molly was put through her paces, and compelled to trot up and down along the stage, to go up and down the steps, and to exercise her feet in various ways, but always with the same result, the left foot would be lame.

Whether she was really lame or not, no one knows but herself, but it must be remembered that to a slave a lameness, or anything that depresses his market value, is a thing to be rejoiced over. A man in the prime of life, worth \$1,000 or thereabouts, can have a little limp, or even being able, by any little savings of his own, to purchase his liberty. But let him have a rupture, or lose a limb, or sustain any other injury that renders them of much less service to his owner, and reduces his value to \$300 or \$400, and he may hope to accumulate that sum, and eventually to purchase his liberty. Freedom without health is infinitely sweeter than health without freedom.

And so the great sale went on for two long days, during which time there were sold 429 men, women and children. There were 436 announced to be sold, but a few were detained on the plantation by sickness. At the close of the sale on the last day several baskets of champagne were produced, and all were invited to partake; the wine being at the expense of the broker, Mr. Bryan.

The total amount of the sale foots up \$303,850—the proceeds of the first being \$161,480, and of the second day \$142,370. The highest sum paid for any one family was given for Sally Walker and her five children, who were mostly grown up. The price was \$6,180.

The highest price paid for a single man was \$1,750, which was given for William, a fair carpenter and caulker.

The highest price paid for a woman was \$1,250, which was given for Jane, "cotton hand and house servant."

The lowest price paid was for Anson and Violet, a gray-headed couple, each having numbered more than fifty years; they brought but \$250 a-piece.

MR. PIERCE BUTLER GIVES HIS PEOPLE A DOLLAR A-PIECE.

Leaving the Race buildings, where the scenes we have described took place, a crowd of negroes were soon gathered eagerly about a white man. That man was Pierce M. Butler, of the free City of Philadelphia, who was solacing the wounded hearts of the people he had sold from their firesides and their homes, by doling out to them small chances at the rate of a dollar a head. To every negro he had sold, who presented his claim for the paltry pittance, he gave the munificent stipend of one whole dollar, in specie; he being provided with two canvas bags of 25 cent pieces, fresh from the mint, to give an additional glitter to his generosity.

And now come the scenes of the last partings of the final separations of those who were skin, or who had been such dear friends from youth that no ties of kindred could bind them closer—of those who were all in all to each other, and for whose bleeding hearts there shall be no earthly comfort—the parting of parents and children, of brother from brother, and the rending of sister from a sister's bosom; and O! hard cast, cruellest of all

South Jersey Republican. Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. Office: No. 100 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR PRESIDENT, ARKHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

THE DRAFT AGAIN. The supplementary draft for the purpose of filling the deficiency left after the passing of the first draft...

THE DRAFT AGAIN. There seems to be general dissatisfaction throughout this country with the drafts...

THE DRAFT AGAIN. We do not propose to act as the supporters or defenders of the Board. We know no more of their operations than do others...

THE DRAFT AGAIN. It should be ascertained in some way, whether there is any truth in the charges or not.

THE TREASURY CHANGE. Among the exciting things of the last few weeks, the change in the Secretaryship of the national Treasury has not been the least...

THE TREASURY CHANGE. It is useless to speculate about the reasons that induced Mr. Chase to resign...

THE TREASURY CHANGE. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's steamer John Potter, loaded with freight, and the buildings at North River, New York, were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.

THE TREASURY CHANGE. There is to be a town meeting in Egg Harbor township on Saturday next, 16th inst. to see what can be done towards procuring substitutes.

DANGEROUS MEDICINE. The Copperheads represent the ticket put to be presented for election...

DANGEROUS MEDICINE. Panacea are humbugs. Not one of the many cooked up in bottles and puffed through the newspapers...

DANGEROUS MEDICINE. The nation wants, as a remedy for its disorders and trouble which were left as the legacy of a forty-year democratic administration...

DANGEROUS MEDICINE. We have published the following from the enrollment law under which the copperheads were made...

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY. We have received a circular from the New Jersey Branch of the Sanitary Commission...

THE ATLANTIC DEMONSTRATION. The Atlantic Demonstration which never publishes anything personal...

THE ATLANTIC DEMONSTRATION. It was only a way of showing hostility to the cause and chagrin at the large sum of money raised...

THE ATLANTIC DEMONSTRATION. The Union League of Philadelphia has been the subject of gross slander...

THE ATLANTIC DEMONSTRATION. The members have been represented as loyal only in words; that when personal services were wanted for the defense of the country they were not to be found...

THE ATLANTIC DEMONSTRATION. It is a letter to the Times, the Pirates Somers says: "Slavery has only nominal existence at the South..."

