Special Notice.

THE TERMS of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will hereafter be as follows: $2 00 a year, in advance; $2 25 if paid during first six months; $2 50 if paid after six months.

The paper will be stopped at the end of the time paid for, when so ordered. Otherwise it will be sent till an order to discontinue it is received, and all arrearages paid, according to law.

D. B. SNOW, Editor and Publisher.

J. SOMERS CORDERY, Associate and Manager.

South Jersey Republican.

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Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the [illegible] a square being [illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisements in local column [illegible] Special Notices [illegible] Advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid quarterly [illegible]

October 1st, 1867.

Agricultural.

SMALL FRUITS.

[We find the following in the New York *Tribune* and publish it, because of some remarks with reference to the marketing of fruit that seem calculated to be of value to growers here. We think the article underrates the profits of strawberry culture in Jersey, but we do not believe this culture will prove more profitable than other branches of husbandry. We believe that market gardening for Philadelphia and Atlantic City markets would be as profitable as any branch of farming here. Of the fruits, blackberries certainly do quite as well as any. We are willing to publish the views of those who may differ with us or agree with us.—ED. REPUBLICAN]

"The first arrival of strawberries was from Charleston, S. C., May 11, at about the same time from Norfolk, V. A., selling from $1.50 to $2.50 a quart. The second shipments were larger, selling from $1 to $1 50, and third being still larger, brought from 50 to 75 cents, till supplies being still larger, brought from 25 to 50 cents. Most of these were from Norfolk and adjoining shores, to which were soon added lots from Maryland, Delaware, and finally Jersey. Those from Charleston proved unsatisfactory owing to the great distance, and it is doubtful whether any fuit which perishes quickly can be sent hither from that place except at a loss. It was expected from the abundant blossoms that the crop would be large and fine every where, for great pains had been taken, and there were large fields. Hopes were high. But long-continued rains, and absence of sun, prevented the setting of fruit. Still, in some sections the fruit set well, and, owing to the very large amount planted, the aggregate shipped is greater than last year, and perhaps the quality has been superior. In many cases, very many cases, the returns have been unsatisfactory. It is generally understood, however, that Virginia growers have done well.

It is well known that there are a few localities in Jersey where especial attention has been paid to this fruit. One will see the fields extending from the station several miles. Dealers and reporters in this city generally allege that to the cheap gift-box and air-tight packages the low prices are mainly due; others ascribe it to over-ripe fruit mixed with that in good order, while others say that at the best the fruit was inferior. Last year this fruit did not arrive till too late for the best customers, but this year it was on hand by 4 o'clock in the morning, and a great advantage should have been derived from the arrangement. It is impossible to give the amount received, but it was large, and it may be said that the average of the crop did not exceed 10 cents a quart, from which are to be deducted picking, freight, and commissions. This is a loose statement. One grower told us that he had an acre which yielded 2,000 quarts, which is above the average, and that he received, free of all expenses, $80. This is 4 cents a quart net. As he lives in one of the localities referred to, and as he said he thought he did full as well as anybody else, the reader can draw his own conclusions, but we are loth to believe that the business of growing strawberries has sunk so low. One thing, however, is certain, there is such general disappointment that some have plowed up their grounds and planted potatoes, while there is general discouragement. A local paper opposes this move and urges that more fertilizers be used, and that increased attention be paid to cultivation.

Some of the city dealers are inclined to disparage a sandy soil for growing strawberries for market, by saying that the sharp grit so injures the hull as to give it a brown appearance, which makes the fruit look stale. Some who would be quite nice have picked off the hull, but this is impracticable with a large crop, and besides, the hull is required to preserve freshness in the fruit and to prevent too close contact. The complaint against the gift-box and tight-air cases is owing, perhaps, as much to the yielding sides of the gift-box, for which reason the fruit shifts about. What advantage could be derived from ventilated packages when the whole are packed close in a box car, is hard to be understood. Complaint also is made of the manner of handling, particularly when transfers are made, as at Philadelphia, where, it is alleged, the packages are thrown on their sides or ends, and of course ruined. The whole system of transporting tender fruit through the whole country needs reorganization, for it cannot much longer be borne.

The method of consigning fruit seems objectionable. Remembering, we speak of the great fruit-growing localities where they have organized by establishing agencies to see that their interests do not suffer. Last year their fruit was sent to a few men, and frequently in lots so large that there was no other way than to sell at once, or, as they say, "slaughter it." This year an agent was appointed, who came on and selected the commission men to whom he would send; and then, in directing the packages, he would send 50 crates to one dealer, selected at random, from grower's lots, and the next day 50 crates selected in the same manner. The consequence was that the dealer sold them in an off-hand way, so that the good sold the poor, and the retailer had no idea of the value of his purchase.

A commission man's business is greatly expedited if he knows the value of the production he offers for sale. If he receives daily supplies of good fruit, he has of course customers who know the value of this fruit, and it is important, that so long as the market lasts the supplies should make an unobstructed and quick transit to the retailer and the consumer. Where such a system is pursued the highest price that the article is worth is demanded, and it is given without examination or delay on the faith of a reputation already established. But when there are 50 crates, more or less from perhaps 20 unknown growers, and the lot in various conditions as to order, the only way to make sales is "as they run," and he who has been careless receives as much as he who has taken the utmost pains. There is another drawback. Some growers are suspicious of commission men generally. They will send a small lot to one man, a small lot to another, sometimes a dealer will get only a few lots in the whole season. No course can be worse, for the dealer has no sympathy with the grower, however good the fruit may be, it is of no consequence to him because he cannot depend upon it to sell; and more than this he will naturally feel resentment at the want of confidence the grower has shown. The way to do is to take pains to learn that a dealer is honest and will do the best he can, then stick to him through good and evil report. We know of cases where growers have sent to one commission man for 8 or 10 years, and if there were shortcoming a threat of withdrawal was sufficient to secure a remedy.

Little can be said of cherries, for the only shipments made of any consequence are from Western New York. Of course, they brought good prices.

The antwerp and finer sorts of raspberries seem very short, and have sold at an average of 50 cents a quart. The taste of New York people is singular, for they do not like to buy the Black Caps. They seem to have an idea that it grows wild; but there is a gradual change, and the time is not distant when this variety will sell as well as in Philadelphia or any of our other cities. The Black Caps from Western New York have been in heavy supply, but owing to the dry weather and the long distance, have arrived in poor order, and sold at about 12½ cents a quart to preserrers. No perishable fruit, whatever the quality may be, can sell well unless it arrives so early as to meet first-class customers, which is at 4 o'clock in the morning. Fruit that will sell readily at 20 cents at this hour, will bring only from 10 to 15 cents at 6 o'clock, when the second-class customers arrive. After this hour the price is still lower. Of course, such arrivals as at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. are altogether too late. Clark's raspberry, a new variety, and hard to distinguish from the Antwerp, has sold very well, much going at 50 cents, and even more, a quart.

Whortleberries came in at $9 a bushel, and have run down as low as $3. Currants sold from 16 to 18 cents a pound, being very scarce. This is owing to the ravages of the currant worm—a pest which is doing immense damage to this fruit.

RASBERRY CULTURE ON LONG ISLAND.—The Philadelphia rasberry is extensively cultivated on Long Island by Mr. George R. Underhill of Matinecock. Many small fruit growers on the island felt the necessity of cultivating some berry that could be marketed immediately after the strawberry and before the whortleberry and blackberry ripened. The red Antwerp recommended itself as to time, but experiments with this berry conclusively proved that it was not adopted to the climate and soil of the island, and when the Philadelphia berry was introduced, many doubted if anything could be done with it owing to its resemblance to the Antwerp, but experiments have proved to the contrary; the severe weather of the past winter having used up the Lawton and Kittatinny blackberry, and affected the North River Antwerps so that they will not produce more than half a crop, but the Philadelphia raspberry was not in the least affected. Mr. Underhill allowed his vines to take the chance of the weather, and the result has proved that they possess the great hardiness that fruit growers desire. This gentleman raised from one-third of an acre one thousand quarts last year, and the present has one and a half acres, which it is thought, will yield about four Thousand quarts, bringing thirty-five and forty cents a quart. They are of delicious flavor, and are, in every respect, the right berry for Long Island fruit growers, and also for the kitchen garden.—New York *Evening Post.*

Political.

Are U. S. Bonds Payable in Coin or "Lawful Money?"

The Republican party pledges the payment of the bonds according to the terms of the original contract. If any doubt that the contract requires payment in coin, the annexed remarks of Mr. Garfield in the House will give them some light. The proposition to pay the bonds in currency so seems much like a swindle, that honest men will not like to be parties to it.

—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, *July* 22.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio—I ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation for fifteen minutes.

No objection was made, and leave was granted.

Mr. Garfield—I will first ask the Clerk to read some remarks made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] on Friday, the 17th inst., so that the statements to which I desire to reply may be recalled to the recollection of members. He was speaking of the payment of the five-twenty bonds.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania—I want to say that if this loan was to be paid according to the intimation of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross), if I knew that any party in this country would go for paying in coin that which is payable in money, thus enhancing it one-half—if I knew there was such a platform and such a determination this day on the part of any party, I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and all. I would vote for no such swindle upon the tax-payers of this country! I would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bond holders, the millionaires, who took advantage of our folly in granting them coin payment of interest. And I declare well it is hard to say it—but if even Frank Blair stood upon the platform paying the bonds according to the contract, and the Republican candidate stood upon the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount which we agreed to pay them, then I would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour headed the ticket. That is all I want to say."

A few days afterward, I expressed my surprise at these statements of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] and referred to the fact that in the debate of 1862, on the passage of the bill authorizing the Five-Twenty bonds, the gentleman distinctly declared that these bonds were payable in gold, and that such was the unanimous opinion and intention of Congress at that time.

Yestercay, the gentleman read from manuscript the following.

"Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania rising to a personal explanation, said: I desire to say a few words relating to what I observe reported in *The Globe* of the remarks of Gen. Garfield and others with regard to what I said in debate on the passage of the five-twenty bill. I find that it is all taken from the report of Secretary McCulloch, which I had never read. I am therefore free to presume that which those gentlemen quoted, rather than said, as a total perversion of the truth. Had it been introduced from so respectable a quarter in this House, it would not be to harsh, as there presented, to call it an absolute falsehood. I do not know that I should have taken any notice of what various papers are repeating, some of them half S cession, and more of them, I suppose, in the pay of bondholders. I shall not now undertake to explain the whole of this matter, as I am too feeble; but I shall take occasion hereafter to expose the villainy of those who charge me with having said, on the passage of the five-twenty bill, that its bonds were payable in coin. The whole debate from which they quote, and all my remarks which they cited, were made upon an entirely different bill, as might be seen by observing that I speak only of the payment of gold after twenty years, when the bill I was speaking of, as well as all the liabilities, were payable in coin, as no one doubted the resumption of specie payments. My speech was made upon the introduction of the legal-tender bill, on which the interest for twenty years was to be paid in currency. No question of paying the interest in gold arose till some time after, when the bill had been passed by the House, sent to the Senate, returned, and went to a committee of conference, where, for the first time, the gold-bearing question was introduced; and yet all that these wise and thoughtful gentlemen have quoted from me took place in debate some weeks before the gold question, either principal or interest had arisen in the House. I only now want to caution the public against putting faith in the publications of demagogues, and they will find that every word which I have asserted with regard to myself is true to the letter."

Now, Mr. Speeker, I can premit no such denial of the truth of my statement, and particularly no such personal attack, to go unchallengd. I therefore appeal to the record.

On the 22d day of January, 1865, the Hon. E. G. Spaulding of New York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported House bill No. 240—a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States. It consisted of three sections.—The first authorized the issue of $100,000,000 legal-tender notes; the second authorized the issue of $500,000,000 of six per cent twenty-year bonds, with which to fund the legal-tender notes and other floating debt of the United States; the third was mainly administrative. (See copy of original bill, *Globe*, vol. xlvi., p. 522.)—This bill, with but few important changes, became the act of February 25, 1862. On the day of its introduction, it was printed and made the special order for January 28; when a serching debate on its provisions began, and continued, with an interruption of but one legislative day, to and including the 6th of Febuary.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania took no active part in the debate until the day of its passage; when after general debate on the bill in Committee of the Whole was closed by order of the House, the Hon. E. G. Spaulding yielded to Mr. Stevens much of the hour to which he was entitled, and then the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) made a vigorous and incisive speech, as he always did, attacking the several substitutes that had been offered and defending the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means. One substitute had been offered by Mr. Vallandingham of Ohio, another by Mr. Roscoe Conkling of New York, another by Mr. Morrill of Vermont, and another by Mr. Horton of Ohio, which embraced the leading features of all the others, and was finally selected as the one to be voted on in opposition to the bill of the Committee.—This substitute did not make United States notes a legal tender for private debts, and this was the chief issue between the advocates and opponents of the bill of the Committee.

A large part of the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Stevens] was devoted to the defense of the legal-tender clause of the bill. He held that, without the legal tender provision, the notes would depreciate; with it, they would remain at par. He quoted a long passage from the English writer McCulloch to show that paper money which is a legal-tender will always be at par so long as the amount issued is not in excess of the wants of the country. At this point, a question was asked him by Judge Thomas of Massachusetts. I quote from *The Globe* of Feb. 6, 1862, page, 683:

"Mr. Thomas—I desire to ask the gentleman a question in connection with that passage. McCulloch laid down the doctrine that the paper is limited to the amount necessary for currency. Let me ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he now expects, in managing these financial matters, to limit the amount of these notes to $150,000,000? Is that his expectation?

"Mr. Stevens—It is. I expect that is the maximum amount to be issued.

"Mr. Thomas—Do you expect to call for any more?

"Mr. Stevens—No, Sir; I do not."

The gentleman then proceeded to show that these legal-tender notes would soon be used to buy the bonds authorized in the second section, and that the bonds would be a good investment. He said;

"This money would soon lodge in large quantities with the capitalists and banks, who must take them. But the instinct of gain—perhaps I may call it avarice—would not allow them to keep it long unproductive. A dollar in a miser's safe unproductive is a sore disturbance. Where could he invest it? In United States loans at six percent, *redeemable in gold in twenty years;* the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired. The Government would thus again possess such notes in exchange for bonds, and again reissue them. I have no doubt that thus the $150,000,000 of bonds authorized would be absorbed in less time than would be needed by the Government, and thus $150,000,000 would do the work of $500,000,000 of bonds.

"When further loans were wanted you need only authorize the sale of more bonds. The same $150,000,000 of notes will be ready to take them."—*Globe*, vol. 46, p. 688.

A little further on, on the same page, he said:

"Gentlemen are clamorous in favor of those who have debts due them, lest the debtor should the more easily pay his debt. I do not much sympathize with such importunate money-lenders. But widows and orphans are interested and in tears lest their estates should be bably invested. I pity no one who has his money invested in United States bonds, *payable in gold in twenty years*, with interest semi annually."

He then proceeded to review the general substitutes, stating first the plan of the committee. I quote from the same page.

"Let me restate the various projects. Ours proposes United States notes, *secured at the end of twenty years to be paid in coin* and the interest raised by taxation semi-annually—such notes to be money, and of uniform value throughout the Union. No better investment, in my judgement, can be had. No better currency can be invented."

* * * * * * * *

"The proposition of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Roscoe Conkling) authorizes the issuing of seven per cent bonds, payable in thirty one years, to be sold ($250,000,000 of it) or exchanged for the currency of the banks of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

"Sir, this proposition seems to me to lack every element of wise legislation. Make a loan, payable in irredeemable currency, and pay that in its depreciated condition to our contractors, soldiers, and creditors generally! The banks would issue unlimited amounts of what would become trash, and buy good hard-money bonds of the nation! Was there ever such a temptation to swindle?"

On the following page, and near the end of his speech, he says:

"Here then, in a few words, lies your choice. Throw bonds at six or seven per cent. on the market between this and December, enough to raise at least $500,000,000." * * * * "or issue United States notes, not redeemable in coin, but *fundable in specie-paying bonds at twenty years.*"

In a few moments after the conclusion of this speech, the House voted to reject the substitute of Mr. Horton and adopted the bill advocated by Mr Stevens.

It was sent to the Senate, and but few important amendments were made; the chief of which was that the legal-tender clause should not apply to duties on imports, but that they should be paid in coin, and the coin should be applied to payment of the interest on the bonds and to the reduction of the principal of the debt. No change was made in the bill which in any manner affected the question of the payment of the principal of the bonds.

On the 14th of February, the bill came back to the House, and was made a special order for February 19th, when it was again debated, some of the amendments adopted, and some rejected; and, after submitting the differences between the two Houses to a Conference Committee, it was passed February 20, and on the following day became a law by receiving the approval of the President.

I have carefully gone over all the proceedings as recorded in the *Globe* and in the Journal of the House, and I have not found an intimation made, directly or indirectly, by any member, that it was ever dreamed the principal of these bonds could be paid in anything but gold. On the contrary, all who did refer to the subject spoke in the most positive terms that, as a matter of course, they are payable in gold.

Mr. Spalding of New-York said:

"They intend to foot all the bills, and ultimately pay the whole, *principal* and interest, *in gold and silver.*

[Globe, vol. 46, p. 882.

Mr. Pomeroy, who is now a member of the House, said:

"The credit of the Government is alike bound for the payment of both these classes of indebtedness *ultimately in gold*; each derives its entire value from that."

[Ib., p. 885.

Mr. Pike of Maine, now a member of this House, said:

"With all due defference to the gentlemen who differ with me on this subject, it does seem to me that this matter of paying the interest in coin is a controversy about goat's wool. The interest will be paid in coin in any event."—[Ib., p. 887.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have proved from the record the correctness of every declaration I made in reference to the opinion of Congress at the time of the passage of the Five-Twenty bill, and particularly the opinion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. This might seem sufficient, but I wish to carry the investigation a step further.

About one year later, when the House was debating the bill for issuing what are now known as Ten-Forty bonds, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens] who had offered an amendment to make the interest payable in paper, interjected into a speech of Mr. Horton of Ohio the following remark (see *Globe*, January 19th 1863, p. 388.):

"It would be fair, I suppose, to state that my amendment proposes to pay for these bonds at the end of *ten years in coin*, but to pay the interest in currency, while the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means proposes to redeem the bonds in currency.

"Mr. Horton—I cannot state what the gentleman asks me to state, because, according to my view, it is not correct. The bill of the Committee of Ways and Means does not contemplate paying in paper.

"Mr. Stevens—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

"Mr. Horton—Certainly.

"Mr. Stevens—Are not the bonds payable 'in lawful money,' whatever that is?

"Mr. Horton—No, Sir.

"Mr. Stevens—Then the Committee of Ways and Means and I do not agree as to its meaning.

"Mr. Horton—I speak only for myself, and I appeal to the bill. The policy of the bill is to pay the interest in coin, and to collect the imposts in coin, and *to redeem the bonds in twenty years in coin.*"

So far as I can learn, this was the first word ever spoken in Congress suggesting the possibility of paying these bonds in anything but coin.

Now notice the effect of this suggestion. On the following day, Jan. 20, while the same bill was pending, Mr. Thomas of Massachusetts moved to amend by inserting the words, "in coin," in the first section.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to add the words "and bullion." Then Mr. Horton said (see Globe, vol. 47, p. 412).

"I am opposed to the amendment of the gentlemen from Vermont, which is to include bullion with gold in the payment of these bonds; and am in favor of the amendment of the gentlemen from Massachusetts *to make them payable in gold.* I wish to say that the Committee of Ways and Means in framing this bill, never dreamed that these twenty year bonds were payable in anything other than gold, until the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) told it yesterday upon the floor of the House.

"Mr. Stevens—I do not like to refer to what occurred in Committee, but I ask the gentleman from Vermont whether he did not state that he expected they would be paid in legal money?

"Mr. Horton—I say to the gentleman and to this Committee, that I never heard an expression by any member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the possibility that these bonds were to be payable in anything other than coin. The form here proposed is the form always used by the Government in the issue of these bonds, and they have always been paid in coin up to this day, even as late as the 31st day of December, the bonds then coming due were paid in coin in accordance with the uniform established practice of the Government.

"Mr. Stevens—I ought to say that I am informed by the gentleman from Vermont that he did not make the remark in the Committee which I just attributed to him. I so understood him.

"Mr. Horton—I know nothing of any such remark."

The amendment of Mr. Thomas was then adopted without division.

Thus, Mr. Speaker I have shown that when the original five-twenty bond bill passed the House in 1862 *who referred to the subject stated that the principal of those bonds was payable in gold; that the gentleman from Pennsylvania* [Mr. Stevens] *so stated five distinct times*, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1863 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committee of Ways and Means *that he never before heard such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means dreamed of the possibility of paying them in anything but coin*; and finally, from abundant caution, and because of the doubt thus raised, the words "in coin" were inserted in the law authorising the ten-forty bonds, and so far as the record shows no other member, either in 1862 or in 1863, shared the gentleman's doubt. Let it be remembered that I have not discussed the language of the law, but only its history and the construction placed upon it by those who made it at the time they made it.

Grant's Last Campaign.

The Rebels and their northern allies are so fond of enlarging upon what they call Grant's "butcheries" in the final campaign of the war, and so resolute in asserting that Lee was never outgeneraled but simply overborne by a tremendous preponderance of numbers, that we have been at the pains of procuring from the official returns of both armies, now preserved in the Archive Office at Washington, the exact figures which show the true state of the case, and we beg for them the readers careful attention. Lee's field return for April 20, 1864, shows a force *present for duty* of 53,891, exclusive of Longstreet's corps, which joined him a few days later; the field return of Longstreet for March 31, 1864, shows 18,387 for duty; making 72,278 present for duty. These are the returns nearest to the date of the battle of the Wilderness which are in the possession of the Government. The total present, including the sick, in arrest, and extra duty men, amount by the same papers to 86,742 in the field with Lee when Grant crossed the Rapidan. The original papers now in the archive office, War Department, are signed by both Lee and Longstreet. Lee's return states that Hoke's Division was absent, not reported, at the same date, and Hoke's return shows 5,664 enlisted men present for duty, or 7 630 officers and men, total present. The Valley district is also returned as not reported.

The field return of the army of the Potomac for the same date as Lee's, April 20, 1864, shows 72,117 present for duty, equipped, besides 9,747 cavalry, also present for duty, equipped. Besides these, Burnside's corps joined Grant before the Wilderness. This corps was 19,250 strong, for duty, but from these, Ferrero's division, 3,095, must be deducted, as it was at this time never allowed to go into battle, being used as guards for the trains. This leaves 16,155 as Burnside's real strength for duty. Adding this and the cavalry force to the strength of the army of the Potomac, makes 98,019 as the utmost limit of Grant's effective force at the Wilderness. It should be remembered that Grant's movements were constantly offensive, through a densely wooded country, and that during every battle of the Wilderness campaign, except the first, Lee fought behind breastworks, an advantage which nearly or quite doubles the strength of the defendants. One other important consideration is that Grant had a supply train 60 miles in length to guard, in a hostile country, while Lee was constantly falling back nearer to his base, and through a region in which every white was his friend.

Grant's losses up to the crossing of the James, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and all the smaller fights between the Rapidan and the James, as reported in the regimental returns on file in the War Office, were 6,586 killed, 26,047 wounded, and 6,626 missing; total, 39,259. Of the wounded, very many were only slightly hurt, and not absent from duty more than a day or two; and at least 20,00 out of the 26,047 eventually, returned to duty; so that Grant's absolute loss, from the Rapidan to the James, was probably not greater than 20,000, officers and men. The missing were, undoubtly, most of them prisoners. Grant took, during the same time, 10,462 prisoners—4,000 more than Lee. There are no other data on which to form estimates of Lee's losses, except that in the Wilderness he was as much exposed as Grant, attacking and being repelled; at Spotsylvania, each attacked in turn, and each was repelled; at Cold Harbor, Grant attacked, but without success. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that Lee's losses were equal to those of Grant. At any rate, Lee suffered so much that he never again assaulted Grant in force during the nine months longer that the war continued.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Lee's army was not recruited to any extent during the last six months of the war, and that he had but a handful of men opposed to Grant in the final campaign from Petersburg to the Appomattox. But Lee's own field-returns show that on the 28th of February, 1865, he had 73,349 men present, 59,094 *present for duty.* This was exclusive of the local militia of Richmond, always put into the trenches in a fight, and several thousand strong, as well as the gunboat crews in the James, who were also put into land fights. Out of these, 27,416 were surrendered and paroled at Appomattox Court House, and 19,079 captured in battle, beside about 3,000 more in the assault on Fort Sedgwick. At least 10,000 men were killed or wounded, and 10,000 more deserted on the road from Richmond to Appomattox. These two last numbers, however, cannot be verified, as no report was ever made of the final movements by Lee.

Thus it will be seen, that Grant began the campaign with 98,019 effective men, and Lee with 72,278, and that consequently Lee, having all the advantages of position, breastworks, a friendly country, and a short and constantly shortening line of supplies in his favor, was virtually the stronger of the two. The losses during the Wilderness campaign were about equal, not more than 20,000 on each side. And finally, when Lee reached Petersburg, he had more men than were with him at the beginning of the campaign, showing that he had been heavily re-enforced. It seems to us this settles the question of Grant's generalship.—*Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

A Bride taken to the N. J. Asylum.

The Jersey city papers of Saturday contain the following strange story:

A singular case came on yesterday, before Judge Bedle at the Court House. It was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to deliver from the custody of the governors of Trenton Lunatic Asylum a Mrs. Merritt, now confined in that institution. From the affidavits made by the appellant and others, it would appear that on the 4th of July last, Col. H. D. Merritt, of Hudson City, was married to Mrs. Frances J. Morton, widow of the late Wm. Morton. She continued to reside with her husband, at her own residence, near Mahhaw, in the county of Bergen, until the 9th of July.—Early in the morning of that day her brother, Edward Livingston Price, of Newark, a lawyer, and member of the last Legislature, went to her house and sent word that he wished to see her down stairs. She went down, leaving her husband in the room.—Her brother, who had a carriage in readiness, put her into it against her consent, and had her taken to the Bergen County Poor House, where she was locked up until the 17th. She was then taken to Hackensack, before a jury, summoned by commission, appointed by the Chancellor, in pursuance of a petition filed on the 10th of July. Without friends or any one to appear for her to contradict the statements as to her insanity, she was found to be insane, and on the morning of the 11th of July, was taken by her brother and confined in the Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton. From the time she was taken from the house until her confinement in the Asylum, her husband was unable to discover her whereabouts; and it was only a few days ago he learned from a gentleman in Jersey City that she had been placed in an asylum. Immediately on becoming acquainted with this he applied through his counsel Mr. Winfield, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was allowed by his Honor Judge Bedle, returnable yesterday morning. The matter duly came before the Court. Dr. Buttolph, Suprentendent of the Asylum returned that Mrs. Merritt was placed in his custody by her brother, Mr. Price. Mr. E. L. Price asked for a postponement for four weeks, and asserted that the adjournment would cause no inconvenience. The lady, he said, was properly cared for. The members of her own family had declaired she was insain; a jury had so found, and the husband would have been notified had it been known where he then was. The case was adjourned.