SPECIAL TOWN MEETINGS. These seem to be none of the opinion respecting the power to call special town meetings for the purpose of raising money for volunteers or drafted men...

SPECIAL TOWN MEETINGS. Whenever it shall be necessary, in the opinion of the township committee, to hold a town meeting for any of the purposes specified in the act...

SPECIAL TOWN MEETINGS. The Springfield Republican in publishing a series of able and candid papers on "Gen. McClellan and his campaign..."

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THEir PAST DAY PROCLAMATION. The following is the text of the President's proclamation appointing Thursday, August 4, as a day of humiliation and prayer...

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NEW ENROLLMENT LAW. We take the following synopsis of the new Enrollment Law from the New York Independent. It is correct in every particular we believe.

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REPUBLICAN. Abscon July, 16th, 1864. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of all denominations for sale at this office.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. I have been expecting a call from the President of the United States...

ADVERTISEMENTS. \$50,000 LOST. By the people of Atlantic City not using the Bucokey Mower...

ADVERTISEMENTS. Atlantic City Markets. Oyster, lbs. \$1.50 (Old potatoes) \$1.10...

ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$50,000 LOST. By the people of Atlantic City not using the Bucokey Mower...

ADVERTISEMENTS. Local and General Items. A native making nine rifles, was killed by the workmen on the railroad...

ADVERTISEMENTS. SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT. Some-Clayton, Wm. Hitchcock, John W. Smith, David H. Johnson...

ADVERTISEMENTS. RECORD OF THE WEEK. FROM WASHINGTON we have intelligence by a boat which has arrived at Baltimore...

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A Card to the Suffering. Sufferers from Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILA., PA.

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U. S. 10-40 BONDS. Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!! The Union Excelsior Coffee. MANUFACTURED BY L. S. FLETCHER.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN, A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT Absecon, Atlantic County, NEW JERSEY.

Devoted to Politics, Education, Morality and Literature.

AS A POLITICAL PAPER, We shall advocate those principles which we believe to be the foundation of all good government. We intend to advocate the rights of all men. We do not believe that manhood consists in the color of the skin, the shape of the cranium, or the texture of the hair; but that the mind is the man, the world over, and that a mind of the lowest order has as much right to life, liberty and happiness, as one of the highest—and that every man, of whatever nation, class or color, has the right to cultivate his talents to the full extent of his powers, and that no one has the right to decide for another what that extent is. We will advocate the rights of a negro as quickly, fearlessly and boldly as the rights of a king. We stand for mankind and for the rights which God has given all men, and which man or government takes away at their peril. We stand for the Constitution as our fathers intended it, not for the slaveholder's self-interested garbled interpretation of that noble old instrument.

We believe the war to be the cause of the nation, and that upon its issue depends our liberties; depends all that is desirable in our Government. We shall therefore fearlessly defend and uphold the Administration in its efforts to subdue and crush out the rebellion from every part of our land, and to restore the supremacy of law wherever it has been defied. We are with the Government heart and hand so long as they seek the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

AS AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, We shall seek to promote the true interests of education in every possible way, because we believe it conducive to the highest interests of mankind, and that free governments cannot long exist in peace and prosperity without it. We also believe it to be the duty of the State to educate her citizens, and that until free schools are within the reach of all, the duty is not fully done. When it is seen that treason and rebellion thrive only in those portions of our land where free education has been wholly or nearly neglected, the importance of it must be seen and acknowledged.

AS A MORAL PAPER, Though not what is known as a religious journal, we shall ever be found on the side of morality, integrity and virtue. Nothing sectarian can ever be admitted in our columns, but we are willing to do all in our power to advance the temporal and spiritual interests of all evangelical churches, Sabbath schools, and other institutions of the Gospel.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE, Will generally be found selected family and political reading.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, Our paper will be second to none in the county. Although a new enterprise, a circulation in all parts of the county has been secured, and to some extent in the various parts of South Jersey. No pains will be spared to give it a wide circulation.

OUR TERMS, Are such as to bring it within the reach of all. One copy, one year - \$1.50 " " " " to Clergymen - 1.00

PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING RATES, One square or less, one insertion - \$0.50 Each subsequent insertion - 25 One square, three months - 3.00 One year - 10.00

D. B. SNOW, Editor, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES.

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WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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THE ATLANTIC COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, Has Established Depositaries WITH S. L. FITHIAN, Absecon, and WILLIAM S. BACON, May's Landing.