Lager Beer.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

I have finally cum tew the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating. I hav been told so by a german who said he had drunk it all nite long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home entirely sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink sixteen glasses, and if he was drunk he was drunk in german and nobody could understand it. It is proper enuff to state, that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and could hav no object in stating what was not strictly thus.

I believed him to the full extent of my ability. I never drunk but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head ontwist as tho it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told that it was owing to my bile bein out of place; and I guess that it was so, for I never biled over worse than I did when I got hum that nite. My wife thot I was going to die, and I was afraid that I shouldn't, for it did seem as tho everything I had eaten in my life was cummin to the surface; and I do really believe, that if my wife hadn't pulled off my boots jest as she did, they would hav cum thunderin up too.

O! how sick I was! 14 years ago, and I can taste it now.

I never had so much experience in so short a time.

If enny man shud tell me that lager beer was not intoxicating, I shud believe him; but if he shud tell me that I wasn't drunk that nite, but that my stummick was out of order, I shud ask him [illegible] few words, jest how a man felt, and acted when he was well set up.

If I wasn't drunk that nite, I had some ov the most natural simptoms that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place, it was about 80 rods from where I drunk the lager beer to my house, and I was thus over 2 hours on the road, and had a hole busted through each one ov my pantaloon knees, and didn't have any hat, and tried to open the door by the bellpull, and kickupped awfully, and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the back side ov me; and, in setting down in a chair, I didn't wait long enuff for it to get exactly under me, when it was going round and I sot down a little too soon, and missed the chair about 12 inches, and couldn't get up soon enuff to take the next one that come along; and that ain't awl; my wife sed I wuz as drunk as a beast, and as I sed before, I began to spin things very freely.

If lager beer is not intoxicating, it used me most almighty mean, that I know.

Still, I hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for I hav been told so, and I am probably the only man livin who ever drunk enny when his liver was not plumb.

I don't want to say enny thing against a harmless temperance bevridge, but if I ever drink enny more, it will be with my hands tied behind me, and my mouth pried open.

I don't think lager beer is intoxicating, but if I remember rite, I think it tasted to me like a glass of soap suds that a pickle had been put tew soak in.

Odds and Ends.

Blair is going to stump Ohio. And Ohio is going to stump Blair—next November.

John Bell wants to live to see Horatio Seymour President. John wants to become a second "Wandering Jew."

The duty of to-day is, to do what Grant ordered Sheridan to do at Five Forks: "Push things."

A western editor, in responding to a subscriber who grumbles that his paper is intolerably damp, says [illegible] because there is so much due (dew) [illegible]

It is stated by scientific men that lightning strikes more women than men every year. We can easily believe it [illegible] women are more attractive.

While the advertising agent of Helmbold was pasting up his [illegible] poster in New Haven, [illegible] near a book store, a young lady [illegible] dressed in silks and satins [illegible] one of the "shoddy" [illegible] tisement and [illegible]

The Republican.
Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN I. BLAIR,
OF BELVIDERE.

ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL:
ANDREW K. HAY, S. P. BRADLEY.
DISTRICT:
1st, JOHN W. HAZELTON,
2d, AMZI C. MCLEAN,
3d, A. V. VANFLEET,
4th, SOCRATES TUTTLE,
5th, HENRY D. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE OBJECT OF
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
Is to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The Blair Policy.

The letter of Blair to Broadhead is the real Democratic platform. It is a true declaration of what they intend to do if they secure the administration for the next four years, and in connection therewith the House of Representatives. At the South, where the party is more honest and outspoken than here, it is publicly avowed as an embodiment of the present purpose of the party. A leading paper there has lately declared, in speaking of the letter, that it is as much a part of the Democrat platform as if it had been embodied in it. The letter was written by him as a bid for the nomination, and it cannot be denied that in accepting him as a candidate the convention accepts his letter as a statement of principle. He avowed a bold and positively revolutionary purpose. Instead of saying to him, "We do not approve of your purpose, and therefore cannot put you on our ticket" the convention said "We heartily endorse the plan you propose, and as evidence of our hearty concurrence therein, we place you on our ticket, and promise our best endeavors for your election." There was nothing but this letter that could commend Blair to the Democracy. He had been a blatant abolitionist, and an officer in the Federal army, and as late as 1865 had been a loud advocate of negro suffrage. His private character is indescribably bad, a stench in the nostrils of those who know it. It is solely because the convention approved of the policy announced in his letter, that they nominated him. It was his only recommendation, which fact shows how heartily he was endorsed by the Democrats.

But while some feeble attempts have been made to explain away the most obnoxious features of his letter, the Democrats do not deny what we have asserted above. Denial would be useless. The deed is stronger than words. Then, as his letter is the actual policy of the party, it is a matter of importance to know exactly what its doctrines are.

The issue is simple. He shows that reconstruction is nearly complete on the Congressional plan; that, if he is elected, Congress, or at least the Senate, will still be Republican, so that the reconstruction laws cannot be repealed; and therefore insists that the President must usurp the power of nullifying those laws, and by force "disperse" the state governments now established.

We use mild language when we say this doctrine is worse than secession. In 1860 the Democrats, or a large majority of them, took the ground that a state might withdraw from the Union. This principle was made the basis of administrative action by Buchanan, and under the operation of this principle rebellion was organized and war began, which, had the Democrats been true to the Constitution would have been nipped in the bud. Acting on the policy of Blair, the President must declare war against Congress and the states allied with Congress, so that instead of a war of a part of the states combined against the government, we should have a war between the co-ordinate branches of the government, a war of the Executive on the Legislature. The horrors of such a war need not be portrayed. The late rebellion would seem a harmless parade when compared to it. The whole land would be one vast scene of carnage. The election of Francis Blair would be the adoption of his policy by the people. It would be a verdict in favor of a fearful war for the purpose of establishing a partizan policy in the southern states. Were he elected and successful, he would become what he evidently aspires to be, the military dictator of the land. But should he be unsuccessful, as he surely would, judging from past history, the attempt on his part involves consequences not to be contemplated without a shudder. It seems to us the country has had enough of war. If so, it will not vote for Blair's party. If that party succeeds, we have immediate anarchy through the South, and a general war. If that party fails, we shall have harmony and union.

The Richmond Va., *Whig* not long ago published the account of the murder of a colored man with the words "One less Radical [illegible]." It is needless to add that the *Whig* is a very earnest supporter of Seymour and Blair.

[illegible] widow of the late State Senator, Troy, [illegible] died as suddenly as her late [illegible] county, on Saturday [illegible] was sitting at the break[illegible] spoke of having a [illegible] observing [illegible]

The Electoral College Bill.

The electoral college bill as passed over the veto, provokes the bitter comments of the Copperheads whose plans are disarranged by it. We give the text of the bill.

Resolved, etc., That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf shall have, since the fourth day of March, 1867, adopted a constitution of State government, under which a State government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

We fail to see wherein valid objection can be made to this bill, and regard it as proper and eminently wise. The Southern States are just emerging from a political chaos into which they voluntarily plunged, stimulated thereto by a infuriated zeal without reason or cause. The relation they sustain to the general government is without precedent. But there must be some controlling influence, and the people of the country to whom the case must be submitted in the absence of any definite constitutional provisions, have decided that Congress shall have control of the reforming work in those States. Acting under this authority, certain conditions have been announced precedent to the reassumption of "political relations" to the general government by any state. The conditions are at once magnanimous and just. They have been devised with special reference to the safety of the general and state governments, and to the protection of all citizens in their "inalienable rights." We defy the most violent copperhead in the country to successfully refute this assertion, and defy the whole of them to produce any contradictory evidence. They cannot do it. The objection made to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, is on this very account. It is because Congress will protect "niggers" and other loyal people from rebel hate, that the Democratic party has so violently opposed its acts, and for no other reason.

Now read carefully the bill above. Take into consideration the condition of these states that have not organized state governments, but are just where the close of armed rebellion left them. Is it possible for a state that is without a regularly organized government to hold a proper and valid election? And if not, is it right or just that the electoral vote of such a state should be cast in the electoral college? There can be but one answer to these questions, and we know that no intelligent man under the control of common sense will differ with us in saying that in passing a law to exclude such states, Congress has done right. They give to the people of every State an opportunity to organize a state government, and then say that till they do it, they shall not be regarded as an organized state. What objection is there to this?

The opposition made to it is of a strictly partisan character. The Democrats know very well that the unorganized states are in the hands of the rebel element, that has the power to select men of its choice to act as electors, and that, could their votes be counted, so many votes would be gained for their eminent statesmen and patriots, Seymour and Blair. It is because the bill under consideration cuts them off, that the Democrats are mad. No criminal ever yet approved the law that punished his crimes.

Blair got the nomination for the Vice Presidency because he openly and boldly espoused the cause of the rebels.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris has begun in the *Tribune* a series of letters to F. P. Blair. The commencement of the first we subjoin.

To the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

Sir: A few days after the nominations were made by the Convention which assembled in New York on the 4th inst. I had a conversation in Washington City with Gen. Cushing of Massachusetts, in which that eminent jurist and politician said; "The simple question to determine at the election is whether Gen. Grant or Frank Blair be President for the next four years, for if Seymour is elected he will not live a year." The announcement I confess, startled me. I knew Gen. Cushing's intimate knowledge of Gov. Seymour, and that he never indulged in an idle remark. I had also heard it stated that the Governor had declined the acceptance of public places in consequence of failing health, but I had not supposed that there was any cause for serious apprehension in regard to his physical or mental condition. Recently developed facts however, and the sober deliberate opinions of those who know him intimately, render it not only possible but probable that in the event of his and your election the responsibility of administering the government would soon devolve upon you. It therefore becomes a question of the gravest moment to look back into your record, and ascertain "what manner of man you are," and what security, peace and good government would have in you.

In an article elsewhere, on Blair's letter, we discuss the prospect should he be elected.

The Tribute book to the memory of President Lincoln, got up by Secretary Seward, has been printed at a cost to the Government of $37.50 a volume. A very large number has been printed and a copy will be sent every government and nationality in the world.

In the State of New York, colored men with $250 vote. We take the following from a New York paper.

BRISTLING TO BE A POWER.—After a careful canvass, intelligent colored men estimate nearly 14,000 colored voters in this State, under the $250 property qualification act. This vote is sufficient to determine the result of a well contested election; so that the colored voters may be said to hold the balance of power in the State. This fact will commend them to the favorable consideration of political parties, not even the copperheads being able to resist the desire to secure so considerable an accession to their numbers. We suppose the colored men, like others, will vote according to their own convictions. The fact of these being so many voters shows that the negro is not entirely destitute of the faculty of accumulating property, nor as improvident as some have asserted.

Grant and Colfax are in the West and are everywhere greeted with an enthusiasm hard to restrain. Wherever it is known they will pass, thousands assemble to bid them welcome, and to get a sight of, and if possible, to get a few words from the men who are soon to hold the highest office in the land.

All the reputation Frank Blair has as a speaker and writer or as a politician and statesman, was made in St. Louis and vicinity during the eight or ten years previous to the rebellion. He was during that time the most extreme and imprudent of all the agitators for abolition in Missouri. It is an entire mistake to assent, as many have done, that his views were changed during the war. He has repeatedly avowed his continued adherence to the doctrine of political equality. For instance, on the 7th of June 1865, he was present at the Cooper Institute, and made a speech to a vast assembly of citizens upon the close of the war and the state of the country. The sentiments of that meeting concerning the freedmen were expressed in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and which, alike from its politics and its grammar, might naturally be supposed to be Mr. Blair's own composition.

"Resolved that we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can trust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise entrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the co-operation of the federal and state governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to *establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white.*"

It is clear that if the Republican party had recognized the ambitious General as a leader, or had taken the necessary pains to meet his views of his own importance, he would never have been heard of as outside of that organization. But the Republicans treated him with indifference and distrust, and are now suffering the natural penalty for their trespass upon his sensitive feelings, a penalty they will undoubtedly be able to survive. It is possible that after next November the doughty General may have a lower estimate of his own importance. He will be likely to ascertain the estimate the country puts upon him.

Wade Hampton declares that, if Seymour can be elected, the rebellion is not a "lost cause," yet the Democrats here at the North labor to make the public believe that Seymour is a loyal man!

Among the certificates of Seymour's loyalty, is not the following from Thurlow Weed who, as a known conservative and opponent of the Radicals, ought to be good authority in Democratic ranks. In a letter written in September 1865, he says:

"In 1862 Governor Seymour, urged by Judge Stryker, and other loyal Democrats (as Hamlet urged his mother) to assume a virtue, made a patriotic speech in Brooklyn, and was elected Governor. In the days of disaster which followed, Mr. Lincoln, realizing Governor Seymour's power for usefulness, and mindful only of his countrys welfare, charged me to say to Governor Seymour, that if he would use his position and power to crush the rebellion, a grateful people would reward him with the Presidency. I gave the message of an enlightened and patriotic President to a metaphysically-muddled Governor, whose Secession and Copperhead proclivities and associations brought deserved reproach and distraction upon himself and his party."

From this incident it is easy to see how much Mr. Lincoln feared Mr. Seymour would be found an active ally of rebellion. Shame on a man whose character was not above so gross suspicions, and shame on the party that takes him up.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the Democratic press.

The Radical Republican newspapers of this State are endeavoring to make great capital out of the assertion that during the war their candidate for Governor, John I. Blair, of Warren, furnished largely of his means to "sustain the Government." We are willing to accord them all the capital they can make out of the "magnanimity" and "loyalty" of their candidate for Governor. But let us see what Mr. Blair really did do. When the 7 30 Government bonds were issued, M. Blair, who is worth about twenty millions of dollars, subscribed for about $200,000 worth of bonds which he bought at par in *depreciated currency.* Since Mr. Blair was "magnanimous" enough to "help" the Government, he has received four years interest *in gold* on his $200,000, amounting to no less a sum than $68,000! Add the premium on gold to this amount of interest, and he will receive a further sum of $27,360, making a grand total in *interest alone* for four years of $95,760, or nearly fifty per cent. upon his investment.

The above shows the authors and endorsers to be both very malignant and very ignorant. The whole force of the joke is destroyed by the fact that is familiar to every school boy, namely, that the interest of the 7 30s is not payable in gold, but in currency, and further, that the law expressly provides that the 7 30s shall be paid in legal tender notes. These little facts nail the lie. The Democrats must try again.

The New York *Evening Post* hopes it will not be necessary to speak plainly and candidly of the private character and personal associations of F. P. Blair Jr., and says that at the present at least it is sufficient to confine public attention to his public record, and to oppose his election on precisely the same grounds as if he were a respectable gentleman, a consistent politician, and a man of good personal habits. This is pretty strong hinting, to say the least. It is probable the whole truth will come out before November. Indeed it is necessary that it should. It is not right or safe to vote for men before their private characters are known. Let us learn wisdom from our experience with A. Johnson.

We have charged that the Democrats are not only opposed to negro suffrage, but to general white suffrage, and that they desire to establish a government in which the few shall rule the many. Their present candidate for the Vice Presidency, F. P. Blair, in a speech at Omaha, some days ago said: "There was but one race in our country who were capable of maintaining a free Government, and the results of the past few years had demonstrated the fact that only a portion of that one race were thus qualified." This is evidence that our charge is just, for Blair is now acknowledged as one of the chief exponents of the Democratic policy.

SURE OF BEING BEATEN.—Wherever the Radicals of New Jersey are sure of being beaten, they always magnanimously tender the gubernatorial honor to some member of the party in the Northern portion of the State, who they conceive, will feel himself honored with a mere nomination. With this premonitory staring them in the face, they have nominated John I. Blair, of Warren county, as the Radical candidate for Governor. They know he is to be beaten.—*Sussex Herald.*

Can you tell us what part of the State Governor Ward is from?

Gen. Butler Sued.

BALTIMORE July 28.—Yesterday afternoon, Col. W. W. Woolley of Cincinnati who was lately in the custody of the impeachment managers at Washington, by his counsel, R. J. Brent and R. T. Merrick sued out of the Superior Court of this city a writ against Gen. B. F. Butler for false imprisonment, for incarcerating him before he had authority to do so from the House of Representatives, and also for seizing here the private telegrams of the Colonel. Damages were laid in this suit at $100,000. Another suit was brought in the same court by R. J. Brent and W. M. Addison, as counsel for Kimberly Brothers, of this city to recover some $31,000, or more alledged to have been extorted from them by Gen. Butler by duress, while military commander at Fortress Monroe. Process in both suits was duly served on Gen. Butler as he passed through here in the New York train last evening on his way to Massachusetts.

To the above which went the rounds of press last week, Gen Butler made the following reply, addressed to the Boston *Journal.*

BOSTON July 20, 1868.

I see in your telegraphic column a notice that Charles W. Woolley and Kimberly Brothers brought suit against me in Baltimore; in other and less accurate papers that "I was arrested." The first is true, the latter not.

The purpose of Woolley's suit is obvious. The telegram adds that the Kimberly suit is "for money extorted from them while I was in command at Fortress Monroe." Both suits were brought by John Surratt's attorney—the latter in order to give occasion for the telegram.

Kimberly Brothers' claim is for rent paid by them for occupation of Government land. A board of survey reported that all the occupants of Government land for shopkeeping purposes should pay rent, the amount of which the board fixed. My provost marshal collected of the Kimberlys (among others), and accounted for that rent, for which I am sued, and it is telegraphed all over the country "for extorting money."

This is a specimen of rebel slanders against me, and rebel claims against the Government.

All respectable papers unwittingly giving currency to this calumny will, I doubt not, give place to the refutation. Respect'fy,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that "several young men who were formerly prominent in the Democratic Councils of this city, have been unable to 'go' the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and have expressed their determination to vote against that ticket." To this the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* adds the following:

"The writer of this article can name over twenty Democrats among his acquaintances who have decided since Thursday, July 9th, to vote for Grant and Colfax.—Every Republican has doubtless had a similar experience. Go where you will, one encounter this disappointment and disgust at the Tammany nominations. One Democrat asserts that he cannot stand the repudiation platform. A second does not like Seymour's war record, and a third regards the nomination of the revolutionary Blair as an insult to every law-abiding Democrat. Our advices from the East and West show unmistakable that this defection is not confined to New York, but extends, as stated above, everywhere. Several Democratic journals, and numerous leaders, have come out squarely and repudiated the whole Tammany concern, while the rank and file are abandoning the disloyal, revolutionary standard, and enlisting under the Republican banners, and we have had only a forecast of what is coming. Instead of Democrats drawing from Republicans, Republicans will draw from Democrats, until the party of disloyalty and revolution will simmer down to ex-rebels, bounty jumpers, deserters, copperheads, repudiationists, and the enemies of law and order and the country generally."

Mr. W. H. Russell, the well-known correspondent of *The London Times,* throws some light upon the question of Mr. Seymour's loyalty in the following passage from his published "Diary North and South." Mr. Russell is describing a dinner party in New York in 1861:

"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the company spread over the table. * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromises, but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. *Although Secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact.*"

On Saturday night Peter — and George Ford of Little Falls N. J., went to Paterson, where they became considerably intoxicated. George Ford was formerly a Union Soldier and Peter a Rebel. After returning to Little Falls they got into a dispute, and Ford struck Peter over the head with what was supposed to be a wrench. They then clinched, and when separated by their employer, a Mr. Sigler, who owns a brick-yard. Finally Ford sank down exhausted, whereupon Peter kicked him on the head until, covered with blood, he arose and rushed from the house and fell dead a few feet away. The man Peter then came to New York, unmolested, and has not been heard of since.

GEN. GRANT'S BROTHER NOT FOR SEYMOUR.—Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1. A few days ago *The Hartford Times* professed authority to announce that Orville L. Grant, brother of Gen. Grant, had declared his intention to vote for Seymour. *The Evening Post* of this city, publishes to-day extracts from a letter of O. L. Grant, pronouncing the statement false in every particular. Mr. Grant says he is strong in the Republican faith, always has been, and always intends to be.

DENY IT.—The Sham Democracy are a good deal disturbed about the tendency of Mr. Seymour to insanity. Some of their journals are so annoyed thereat that they flatly deny there is any hereditary taint of insanity in the family. That may do to tell the mariners, but will hardly answer in this locality, where there are so many who are personally familiar with the sad death of Horatio Seymour's father by his own hands, and the cautions that he himself has received from physicians.—*Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch.*

Official papers have come to light showing that the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio have assessed a contribution of ten cents a head on each Democrat's voter in the State, to carry on the campaign. The county committees are to collect it through the agency of the sub-committees.

THE ELECTION LAW.—The Legislature, at its last session, passed several supplements to the election laws, which demand attention from the authorities. Besides repealing the Registry and Sunset laws, acts were enacted that the polls should open at 7 A. M. and remain open until 7 P. M.; that Inspectors of Election and Registry, elected under the Registry law, should act as Judges of Elections this year; that Mayors and Common Councils in cities or townships committees, where there are more than 800 voters, must set off, on or before August 1st, election districts, so as not to contain more than 800 voters each, and file a description of the boundaries thereof—one copy in the County Clerk's office and one in the City or Township Clerk's office; that in electing three judges, each ballot shall contain but two names, and the highest three shall be elected; and that voters in such districts must give their names, number, and place of residence, which shall be entered on the poll book. These latter provisions are similar to the Registry law, except that no preliminary registry is required.

The requirement that each voter shall give his place of residence applies only to incorporated towns and cities—not to the townships.

WILL MR. SEWARD SUPPORT GRANT?—It has been whispered in political circles for some time that Secretary Seward would support Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The rumor gains strength from a paragraph in the New York *Times,* which says:

"The Democrats must not be too sure of Mr. Seward being one of Seymour's political friends and supporters. We trust that at the proper time the voice of the eminent statesman of New York will be heard in regard to public questions and the necessity of the election of General Grant."

Mr. Seward is soon going to Auburn, the Washington correspondents tell us. Perhaps he will, from there, communicate with the public, "on the necessity of electing Grant."

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To Francis Fox and Margaret, his wife. By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery, made on the day of the date thereof, in a cause wherein Joseph Lippincott is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by you to the complainant on lands in the City of Atlantic, dated June 5th, 1866, because you hold or claim to hold an equity of redemption in said lands.

T. P. CARPENTER, Sol. of Compl.
Dated July 2d, 1868. Camden, N. J.

AUDITOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the County of Atlantic, in case of attachment, wherein James B. Boyle is plaintiff and Daniel G. White, defendant. The subscribers, auditors appointed by said Court will expose to sell, and sell to the highest bidder on

Saturday, August the 15th, 1868,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M., on the premises known as the "Sank House," at Atlantic City, all the right, title, and interest of said defendant in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the South side of Tennessee avenue, in Atlantic City, in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, beginning at the distance of twenty-five feet Eastward from the Southeast corner of Arctic and Tennessee avenues, thence along said Tennessee avenue, one hundred and seventy-five feet, thence at right angles with said Tennessee avenue one hundred and thirty feet more or less to the said road, thence along the said road forty-five feet to a twenty feet alley leading to and from Arctic avenue, thence along said ally one hundred and fifty-five feet more or less to land now, or late, of John Levi, thence along said land one hundred and sixty feet more or less to the place of beginning, with the improvements, known as the "Sank House."

CHAS. P. STRATTON,
J. EUGENE TROTH,
MARTIN F. BERGEN, Auditors.
Dated June 10, 1868. 49-52

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas will be sold at public vendue, on

Friday, August 21, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion, at Mays Landing, Atlantic County, State of New Jersey. All the following described tracts of pieces of land, bounded and described as follows:

1. Situated in Hammonton, County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey. Beginning at the centre of Egg Harbor Road at the Southeast corner of one Potter's land, thence extending along the same (1), N. 46° 20' E. 40 rods; (2) thence, S. 49° 31' E. 40 rods; (3) thence, 40° 26' W. 40 rods, to Egg Harbour Road; thence, along the same N. 49° 34' W. 40 rods to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres strict measure, and recorded in Book F. page 331; conveyed by Sarah Ann Byrnes to Samuel Jones, by deed dated June 6, 1865.

2. All that place of land situated in Hammonton, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows. Beginning at a point on the Southwesterly side of Main Road, at the distance of 87 75-100 Rods, Southeast of the side of Bellevue Avenue, said point being the corner to lands of one Rice; thence, (1) S. 45° 38' W. 38 and 75-100 rods; thence, (2) N. 45° 22' E. 82 25-100 rods to a line road; thence, along the same (4) N. 44° 30' W. 38 75 100 rods to the place of beginning. Recorded in Book Y folio 335; conveyed by George L. F. Smith to Samuel F. Jones by deed dated April 11, 1865.

3. All of the following described tracts, situated in the County of Atlantic, and set forth on a plan of farms, laid out by the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company. One of them beginning at a point at the intersection of First Road with the middle of Eleventh Street and runs; [1] by the middle of said Eleventh Street, S. 46° W. 14 and 50-100 chains to a point in the line of the Chew Tract; thence, [2] by the line of the Chew Tract to the middle of First Road; thence, [3] by the middle of said road, N. 44° W. 40 chains to the beginning; containing 53 acres, being lot number 183 on said plan. Another of them beginning at a point in the middle of said Eleventh Street where the same intersects with the Southeastern line of the Camden & Atlantic Rail Road and runs; thence [1] by the line of said Rail Road S. 41° E. 14 chains to a point; thence, [2] S. 46° W. 14 chains to a point; thence, [3] N. 44° W. 14 chains to a point on the middle of said Eleventh Street; thence, [4] by said Street, N. 46° E. 20 chains to the place of beginning; containing 78 acres being lots number 48 and 41 on said plan. Another of them beginning at a point in the middle of First Road, where the same intersects with said Eleventh street and runs; [1] by the middle of First Road, N. 44° W. 13 51-100 chains to a point, being a corner to Pratt's land; thence, [2] by the line of Pratt's land, S. 46° W. 72 20-100 chains to line of the Chew Tract; thence, [3] by the line of said Tract to Eleventh Street; thence, [4] by Eleventh street N. 46° E. 16 50-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 26 acres being parts of lots number 484 and 485 on said plan. Another of them beginning at a point in the line of First Road being the corner to Lundus land, and runs; [1] by the line of Lundus land N. 46° E. 17 24-100 chains to a point on the line of Hays land; thence [2] following the line of Hays land to a point in the middle of First road; [3] by the middle of said road, N. 44° W. 80 chains to the place of beginning; containing 7 50-100 acres being part of lot number 85 on said plan; conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes by John Stewart and wife by deed dated June 6, 1864 and recorded in Book 2 of deeds Folio 281.