Of whom large and small Bibles, in various styles of binding; Testaments, large and small; Testaments and Psalms; Books of Psalms, and Books of Proverbs, in different languages, may be obtained at cost, or on same terms as of the American Bible Society in New York. aug-1y

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR. THE BEST EVER INVENTED. ELVINS & BRO., HAMMONTON, AGENTS FOR ATLANTIC AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. CANE MILLS, MANUFACTURED BY THE CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO.

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AIR-TIGHT STONE FRUIT JARS, For sale by H. SAMPSON, Absecon, N. J. Also EARTHEN and STONE WARE of all kinds, MILK PANS, FLOWER POTS, &c., &c. GEORGE S. WOODHULL, Attorney and Counsellor.

OFFICE: 85 NORTH SECOND STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

FISH'S LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Boiling - Frying - Steeping - with the flame that lights the room.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. N. Y. Tribune. Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand. - Druggists Circular.

Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day; the utility of it is unquestionable; a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and it can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers. - Scientific American.

For family use, hospital, tent, barracks, planies, fishing, nursery or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. - Hall's Journal of Health.

I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. - Ed. Coal Oil Circular.

An economical contrivance for getting-up heat at short notice for purrery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in cost over coal fires. - N. Y. Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS. Capacity from one to four quarts. Three articles cooked at one time with one Burner.

Arranged for Kerosene, or Coal oil, or Gas. A descriptive pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. Also THE UNION ATTACHMENT, Price 50 cents.

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp, or Gas Burner, by which water may be boiled and food cooked; also arranged to support a shade. Every Family needs one. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl St., New York. Agents Wanted. [ap23m]

GROCERIES CHEAP FOR CASH, ELVINS & BRO. DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH. ELVINS & BRO. BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions cheap for cash. ELVINS & BRO., HAMMONTON. Goods of all descriptions: good as the best, cheap as the cheapest.

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COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For HATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, \$3 and \$5 rates for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c. "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities. Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere. Beware!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy. Address HENRY D. COSTAR, Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by S. L. FITHIAN, Absecon, N. J.

MATLACK'S MEN'S & BOYS'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 904 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Large Stock of MEN AND BOYS'S CLOTHING now on hand READY-MADE, embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season. We have on hand a full assortment of SPRING GOODS adapted to MEN'S AND BOYS'S WEAR, and would invite your early attention thereto.

These Goods have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at small advance for CASH. Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser. P. M. MATLACK, Agent, 904 Market Street. au30-3m.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk than the single or double thread loopy-stitch Machines do. They will HEM, FELL, GATHER, CORD, BRAID, BIND, &c., &c., and are better adapted than any other SEWING MACHINE in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!! They are simple in construction, and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is rapidly replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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RAILROADS, Camden and Atlantic R. R. Monday, July 14th, 1864.

DOWN TRAINS. Mail, Frt., Exp. LEAVE Philadelphia, 7.00 9.15 4.15 Cooper's Point, 7.45 9.47 4.30 Haddonfield, 8.04 10.01 4.47 Annsland, 8.14 10.17 4.53 White Horse, 8.32 10.49 5.16 Long-a-coming, 8.58 11.07 5.24 Junction, 8.55 11.20 5.36 Spring Garden, 9.06 11.39 5.41 Winslow, 9.15 11.50 5.49 Hammoncton, 9.15 12.11 5.50 Da Costa, 9.21 12.23 6.03 Elwood, 9.34 12.44 6.18 Egg Harbor, 9.46 1.08 6.32 Patkonk, 1.34 6.47 Absecon, 10.14 2.01 7.02 Atlantic, 10.34 2.25 7.22

The Junction Accommodation train leaves Philadelphia at 5.30; Cooper's Point 5.45; Haddonfield 6.12; Ashland 6.22; White Horse 6.30; Gravel Siding 6.40; Long-a-coming 6.49; Junction 6.55. The Haddonfield Accommodation train leaves Cooper's Point 10.15 A. M.; and 1.00 P. M.

UP TRAINS. Exp. Frt. Mail. LEAVE Atlantic, 5.46 11.50 4.48 Absecon, 6.11 12.25 5.11 Patkonk, 6.24 12.47 5.37 Egg Harbor, 6.40 1.08 5.57 Winslow, 6.54 1.33 6.10 Da Costa, 7.07 1.54 6.23 Hammoncton, 7.12 2.06 6.10 Spring Garden, 7.28 2.37 6.19 Waterford, 7.36 2.03 6.31 Junction, 7.47 2.25 6.43 Long-a-coming, 7.55 3.39 6.49 White Horse, 8.14 4.00 7.05 Ashland, 8.27 4.17 7.18 Haddonfield, 8.27 4.17 7.18 Cooper's Point, 8.44 5.12 7.35

The Junction Accommodation train leaves Junction 6.22; Long-a-coming 6.33; White Horse 6.50; Ashland 6.58; Haddonfield 7.10; arriving at Cooper's Point at 7.35. The Haddonfield Accommodation leaves Haddonfield 11.45 A. M.; and 2.45 P. M. Mail and Freight Trains connect with the trains on the Harlem and Delaware R. R.

RABBITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT SEPT. 14, 1863. FOR NEW YORK.

LEAVE Atlantic, 10.53 1.00 1.10 Harris, 12.00 Shamong, 12.25 Lebanon, 12.45 Woodmansie, 1.15 Whiting's Mills, 1.56 Manchester, 2.35 New York, 2.42 6.15

White Bridge, 2.07 6.25 Bergen Iron Works, 3.20 6.38 Squankum, 4.15 6.53 Farmingdale, 4.35 6.58 Shark River, 5.00 7.10 Brown's, 5.10 7.20 Junction, 5.35 7.30 2.30 2.45 Shrewsbury, 5.41 7.37 3.00 Red Bank, 5.45 7.47 3.05 Middletown, 6.10 7.57 3.25 Highland, 6.17 8.03 3.40 Pt. Monmouth, 6.25 8.09 3.45 Pier, 6.32 8.16 3.50 New York, 9.30 10.00 9.30

Connects with Camden & Atlantic Freight & Accommodation, which leaves Camden 9.45 A. M. Mail and Freight train from Long Branch. Starts from Long Branch.

FROM NEW YORK. LEAVE New York, 6.45 8.45 8.00 Pier, 8.23 8.23 4.45 Pt. Monmouth, 8.30 9.15 4.52 Highland, 8.37 9.23 4.58 Middletown, 8.44 9.52 5.05

New-Bark, 9.09 10.25 5.18 Shrewsbury, 9.19 10.40 5.24 Junction, 9.25 10.50 5.30 Brown's, 9.34 10.57 5.38 Shark River, 9.54 11.05 5.50 Farmingdale, 10.19 11.20 6.02 Squankum, 10.50 11.20 6.09 Bergen Iron Works 11.20 11.35 6.25 Whiting's Bridge, 11.35 11.45 6.35 Middletown, 11.45 12.05 6.40 Manchester, 12.05 12.15 6.45 Whiting's Mills, 12.32 Woodmansie, 1.05 Lebanon, 1.23 Shamong, 1.45 Harris, 1.57 Atlantic, 2.35 Jackson, 3.10

Connects with train for Long Branch. Continues to Long Branch. Connects with Freight and Accommodation from Atlantic to Philadelphia, and in time for the down Express on Camden and Atlantic road, which leaves Junction at 4.59.

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THIS COFFEE HAS BECOME SO POPULAR. with our customers and their sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it. We will therefore send it to those who may order.

It is fast superseding all other COFFEES. This Coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been in use by some of the leading French Restaurants here. The Parisians are said to be the best judges of Coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be produced for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this Coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price we can recommend.

We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only two cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in barrels only, of 125 Pounds each. This method of putting it up saves from 2 to 5 cents per pound to the consumer, and by its being in a large quantity it retains its fine flavor much longer in this form than in any other way. We send with each barrel Show Cards, Circulars, and Posters, to assist the dealer to introduce it to his customers. We hope our customers will take pains to have their well stocked up and distributed, as it will be to their advantage to do so.

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction and if it does not please, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the whole or any part of it within 10 days, and having his money refunded together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a Price Circular of our Teas and Coffees, which we shall be glad to send free to all who wish it. Consumers of Coffee should enquire for the French breakfast and dinner Coffee, and be sure that it was purchased of the Great American Tea Company.

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WAGONS! WAGONS! BENJAMIN BORROUGH, Having removed to his New Shop, is now prepared to execute all orders of those desiring anything in the Wheelwright line at short notice, and in a substantial and tasteful manner, and on reasonable terms. ABSECON, Aug 8th, 1863. aug-1f

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The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect! It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and to go much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as most of the other makes do. One box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.

As it is retailled at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage so ask for that put up at WILTBERGER'S. All Blue put up after this date with BARLOW'S name on it is an Imitation. The New Label does not require a Stamp. For sale by storekeepers generally. [1131f]

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N. B. Some patterns of my Old Stock still on hand; will be sold at bargain. J. T. DELAHOIX, No. 37 South Second Street, ab' 0 Chestnut, Philadelphia. feb30