4. All of the following described places as set forth on a plan of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company. One of them beginning at a point in the middle of Ninth street where the same intersects with the middle of Second Road and runs; [1] with the middle of Ninth street N. 46° E. 20 chains to a point; thence, [2] N. 44° W. 20 chains to a point; thence, [3] S. 46° W. 20 chains to a point in the middle of Second road; thence, [4] by the middle of said road, S. 44° E. 20 chains to the place of beginning; containing 40 acres, being lots Nos. 629 and 631 on said plan. Another of them beginning at the middle of Ninth street where the same intersects with the Camden & Atlantic Rail Road, and runs; [1] by the line of said rail road, S. 41° E. 20 chains to a point; [2] S. 46° W. 20 chains to a point; [3] N. 44° W. 10 chains to a point in the middle of Ninth street; [illegible] [4] by the middle of Ninth street N. 46° E. [illegible] chains to the beginning; containing [illegible] acres on said plan. And another of them beginning at a point in the middle of the road leading from Hammonton to Weymouth Furnace where the same intersects with the middle of the Old Egg Harbour Road, and runs; [1] by the different courses of said road to a point in the middle of the Camden & Atlantic Rail Road; thence, [2] by the same N. 43° 40' W. 23 19-100 chains to a point; thence, [3] N. 58° 30' E. 67 chains to a point in the middle of the Hammonton and Weymouth road; [4] by the middle of said road S. 29° 30' W. 21 73-100 chains to a point; thence, [5] by the middle of the said road, S. 10° 15' W. 61 40-100 chains to the place of beginning; containing 152 acres and 81-100; excepting out of 6 acre piece heretofore sold to Timothy Byrnes; conveyed by John Stewart and wife to Sarah Ann Byrnes by deed dated June 6, 1864 and recorded in the Clerk's office in Book V of deeds Folio 182.

5. All that tract situated in Hammonton; beginning at the North side of Bellevue avenue at the north corner of one Mary F. Mills' land extending; [1] along Mill's land N. 44° W. 150 feet to one Baker's land; thence, [2] along the same N. 47° 12' E. to land of Sampsons; [3] along the same S. 45° 38' E. 148 feet to Bellevue avenue; thence, [4] along the same S. 47° 02' W. 125 feet to place of beginning; conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes by William More et. al. Commissioners, by deed dated September 13, 1865 and recorded in Book Y, Folio 303.

6. All that tract of land situate in the township of Mullica and Hammonton, beginning at a stone corner in the West Jersey Society line, and corner to Edward Brown's survey; thence, 1° S. 70° 48' W. 73 chains and 75 links, to a stone corner in said line; thence, (2) 6° 42' E. 101 chains and 25 links to a pine stump on the edge of a swamp; thence, (3) across the swamp South 82° 30' E. 22 chains and 20 links to corner; thence, (4) N. 9° 30' E. 124 chains and 77 links to the place of beginning, containing 454 acres more or less; conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes, by William More, et al by deed dated September 13th, 1865 and recorded in Book Y folio 413.

7. All of the following described tracts situated in the township of Mullica. One beginning at a point in the middle of a certain thirty feet wide road, called Twelfth Street on plan of Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company at the intersection of the said street and the Southwest side of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and runs; thence, (1) by the middle of said Twelfth Street S. 46° 30' W. 40 chains to a point in the middle of First Road, so called on said map; thence, (2) by the middle of said road N. 43° 30' W. 21 chains to a point in the line of the Chew Tract; thence, (3) by the line of said tract N. 70° W. 17 chains and 50 links to a point in the middle of Fairview Avenue; thence, (4) by said avenue N. 45° 30' E. 32 chains and 47 links to a point in said line of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad; thence, (5) by the line of said railroad S. 43° 30' E. 36 chains and 31 links to the place of beginning; containing 127 acres, being lots number 46, 47, 48, 980, 93, 94 and 95 on the aforesaid plan. Another piece situate in the township of Hammonton, beginning at a point in the middle of a certain thirty feet wide street laid out on the plan of the Weymouth Farm & Agricultural Company, called Twelfth Street in said plan at the intersection of said road and the line of the Chew Tract and runs; thence, (1) along the line of said tract S. 1031 chains and 57 links to a corner of lots; thence, (2) along the line of said tract S. 83° E. 6 chains 75 links to a pine on said line corner to the said lots No. 912 and 894; thence, (3) S. 46° 30' W. 45 chains to a corner to lots Nos. 946, 947, 898 and 899 and; thence, (4) by Blasser and McCurdy's land crossing Twelfth Street N. 42° 30' W. 32 chains and 80 links to a corner; thence, (5) N. 72° 30' E. 7 chains and 34 links to a corner; thence, (6) N. 21° 30' W. 10 chains and 18 links to a corner in the middle of Thirteenth Street; thence, (7) along the middle of said street N. 46° 30' E. 8 chains 71 links to a corner; thence, (8) along the line of lots Nos. 1034 and 1035 S. 43° 30' E. 20 chains to an oak corner; thence, (9) N. 46° 30' E. 40 chains to a stone; thence, (10) 43° 30' E. 10 chains 97 links to a corner in the line of the Chew Tract; thence, (11) along said tract S. 7° E. 11 chains 50 links to the place of beginning; containing, 238 acres more or less being lots Nos. 942, 943, 944, 945, 846, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 1035, and 1036 on said plan; conveyed by William C. Milligan and wife, to Sarah Ann Byrns by deed, dated November 28th, 1865 and recorded in Book Z, folio 696.

8. All of the following described tract situated in the township of Hammonton, and lies wholly within the bounds of a tract of land containing 1200 acres conveyed by Robert Morris for the Commissioners of the West Jersey Society to Jesse Chew by Indenture December Sixteenth, One Thousand Eight Hundred, recorded in the Clerks Office at Woodbury in Book D 3 of deeds folio 224, and lies adjoining the North side of the third line in the aforesaid conveyance, as that line is defined upon the ground by the running of Jarrett Stokes, survey 1855 and is a part of the same land conveyed by Johns & Coffin to Colwell and Bell by Indenture dated April 28th, 1853 and recorded in Book H Page 371 and containing 203 acres. The tract to be sold is bounded on the South by the aforesaid line by Jarrett Stokes; on the West by the northerly part of the third line in the conveyance last abovementioned; and on the North by the fourth line thereof; and on the East by the fifth line; and contains 50 acres after excepting a tract lying within the said bounds, containing about 30 acres, or a part of the same, conveyed by John H. Collins, to Robert Elder, by deed dated May 15th 1851—conveyed by Stephen Colwell and wife, to Sarah Ann Byrnes by deed dated February 9th, 1866, recorded in Book number 28, folio 181.

9. All that piece of land being lot number 843 on the plan of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company, bounded on the Northeast by lot number 842 on said plan; on the Southeast by lot number 792; on the Southwest side by lot No. 914 and on the Northwest by a center line of a certain street called on said plan Eleventh street containing 200 acres, more or less; conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes by William Hackett and wife by deed dated Februray 9th, 1866 recorded in book 28, folio 129.

10. All those three lots situated in the County of Atlantic and numbered on the plan of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company, the aggregate 600 acres more or less as by reference to said plan being a part of the same, being part of the same premises which Sarah W. Dickson in deed dated October 10th, 1862, conveyed to Daniels & Rockhill and conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes by Daniels & Rockhill and wife by deed dated May 21st, 1866 and recorded in Book 28 page 527.

11. All that tract situated in Mullica township containing 850 acres conveyed by Elwood, Matlock & Company to Samuel B. Coughlin by deed dated December 31st, 1857; being the premises conveyed to Josiah Kisterback by Peter L. Vorhees Master in Chancery September 22d, 1866 and conveyed to Sarah Ann Byrnes by Josiah Kisterback by deed dated December 1st 1866 and recorded in Book 29 Folio 247.

11. All of those certain tracts of land situated partly in the townships of Mullica, containing 7500 acres of land, and 10 acres, and 40 acres respectively, conveyed by an Indenture from Richard A. Byrnes to Sarah Ann Byrnes, bearing date October 1st, 1867 and recorded in the Clerks Office of Atlantic County in Book 30 of deeds Folio 525.

Seized as the property of Samuel Y. Jones & Rechard J. Byrns, deft., taken in execution at the suit of Clayton Allen, plf., and to be sold by
S. H. CAVILEER, Sheriff.
Dated June 18th, 1868.

AUDITORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Stephen Colwell vs. August Ehlert. In case attachment. By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Atlantic County made in the above stated cause on the Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, will be sold at public sale on the

Eighteenth day of August,

A. D. 1868, at the house of LOUIS KUEHNLE, inn keeper at Egg Harbor City in said county of Atlantic, at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, all the following described lots or tracts of land and premises:

Lot No. 1.—Being all that certain dwelling house and lot of land or premises situate in Egg Harbor City, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, known and designated as lot No. 12 in block No. 203 on the plan of said city, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Liverpool avenue, eighty feet southwestwardly of Agassiz street; thence, running southwestwardly along the said side of said avenue forty feet and extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with said avenue, to the northwest side of a back street, containing 6000 square feet.

Lot No. 2.—Being all that certain building lot of land situate in Egg Harbor City as aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of Atlantic and Boston avenues; thence, running northeastwardly along the southeast side of said Boston avenue three hundred and twenty feet and extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with said Boston avenue fifty feet, containing 16,000 square feet; known and designated as building lot No. 1 in block No. 527 on the plan of Egg Harbor City.

Lot No. 3.—Being all that certain garden lot or piece of ground situate in township of Mullica, in the county and state aforesaid, and designated as garden lot No. [illegible] block, between garden alley [illegible] avenue, and Garden street, [illegible] on the extra garden plan of the Gloucester Town and Town Association, containing 6000 square feet.

Lot No. 4.—Being all those certain farm lots or tracts of land situate in Galloway Township, county and state aforesaid, known and designated as farm lots No. 558, 559, 843 and 843 on the plan of the Gloucester Town and Farm Association, as filed in the office of the Clerk of said county of Atlantic.

Conditions made known at sale by
JOHN C. ABBOTT,
THOMAS IRVING,
CHARLES LEHMAN, Auditors.
Dated June 15, 1868. 51-2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue on

Saturday September 5th, 1868,

at ONE O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Keuhnle, at Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County and State of New Jersey, All of the following described pieces of land.

1. All the following described piece situated in Egg Harbor City, N. J., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north east side of Atlantic av. fifty feet southeasterly of Liverpool av.; thence running southeasterly along the said line of Atlantic avenue, fifty feet; thence, northwesterly along a line at a right angle with the said Atlantic ave., three hundred and twelve feet; thence, northwesterly along a line running at a right angle with the last mentioned line sixteen feet; thence, southwesterly along a line running at a right angle with the last mentioned line twenty-six feet; thence, northwesterly along a line running at a right angle with the last mentioned line thirty-four feet; thence, southwesterly along a line running at a right angle with the last mentioned line and with the said Atlantic avenue to the point of beginning, containing as thus described fifteen thousand square feet more or less; excepting and reserving therefrom and therefrom a piece bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the division line dividing lots No. 6 and 7, of Block number two hundred and five, current number of Egg Harbor City Blocks, two hundred and five feet and four inches northwesterly of Atlantic avenue; thence, running northwesterly along said division line, eighty feet and eight inches; thence, southeasterly and parallel with the said division line twenty-six feet; thence, southeasterly at a right angle with the last mentioned line sixteen feet to the division line, seventy-eight feet and eight inches; thence, northwesterly at a right angle with the division line, twenty-four feet and four inches; thence, southwesterly and parallel with the said division line twenty-eight feet; thence, northeasterly at a right angle with the last mentioned line five feet and eight inches, to the point of beginning, containing three thousand two hundred and seven square feet strict measure.

2. All that certain parcel of land situated in Egg Harbor City, in the county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeast side of Atlantic avenue, forty-six feet southeasterly of Liverpool avenue; thence, running northeasterly along a line at a right angle with the said Atlantic avenue, one hundred and fifty-seven feet and four inches; thence, northwesterly along a line at a right angle with the last mentioned line forty-five feet to the southeast side of Liverpool avenue; thence, northeasterly along said side of said avenue twelve feet; thence, southeasterly along a line at a right angle with the said Liverpool avenue fifty feet; thence, southwesterly along a line parallel with the said Liverpool avenue to the northeast side of Atlantic avenue, one hundred and sixty-nine feet and four inches; thence, southwesterly along said side of said avenue to the point of beginning; containing one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and one-third square feet strict measure; and being a part of lot number 7 of block two hundred and five, current number of Egg Harbor City Blocks, according to the plan of said City; and being an addition to piece of land aforesaid.

Seized as the property of C. F. Wagner Deft., taken in execution at the suit of Henry Bischoff, Complt., and to be sold by
S. H. CAVILEER, Sheriff.
Dated July 1, 1868. 1-4

SALE FOR TAXES.

The following list of taxes for the year 1867, having been returned to the township committee of the township of Mullica in the county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, as delinquent, according to the requirements of "an act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Mullica in the county of Atlantic," the several estates, upon which the same were assessed, (or so much of each as will pay the taxes thereon with cost,) will be sold at Public Vendue on

Wednesday August 15, 1868,

at the SCHOOL HOUSE at ELWOOD, in said township. Sale will commence at 1 P. M.
By order of the township committee.
J. H. CURL, Town Clerk.
Dated Elwood June 22, 1868.

In consideration of the urgent request of many of the delinquents, for an allowance of time to get the money out of the crops &c., this sale has been postponed from June 3, to August 15, when it will take place without further adjournment.

Bird, Wm (Estate)	23 09
Butterhoff, John	15 08
Bafetto (R J Byrnes,)	1138 96
Barclay, E (Estate)	35 53
Copp, Dr	14 13
Curry, Charles	7 10
Cochen, James D	7 10
Clark, John	3 55
Dorr, Louis	10 66
Egg Harbor Association	791 64
Fitch, Erastus	3 55
Filer, James B	9 86
Foster, Elmer	10 38
Frost, Samuel	7 10
Forrest, R	7 10
Fink, Henry	7 10
Gonein, John	23 32
Gauzey, Henry	4 55
Hartley, Alfred	13 28
Hill, Wm T	7 10
Jago, W L	3 55
Kimble, Wm	14 21
Kohler, Joseph	1 47
Keller, George	7 10
Kuscho, Wm	40 50
Lagrasse, Clementine	7 10
Miller, Geo W	35 53
Morgan, Mary	1 78
Mershon, Wm	14 71
Munterlain, Fred	17 76
Mueleck, G H	29 42
Mifflin, S W	24 87
Mauro, James	7 10
Mitchel, Jas B	7 10
Plum, John S	7 10
Putnam, Lorenzo	8 70
Reitkamp, Theodore	10 28
Reeves, John L	5 55
Rottenburg, Wm	2 64
Simer, Clemp	64
Smith, Chas (Estate)	43 14
Shoue, R	7 10
Seary, Owen	7 10
Stellwagen, Thos	14 21
Smallwood, Samuel	14 21
Schmeele, Dr	21 26
Tharkara, J W	4 57
Weutling, David	2 64
Watson, Robert	5 28
Wis, Isaac	3 55

EXTRA ASSESSMENT FOR SCHOOLS, IN DISTRICT NO. 5, EGG HARBOR.

Butterhof, John	6 82
Darmstadt, (Player's)	65 20
Egg Harbor Association	161 30
Haist, Dr E F	6 20
Gonein, John	62
Gauzey, Henry	3 72
Hahn, John	8 26
Kinder, Joseph	1 39
Kuscho, Wm	6 82
Mueleck, G H	4 96
Miller, James	21 70
Pracht, Margaret	6 51
Putnam, Lorenzo	1 24
Pitkamp, Theodore	1 55
Smith Chas (Estate)	7 44
Selmer, Clemp	46
Wise, John	62

I hereby certify that the above list of delinquent taxes was returned to the township committee of the township of Mullica, on the Eleventh day of March, 1868, by H. B. Doughty, Collector, and verified by his affidavit, according to the requirements of the "act" under which the sale is ordered to be made.
J. H. CURL, Town Clerk.

DENNISON'S PATENT TAGS AND SHIPPING CARDS, printed to order, at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Hammonton, N. J.
Orders solicited.

The Republican.
Hammonton, Saturday, August 8th, 1868.

Items for this column are solicited from every part of the county and elsewhere.

Local and Otherwise.

—The sky has been cloudy during the week, and the weather cool with some rain.

—Corn is promising a large yield. It could not be better.

—Don't forget the grand Mass Meeting at Atlantic City this afternoon and evening.

—If you want a first-rate drink, go to Fay's Soda Fountain. He has choice syrups and fine confections, fruit, &c, &c.

—The Sabbath School of the Methodist church in this town, will hold a festival in the upper room of the church on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

—We are obliged to award the first premium to a box of early Wilson Blackberries left on our table last week, by Mr. F. S. Robbins of this town. They were very fine. The Wilson seems likely to realize all that has been expected of it.

—Among the appointments of State officers in Florida, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, we notice the name of Mr. LeRoy D. Ball, to be clerk of the court for Leon County. Mr. B. is a son of Mrs. J. M. Poor of this town.

—A household word. The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) hair restorer or dressing, (in one bottle.) My wife and children prefer it. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. 52-3.

—The promise of sweet potatoes is being abundantly fulfilled. They promise an abundant yield of excellent quality. We commenced digging from our own field on Thursday of last week, July 30th, and found them of good size and good eating. Have any of our neighbors done better in growing this excellent tuber this year?

—The travel over the Camden & Atlantic road this year has been very large. There are five trains each way daily, and they will average much larger than during any previous summers we think. The number of cottagers and guests at Atlantic City is much larger than during preceeding seasons. Its admirable bathing, sailing and fishing grounds and its spacious and well kept hotels secure for it an unquestioned popularity.

—Mr. T. C. Sharp, Smiths Landing, has just got in a large lot of well selected goods from New York. His assortment of dry goods, trimmings, notions and choice groceries will be found well adapted to the wants of the trading public. The people of the shore will do well to give him a call and examine his stock. The goods were purchased for the lowest cash price and will be sold accordingly. He also has on hand 10,000 hard bricks. Mr. Sharp is an enterprising merchant and desires a liberal patronage.

—A vote was taken on the train from Atlantic to Philadelphia a few days ago. Of the 60 votes cast, 45 were for Grant and Colfax, and 15 for Seymour and Blair. A gentleman of this town mentioned the result to a copperhead in another car, who was somewhat excited and declared that if he had known a vote was being taken he would have been on hand and would have cast fifteen votes for Seymour. The gentleman replied that that was about the way his (the Democrat's) party usually won victories.

—There is sometimes found in the earth about here a singular looking substance, sometimes called Indian bread, that has excited some curiosity. Specimens have been shown us occasionally and many inquiries concerning it have been made to us. We do not remember to have anywhere seen any mention of it unless the following from the *Farmer's Dictionary* may refer to it.

TUCKAHOE—Indian loaf. An underground fungus, often two feet deep, but sometimes partly exposed, and from the size of a nut to a man's head, roundish, and of a brown color. It is the *Lycoperdon solidus* of Clayton. When fresh it is of an acrid taste, but becomes eatable when dry.

This may give some light on the origin of the name of one of the places in this county, if it does not on the origin and nature of the fungus in question.

—The Soldiers Levee, given by the Post of this town on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week in Union Hall, was a decided success. It greatly surpassed the highest expectations entertained of it. Union Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, fully four hundred persons being present at one time. The singing and instrumental music furnished added greatly to the enjoyment of those present. The pantomimes and other pieces were received with "shouts of laughter and rounds of applause." The Grand Army of the Republic of which this Post is a branch, is understood to be a benevolent organization, having for its object the relief of needy soldiers or their widows and children, and as such it has the earnest sympathies of every true patriot who sympathizes with the cause in which they fought, or has any just appreciation of the claims of the soldiers upon those who enjoy, as we all do, the benefits of the soldiers' toils and sacrifices. While we by no means underrate the immediate attractions of the Levee, we may be pardoned for saying that we believe the deep sympathy of the people of this town, with very few exceptions, with whatever relates to the welfare of the soldiers, was one chief cause of the very large attendance. The same attractions under other than soldiers' auspicies could not have secured half the audience.

—Four persons were drowned at Atlantic City last Saturday. "And yet," says some reader, "you say the bathing there is absolutely free from danger, and that the beach is greatly superior to Long Branch as regards safety, as well as for the convenience and pleasure in bathing, and that there is nowhere a safer beach for bathing." Certainly we do, and our assertion in this respect is perfectly correct. The danger of the Atlantic City beach is in the surf. There is always danger in any surf that must be guarded against. To forget this, is to die. The persons drowned were expert swimmers in smooth water, but inexperienced in surf swimming. They plunged into the surf as they would into the Schuylkill, found themselves at once confused, lost all presence of mind and self command, and drowned before they were supposed by those around them to be in danger. Nothing but some method of preventing inexperienced bathers from venturing except in the most careful manner could have saved the lives of those drowned. At Long Branch, the beach is known to be dangerous, and this induces a caution that makes it comparatively safe. It is only expert swimmers that are drowned at Atlantic.

The guests at the Surf House held a meeting Saturday evening, and proposed a series of resolutions, calling for the establishment of a system of life boats to patrol the surf for the prevention of drowning, and reflecting on the City, Hotels and Railroad because they have not been established before this. The resolutions were very natural under the circumstance but contain ample evidence that those who passed them lacked knowledge of the matter they would discuss. It may be well to have some boats available for instant use, but patrol boats could not in many instances have saved those who have drowned there, while by inducing greater recklessness, they might lead to a much greater loss of life. There is no necessity nor occasion for them, and therefore they ought not to be established. They could have rescued those who drowned on Saturday, if reports are all correct, only by accident. We greatly regret the drowning, and desire the establishment of all possible safeguards. But without some discretion on the part of inexperienced bathers, there will continue to be loss of life. Persons who have never swam in the surf, should begin with great caution, and be sure to keep their presence of mind. If all who bathe at Atlantic City will do this, the cases of drowning will be exceedingly rare, notwithstanding the thousands that bathe there daily.

—Annual Report of the Atlantic County Bible Society for the year ending July 14, 1868.

Cash received by Rev. Allen H. Brown, Treasurer, at Annual Meeting 1867, $2.39; from Mrs. Reed, $1.00; Joseph English, $1.00; Rev. Eugene Greider, $1.00; M. E. Church, May's Landing, Rev. G. Maddock, $8.30; M. E. Church, May's Landing, Rev. D. L. Adams, $13.78; M. E. Church Hammonton, $4.29; Presbyterian Church, May's Landing $4.18; Presb'y Church, Hammonton, $12.00—Total $48.85.

Cash received by Capt. Daniel Walters, Assistant Treasurer,: from Presbyterian Church, Absecon, $9.00; May's Landing, $16.15; Port Republic, 21.25; Absecon Charge, $21.60, Bargaintown, $19.00—Total $77.90.

Total of Donations, $126.75.

The May's Landing Depository reports sold 13 Bibles, 19 Testaments; value $10.58. The Depositary at Absecon reports sold 2 Bibles, 2 Testaments, 4 Portions; value $4.94, granted 10 Bibles, 24 Testaments; value $7.25. F. B. Perry, the travelling agent of the Society, reports that in two months he has visited 730 families; found destitute 40 families; sold 73 Bibles, 61 Testaments, 70 Portions; value $130.33; granted 27 Bibles, 4 Testaments, 3 Portions; value $15.50.

Mr. Perry has been appointed to explore the whole County and is now visiting between Smith's Landing and Absecon. He will sell at the New York prices without any additional charges for the expenses, which are paid by the contributions of the churches and individuals. Friends of the Bible will notice the need of much larger contributions this year than usual.

The following officers have been appointed for the ensuing year: Pres, D. S. Blackman; Vice-Presidents, D. E. Izard and Enoch Cordery; Secretary, Charles E. P. Mayhew; Treasurer, Rev. A. H. Brown; Assistant Treasurer, D. Walters; Managers for Mullica Township, Chas. P. Thomson; Galaway, Jos. H. Cake; Egg Harbor, Soloman Mason; Hamilton, Rob't Bing; Weymouth, John Godfrey; Egg Harbor City, Rev. E. P. Guder; Hammonton, D. B. Snow; Atlantic City, Dr. Thos. K. Reed; Bouna Vista Township, Rev. Allen Button.

The Meeting directed that the managers have a meeting at May's Landing the 2d Tuesday in December.

New Advertisements.

NEW FURNITURE FOR SALE. One Chamber Sett, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Dining Table, 6 Dining Chairs, 1 Rocker with cane seat and back.
Also, Wheel-barrow, Shovel, Spade, Hoes, &c. Fruit Crates and Boxes—all new and in good order.
Also, a Cow and Calf, Chickens, &c.
[illegible], cor. Main & Oak Roads.
Hammonton, Aug. 3. 1-tf

COAL! COAL!! Orders received by the subscriber for the best Lehigh Coal.
6a1-12 GEO. ELVINS, Hammonton.

FOR SALE. A Sorrel Mare; suitable for family use and truck farming. Also, A SKELETON WAGON, on elliptic springs, and a set of SINGLE HARNESS, for the whole, $115. Apply to
1-2 SAM'L S. WILLS, Waterford, N. J.

Closing Out Summer Stock!
LAWNS, in new and desirable styles.
PIQUES, a variety of patterns.
DRESS GOODS, a large assortment to be closed out!
Colored and Fancy Silks
at reduced prices to close this branch of the business.
HENRY ALBERTSON & BRO.
No. 20 South Second street,
March 30, '68. 35-6m Philadelphia.

Notice—Board of Freeholders. An adjourned meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County, will be held at the Court House at Mays Landing on TUESDAY AUGUST 11, 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M. Persons having bills against the County, will present them to the Freeholders of their respective City or Township to receive their approval. By order of the Board,
J. E. P. ABBOTT, Clerk.
July 28, 1868. 52-1

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hammonton, N. J., Bellevue Ave. Rev. S. W. Pratt, Pastor. Sabbath services, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM NEW YORK!
AT
HORTON BROTHERS',
A Large and Fine Stock of
NEW GOODS!
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, FLOUR, FEED, CORN, &c., &c.
Which we are selling at the Lowest possible Prices.

New Advertisements.

ABSECON STORE.
The subscriber would announce to the public that he has purchased the store known as the store of Walter S. Steelman & Co., and would call the attention of the people of Absecon and vicinity to a full and new assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Bought from the Best Manufactory in Philad'a.
Also a fine lot of
HATS AND CAPS,
cheap and stylish, just to suit purchasers.
Notions of all kinds,
TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also, a good assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,
and everything in the Clothing or Shoe line.
I keep a general assortment of Goods constantly on hand which I will sell at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
I can and will sell cheaper than any other store in Absecon or vicinity.
GIVE US A CALL.
We try to please and will make the best satisfaction.
No Shoddy Goods
are offered for sale at my establishment.
TAKE NOTICE.
If you want to save 25 per cent., buy your CLOTHING of Walter S. Steelman.
If you want to save 25 per cent., buy your HATS and CAPS of Walter S. Steelman.
If you want to save 25 per cent., buy your BOOTS and SHOES of Walter S. Steelman.
If you want to save 25 per cent., buy your NOTIONS of Walter S. Steelman.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
Please Notice!
All persons in debt to the firm of WALTER S. STEELMAN & CO., will please come and settle immediately.
WALTER S. STEELMAN,
Absecon, N. J.
August 8, 1868. 6a1-tf

GENUINE MANURES.
ALLEN & NEEDLES
IMPROVED
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
The old standard article, uniform in quality the most finely prepared and cheapest Phosphate in the Market.
In bags, 200 lbs. each, $50. per 2000 lbs.
AMMONIATED
Fertilizer.
Acknowledged to be the most valuable manure at the price, offered to the public.
In Bags, 150 lbs. each, $55. per 2000 lbs.
PURE GROUND BONE
At Lowest Market Rates.
PERUVIAN GUANO.
We sell only No. 1—received direct from the government.
FISH GUANO.
A splendid manure, and one that is attracting much attention from farmers.
Packed in Barrels, $35. per 2000 pounds.
LAND PLASTER.
In Barrels at lowest market rates. A pure article.
A Discount to Dealers on Above Prices.
Should the dealer near you not have our articles, send your orders direct to us, and they will have prompt attention.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
Offices and Stores, 42 So. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Avenue,
Dealers in Oils, Candles, and General Commission Merchants.
PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1818.
6a1-12

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the subscriber for Burlington Hill Fruit Boxes, are requested to settle for the same without delay, or their accounts will be turned over to a Justice for collection.
JNO. F. MILLER.
July 17th, 1868. 50-

NOTICE.—All persons owing the subscriber for store goods obtained before the 1st day of October, 1867, are most respectfully notified to call and settle the same immediately, and save any costs of legal proceedings.
GEO. ELVINS.
Hammonton, July 1, 1868.

EDWARD NORTH, M. D.
A graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, offers his services to the people of Hammonton and vicinity as PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence for a few weeks, at Tenth Street and Chew Road. [illegible]

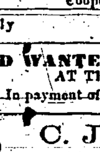
Miscellaneous.

100,000
Spruce Shingles.
For sale Cheap at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

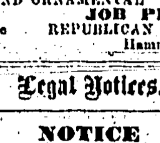
SALT HAY FOR SALE. In quantities to suit purchasers.
Apply to W. E. FARRELL,
47-50. Pleasant Mills, N. J.

500,000 FEET
WHITE PINE LUMBER,
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & CO.,
Cooper St. Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

WOOD WANTED! AT THIS OFFICE,
In payment of Subscription.


C. J. FAY,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines,
N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Paints of all colors ground in oil: Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window-Glass, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatfoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also Ayers' and Jaynes' Medicines, Domestic Dyes, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug Store.

Brandreth's Pills.
The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth's U. V. Pills, Allcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and R. R. Avenues.
5a-26tf. C. J. FAY.


PATENT
Water Proof Roofing,
[illegible]
C. J. FAY & CO.,
[illegible] Camden, N. Jersey.

FINE AND ORNAMENTAL
JOB PRINTING,
Done at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Hammonton, N. J.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to revise and amend the charter of Atlantic City, approved March 13th, 1866 the City Council of Atlantic City will expose to public sale, on TUESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Mayor's office in the "Ocean House" in said Atlantic City, the hereinafter described lots and premises, situated, lying and being in Atlantic City, county of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, and will sell the same to such person or persons as will take the said lots and premises respectively for the shortest period of time, and pay the amount due on the said lots and premises respectively, together with the interest, cost, charges, and expenses, including justices' and constable's fees, and costs of advertising, selling, executing deeds, &c. The owners or reputed owners of said lots, and the streets on which they are situated, and the amount due thereon respectively, besides interest, cost &c., are as follows:

1. A lot of land with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated on Atlantic Avenue, adjoining lands of Michael Lawlor, being fifty feet front by one hundred feet deep. The owner or reputed owner of said lot is Thomas Daley. The amount due on said lot is sixty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents. ($68.68.)

2. A lot of land situated on North Carolina Avenue between Atlantic Avenue and Artic Avenue, two hundred and ten feet by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, more or less. The said lot belongs, or is reputed to belong, to the estate of Samuel Oberdorf, deceased. The amount due on said lot is five hundred and ninety dollars. ($590.)

3. A frame house situate on the east side North Carolina Avenue between Atlantic Avenue and Artic Avenue, one hundred feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep. The owner or reputed owner of said lot is Rebeca A. Champion. The amount due on said lot is two hundred and eighty-one dollars. ($281.)

4. A lot of land situated on New York Avenue between Atlantic and Pacific Avenues. The said lot belongs or is reputed to belong, to the estate of H. F. Felix, deceased. The amount due on said lot is fifty-four dollars. ($54.)

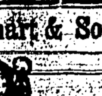
5. A lot or lots of land situated on Atlantic Avenue, beginning at South Carolina Avenue and extending to about New York Avenue. The said lot or lot's belong, or are reputed to belong, to the estate of H. F. Felix, deceased. The amount due on said lot or lots is fifteen hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-five cents. ($1570.65.)

6. A lot of land situated on Massachusetts Avenue, about eighty-two feet from Pacific Avenue by one hundred and fifty feet on Massachusetts Avenue. The owner or reputed owner of said lot is Neal Atkinson. The amount due on said lot is fifty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents. ($59.75.)

By order of the City Council of Atlantic City,
DAVID W. BELISLE, Mayor.
Dated June 27, 1868. 47-55

JACOB MUELLER'S
New Jersey Furniture Store.
A full assortment of Furniture of his own make constantly on hand.
Also, a great variety of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, [illegible] Children's toys and Trunks.
Philadelphia Avenue, [illegible] HARBOR CITY N. J.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Ware,
and
IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
No. 254 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.
We have constantly on hand an assortment of
Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys,
BREASTPINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, MEDALLIONS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.
MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.
The best plated ware that is sold in the United States can be found at our store.
Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen.
N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. jul30

344. BOOTS & SHOES. 344.
A Full Stock of Spring Styles.
A. H. SMITH & SONS,
344 NTH SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Offer special inducements to wholesale buyers. They have a good assortment of all the styles of goods in their line, of well known makes, which they offer on decidedly favorable terms, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.
Dealers are requested to call and ascertain for themselves the inducements offered.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
A. H. SMITH & SONS,
344 North 2d st. (a few doors above Vine, west side.)
Philadelphia, March 25, 1868. 34-

THOMAS M. SEEDS'
OLD ESTABLISHED
HAT AND CAP STORE,
No. 41 North SECOND Street, between Market and Arch sts,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
All the latest and most fashionable styles on hand. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto. Friends' Hats on hand and made to order. I make a specialty of these hats in my line of business.
All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. 47-6m13

199,999 FEET
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
At $22 50 per thousand,
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

Local Trade.

CHEAP
STORE!!
AT HAMMONTON!
Cor. Bellevue Av. and Egg Harbor Road.
New Store, and New Goods.
BLACK and DePUY
Have just opened a new stock of
Fresh Groceries,
Consisting of
FLOUR, CORN, OATS, MEAL and FEED, Of All Kinds, PORK, BEEF, HAMS, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, KEROSENE OIL, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, PURE SPICES, CREAM TARTAR, SODA, &c., &c.
We have bought our goods at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
and will sell them at the same. We hope to receive such encouragement as will warrant us in supplying the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity with goods at
REASONABLE PRICES.
BLACK and DePUY.
Hammonton Jan. 10th, 1867. 23-tf

500,000 FEET
2 inch Spruce Frame Stuff,
Of various widths and lengths,
For sale Cheap at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE. CRANBERRY MEADOW.
18 acres in bearing order. 70 acres in tract,—Situate near Braddock's Mill, Burlington County, N. J. Located in the best cranberry region in the state. Good house and barn. Apply to
CHAS. S. BRADDOCK, Haddonfield, N. J.,
47-50 or WM. R. BRADDOCK, Medford, N. J.

270,000 FEET
White Pine Flooring,
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

LIME! LIME!
Just arrived and for sale by
SMITH, TILTON & CO.,
Seven Hundred Barrels of Fresh Rockland Lime.
$2.25 per barrel; $2.15 in large lots. 49

5 and 10 Acre Lots
On Main Road.
For Sale by WM. A. ELVINS.
Hammonton, April 26th, 1866. [illegible]

80,000 FEET
Virginia Pine Flooring.
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

Cards.

John F. Starr, jr. & Co's
NEW LUMBER YARD
COOPER STREET WHARF, CAMDEN, N. J.
The undersigned have opened a Yard for the sale of the various kinds of lumber used in building, including in part
Oak, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Frame Stuff, Cedar, Cypress, Pine and Spruce Shingles, Shingling and Plaster Lath, Pickets, and other Fencing, Carolina Heart, Virginia and Delaware Sap, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Flooring.
BILL TIMBER
Of all kinds furnished at the lowest rates. Prices and Terms will be made satisfactory. Orders for Lumber to be shipped by Rail or other transportation, will be promptly filled, and particular attention will be given to see that it is properly loaded and forwarded with dispatch.
JOHN F. STARR, Jr., & CO.,
5a21-1y Cooper St. Wharf, Camden, N. J.

JOS. E. P. ABBOTT.
Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery.
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.
Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

DR. D. C. STOCKING,
DENTIST,
Hammonton, N. J.
OFFICE—COR. BELLEVUE AV. & 2d ST.
September [illegible] 5-tf

CONVEYANCING DONE,
AND
Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.
At the County Clerk's Office, by
SOMERS RISLEY, County Clerk.
U. S. Revenue Stamps For Sale.

M. D. [illegible]
Hammonton, N. J.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
For the sale of Improved Lands, Village Lots, &c.
November 23, 1867. 5a17-tf

FOR SALE AT WEYMOUTH WORKS.
PINE AND CEDAR LUMBER
Of Every Description. Apply to
17-tf S. R. COLWELL, Weymouth, N. J.

UNDERTAKER.
Coffins of every description, from the plainest to the highest finish, will be furnished at call by the subscriber at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. He will also give careful attention to all funerals intrusted to his care.
G. VALENTINE.
Hammonton, Oct. 26, 1867. 5x12-tf

ALEXANDER SMYTH,
TAILOR,
Wishes to inform the residents of Hammonton, and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at the said town, where he will carry on his business in all its branches, and will be responsible for all the work his neighbors may favor him with. He can be found at his residence on 1st st., between Mr. Baker's and Mr. Lehman's. 5a-25-1y.

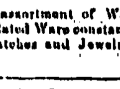
Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh
TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 805 Arch St., Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 5a9-1y.

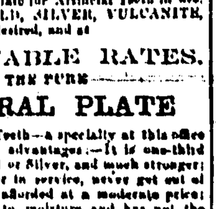
Photographic Negatives
Taken in the years previous to 1867, at
CRANE'S GALLERY,
NO. 532 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
will soon be destroyed. Parties wishing to secure them can do so, or make arrangements for their preservation, or order duplicates at $1.50 per half-dozen for Cards, before destruction. Prices for larger sizes as formerly.
CHAS. H. CRANE, 532 Arch St., Phila.
May 25th 1868. 5x2-1y

75,000 FEET
Extra Quality Virginia Pine Flooring,
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Coopers Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

Hammonton Land Office.
IN consequence of the great inquiry for Improved Farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons desiring to sell their places can find purchasers by leaving description of property at this office. My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee satisfaction.
R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

WM. & T. HAGARTY,
Tailors,
No. 208 South Ninth Street,
BELOW WALNUT,
Philadelphia.


Isaac K Stauffer,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
No. 148 N. Second st., cor. Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver, and Plated Ware constantly on hand. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. 5a17 1y

DENTISTRY

In All Its Branches.
Any style of Plate for Artificial Teeth in use, MINERAL, GOLD, SILVER, VULCANITE, &c., made when desired, and at
REASONABLE RATES.
THE PURE
MINERAL PLATE
style for sets of Teeth—a specialty at this office—presents many advantages:—It is one-third lighter than Gold or Silver, and much stronger; it will stand better in service, never get out of repair and can be afforded at a moderate price; it is impervious to moisture, and has not the slightest affinity for the accumulation of food—For fuller information
Send For A Circular.
FILLING and EXTRACTING
in the best manner. Chloroform and Ether, Laughing Gas, and Anaesthesia by spray, when desired.
At DR. M. KEIM'S OFFICE,
(Formerly with Dr. Tukes of Arch Street)
No. 237 N. NINTH ST. PHILA.

Commission Merchants.

OLIVER & WILLITS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
BERRIES, PEACHES,
Fruits, and Country Produce in General,
133 Centre Row, West Washington Market,
NEW YORK.
EDGAR J. OLIVER. CHAS. H. WILLITS. 42-tf

JOHN W. SWINKER. CHAS. D. WALTON.
JOHN W. SWINKER & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
NO. 212 NORTH WHARVES, (below Vine) and NO. 18 FARMERS' CENTRAL MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Appreciating past favors from the people of this vicinity, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Sales promptly made and returns remitted without delay. Packages should be marked plainly to insure against mistakes.
SHIPPING CARDS can be had at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, and at Black & DePuy's store, Hammonton. 42-3

E. ROBERTS & BRO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and
DOMESTIC FRUITS,
No. 226 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.
REFERENCES:—T. Conrow & Co., Philad'a; C. P. Knight & Bro., Phil'a. Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J.; T. C. Andrews, Moorestown, N. J.; E. H. Bancroft, Camden, Del; A. H. Carey, Camden, Del.
Consignments solicited. Shipping orders promptly filled.
SHIPPING CARDS can be had at P. S. TILTON'S Store. 44-3m

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 & 262 GREENWICH STREET,
Corner of Murry Street,
NEW YORK,
Has reduced the price of *Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour* and all kinds of *Groceries,*
From 10 to 20 per cent.
Best Japan Tea, $1.00.
Best English Breakfast Tea, $1.00.
Splendid Oolong Tea, $90 Cents.
Coffees, Roasted and Ground, 15 cents to 40 cents, [Best in market.]
1,000 Barrels *Flour,* all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 *Mackerel.*
Sugars, all grades, at *Refiners' Prices,* every thing used in every Family cheaper than in any other Store in New York.
1,000 Barrels *Molasses,* N. O. and P. R.
Thomas R. Agnew occupies his own store, owns the property, and has not rent to pay; imports and buys exclusively for cash; never gets a note in his life, consequently can undersell any house in the city. 51-3m

"Rich as Croesus"—Tremendous Excitement. Unprecedented rush for the new Croesus
SOAP.
The washing powers of this Soap are truly marvelous. No person who has ever tried it will do without it. Its recommendations are perfect *PURITY* utter *HARMLESSNESS* and wonderful *EFFICIENCY.* Warranted to contain more washing power to the dollar's worth than any other soap in the market—therefore the *CHEAPEST.* Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed, (if used according to directions) or *MONEY REFUNDED.*
Ask any grocer for it. Manufactured only by HOCKLEY & HALL,
Croesus Soap Works, No. 444 York Av., Old York Road, Philadelphia. 49-25

200,000 FEET
2 inch 3rd Common White Pine Plank,
For sale at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & CO.,
Cooper St. Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

INFORMATION.
Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
43-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

READ! READ!
The subscriber will receive orders for a limited number of the
Iron Frame Folding Cot,
Tucker's Patent. Adopted by the U. S. Government in 1862, for the use of hospitals.
They were left over in the Quartermaster's Department and not used when the war closed.
$2 50 each, or $4 50 per pair.
Less than half the price paid by government.
In pairs for Batchelors *under forty-five,* liable to be drafted into the ranks of matrimony during the present *leap year.*
Would be a safe investment and very comfortable arrangement when formed in double file.
WM. LEE.
Hammonton, May 9, 1868.

150,000 FEET
Spruce Frame Stuff,
Of various sizes and lengths,
For sale Cheap, at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

JOB PRINTING.
Having lately obtained one of the Best Styles
IMPROVED POWER JOB PRESSES,
and added to our assortment of JOB TYPE, we are now prepared to do all kinds of
Plain & Ornamental Printing,
In the BEST OF STYLE and at SHORT NOTICE. We are prepared to print, in the best manner,
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BILLS OF FARE, PLAIN and FANCY CARDS, &c., &c.
Printing in Colors Neatly Executed.
The patronage of the county and vicinity is solicited.
Snow & Cordery,
South Jersey Job Printing Office,
Hammonton, N. J.
July [illegible], 1867.

20,000 FEET
Yellow Pine Scantling,
Of Extra Quality,
For sale Cheap at the Lumber Yard of
JOHN F. STARR, Jr. & Co.,
Cooper Street Wharf,
5a21-1y Camden, N. J.

Real Estate.

HAMMONTON!

[illegible]

Rare Opportunity to Secure

[illegible]

A HOME

[illegible]

To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The *title perfect;* warrantee deeds clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and-a-half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best *stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—*Good schools* with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. *Mills* convenient.

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

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent off the regular fare.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune; Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that [illegible] a finer growth of fruit, [illegible] than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to see the land, for pleasure or profit.

[illegible] lands are being rapidly sold, and [illegible] the rapid and extensive improvements [illegible] will certainly increase in value.—[illegible] R. J. Byrnes, the founder of [illegible], who will show the lands [illegible]. For further information [illegible] address,

R. J. BYRNES,
Hammonton, N. J.

[illegible] All letters answered.

[illegible] desirable improved fruit [illegible] Half

New Advertisements.

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.
NEW ENGLAND

Pawnbroker's Joint Stock

of unredeemed goods, consisting of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

Linen Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Cutlery, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

To be sold at *one dollar each,* without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

Stock Valued at $200,000.

Salesroom, 30 Hanover Street, Boston.

The most popular, reliable, prompt and business-like concern of the kind. The best of Boston references furnished on application. By patronizing this sale you have a chance to exchange your goods with a large variety to select from.

Terms to Agents.—We believe our terms to Agents are superior to those offered by any other house. *Take particular notice of this:* Our Agents are not required to pay one dollar for their presents, as in all other concerns.

Certificates, giving a complete description of articles that will be sold for one dollar each, will be sold at the following rates: *Ten for $1; Thirty* (with present) *for $3; Sixty* (with present) *for $6; One Hundred* (with present) 10. And the same rates for larger clubs.

Look at this chance to get a silk dress, sewing machine, gold watch, or some other good article of equal value, with but very little trouble and no expense to the agent.

For a club of thirty, we will give the person sending it the choice of the following articles: print dress pattern, worsted breakfast shawl, white linen tablecloth, embossed table spread, set of steel bladed knives and forks, set of silver-plated forks, elegant engraved silver plated goblet, violin and bow, fancy dress pattern, pair ladies' extra quality cloth boots, elegant beaded silk parasol, one hundred picture morocco photograph album, elegant ivory handled spangled silk fan, one dozen large sized linen towels, ladies' morocco shopping bag, alhambra quilt, fancy balmoral skirt, ladies' solid gold California diamond ring, gent's plain or engraved gold ring, (16 carets fine,) ladies' solid black walnut writing desk, ladies' fancy black walnut workbox, or a cottage clock.

For a club of sixty, one of the following articles: fancy cashmere dress pattern, three yards double width water proof cloaking, Thibet shawl, four yards wool frocking, pair of lace curtains, ladies' double wool shawl, silver plated card basket, splended engraved silver-plated ice pitcher, engraved silver-plated tea pot, one hundred-picture Turkey morocco photograph album, Lancaster quilt, fancy plaid wool shawl, twenty-five yards sheeting, Alpacca dress pattern, engraved silver plated six bottle revolving castor, pair gent's calf boots, harris cloth pants and vest pattern, splendid balmoral skirt, set of ivory-handle knives with silver-plated forks, pair of all wool blankets, rosewood-frame brass alarm clock, splendid beaded and lined silk parasol, Ladies' splendid morocco traveling bag, thirty yards print, or a Marseilles quilt.

For a club of one hundred, splended engraved silver plated tea set, three pieces (sugar bowl, teapot and creamer,) silver-plated cake basket, fancy plaid wool long shawl, twenty-five yards hemp carpeting, splendid violin and bow, English barege shawl, forty-five yards sheeting, splendid Alpacca dress pattern, silver hunting case watch, splended family bible with elegant steel engravings and family record and photograph page, poplin dress pattern, engraved silver-plated ice pitcher, splendid beaver cloak pattern, sharpe's revolver, fancy cassimere coat, pants and vest pattern extra quality, splendid accordian music box, one pair fine damask table covers with one dozen dinner napkins to match.

PRESENTS FOR LARGER CLUBS IN PROPORTION.

This is no humbug lottery gift enterprise or sale of cheap jewelry, but a fair, square sale of unredeemed goods. Our goods are

New and not Second Hand.

And we guarantee more for the money invested than can be bought at any wholesale store in the country.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upwards. Make your letters short, and plain as possible.

Be sure and send money amounting to $5,00 or more by Registered Letter (which can be sent from any office), P. O. Money Order, or Express; for when sent in this way you run no risk of loosing it whatever. Small amounts may be sent by mail, but be sure and put them in the office yourself.

We cannot be responsible for Money lost, unless some precautions are taken to insure its safety.

Send your address in full, Town County and State. All Certificates are good until redeemed.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 30 Hanover st., Boston.
Send for Circulars. 48

Miscellaneous.

MILLVILLE
Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company.
Millville, N. J.

For the purpose of insuring
Vessels, Cargoes, &c., Against Marine Losses,
DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS,
Household Furniture, Merchandise, and other property,
Against loss or damage by fire.

It being conducted on the same plan and principle as the Cumberland Mutual, which has proved the most economical company in existence for the insured.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. Moore, May's Landing; John M. Moore, Fislerville; Leaman Blew, Bridgeton; Seth Bowen, Mauricetown; Nathaniel Stratton, Millville; Furman L. Mulford, do.; Isaac R. Mulford, do.; John L. Sharp, do.; Francis Reeves, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.
SAMUEL F. FRIES, Sec'y.
FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treas.

Application for insurance can be made to any of the following agents and surveyors:

Wm. Moore, Jr., May's Landing.
Lowe & Sickler, 112 Federal st., Camden.
Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield.
Walter K. Thomas, Williamstown
Henry W. Doughty, Moorestown.
4a10 1y

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
ROPE & TWINES
OF ALL KINDS.

Blocks and Tackle,
Oars, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin,
Paints and Oils
Pine Tar in assorted packages, such as tin cans and kegs of different sizes, ¼, ½, and whole barrels.

TARRED ROOFING-PAPER
AND CEMENT.

Coal Tar, Rosin Oil, Bright Varnish, &c.
Rope for bailing hay,
Rope for tying up corn-stalks,
Plow Lines,
Traces,
Clothes Lines,
Bed Cords, &c., &c.
Seine Twine and Gilling Twine,
Broom twine, onion and asparagus twine,
Sewing Twines, Wrapping Yarn, Candle-wick, Ropes and Blocks for hoisting Hay and Marl.
A Large Supply of Ship-Carpenters' Tools and Materials

FLAGS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

New Vessels Furnished with Gangs of Rigging and every article required.

YACHT & SKIFF FIXINGS A SPECIALTY.

Goods delivered at all the Railroads and Steamboats free of charge.

Our store is located within a short distance of both the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Rail Roads.

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,
46 NORTH WHARVES,
24 1y Below Arch st., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED

All agents who propose to sell, and all parties who propose to buy a life of Gen. Grant, should understand that the personal history of

GENERAL GRANT,

by Albert D. Richardson, author of "Field, Dungeon and Escape," and "Beyond the Mississippi," was written with the sanction of the illustrious General, and is the only authentic and authorized biography of him, and will contain a mass of important and interesting matter no other book has or can obtain, fac similies of the Unconditional Surrender, and other letters and documents from President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Buckner, Lee and others, from originals entrusted to the author, and matters of the highest importance relating to the civil government since the war never made public.

Twenty-five Full Page Engravings and an elegant Steel Engraving, and condensed life of

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Author is widely known as one of the most truthful as well as brilliant writers. He was with General Grant during most of his western campaigns, and as a Journalist writing from "Headquarters in the field," was one of his earliest supporters. He writes from personal observations and from material gathered from channels opened to him by

GENERAL GRANT

and his friends. Its contents will prove its superiority over all others. Don't sell or buy an inferior work. Look at this first.

Complete to first of June, and will contain engravings of the Chicago Convention. Circulars sent and highest commissions paid. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct. Or BLISS & CO., Newark N. J.

TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS!

CONSULT YOUR TRUE INTEREST.
GET YOUR
WOOL MANUFACTURED
INTO
GOOD, RELIABLE WEARING APPAREL.

You will thus secure the following ends: You will be certain of securing a good article that will not only be sightly but that will be durable. By having your wool manufactured, your goods are already half paid for. You will thus secure the profit that otherwise would go into the hands of the middle men. You will not be liable to purchase goods that are made of SHODDY. The best judges are often deceived in this matter, and sell shoddy goods without knowing it, and the purchaser finds it out when too late to his cost. Therefore send your wool to the

EAST LAKE WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BRIDGETON, N. J.,

And secure such goods as you wish. When wishing to purchase Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Stocking and Carpet Yarns, Always inquire for those made by the East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company. For sale at the principal stores.

ROBERT DUBOIS, President.
C. S. FITHIAN, Treasurer.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

If any prefer to sell their wool, we will pay the highest market rates.

DANIEL PITMAN, Atlantic County.
DAVID GOFF, East Creek.
E. F. WESTCOTT, Townsends Inlet.

The Last Crowning Success.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

P. S. TILTON, Agent,
5a43 1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE"
OF
"KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and cheapest low priced hoop skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1,00; 30 springs, $1,20; and 40 springs, $1,45. Plain skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs 95 cents; 30 springs, $1,15; and 35 springs, $1, 25. Warranted in every respect.

"Our own Make" of "Union Skirts," eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2,00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first-class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our own make of Champion Skirts" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metallic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by merchants throughout this and the adjoining states at very moderate prices. *If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt."* If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at retail at the Manf'ctry, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street, (Between 6th and 7th, Sts., Philadelphia.)
WM. T. HOPKINS.
36-4a15

Land For Sale.

36 ACRES of improved land near the R. R. Station **at Elwood,** for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
4a13 1y THOS. IRVING.

Fertilizers.

Complete Manure,

Manufactured by

HENRY BOWER,
PHILADELPHIA.

FROM SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in bags of 200 pounds each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
(Sole Agents)
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
70 South Street,
5x22-1y BALTIMORE, MD.

And by dealers generally throughout the country.

TO FARMERS!

Pacific Guano Company's
SOLUBLE
PACIFIC GUANO

The attention of Farmers and other consumers of Fertilizers is invited to this Guano, as worthy of their especial notice. Its use for several years in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States, for all crops, has given it a standard character for excellence unequaled by any other. It possesses all the quickness of Peruvian Guano, with permanent qualities not found in that article: 250 lbs of this guano are found more than equal to 300 lbs of the best Super-phosphates. *It ripens* the crop from *five to seven days* earlier than *the phosphates,* which fact alone gives it incalculable advantages. For sale by

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
Gen'l Agt. for Pacific Guano Co.,
31-n5 38 So. Delaware Ave., Phil'a
BLACK & DE PUY, Agents,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

BAUGH'S
COMMERCIAL MANURES,
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia,
AND
NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
CHICAGO,
Sole Proprietors.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
Price, $56 per 2000 lbs.

BAUGH'S
Chicago Bone Fertilizer.
Price, $50 per 2000 lbs.

BAUGH'S
CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE
Price, $50 per 2000 lbs.

The above manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

The bags are uniform in weight 160 lbs.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Lake & Lasalle Sts., CHICAGO.

Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada.
4a50-1y

TO FARMERS!

Insure a large and early crop by applying the

Alta Vela Phosphate!

It contains three per cent. of AMMONIA—an ample quantity to give activity without injury—and nearly fifty per cent of pure BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, (a large part of which is soluble), together with Potash, Soda, and other valuable ingredients making a COMPLETE MANURE. The rapidly increasing sales to Farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results, is a sure guarantee of its value.

PRICE—$56.00 PER TON,

of 10 bags of 200 pounds each, delivered at any depot in New York City.

Send for a Pamphlet.

Address,
THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
39 6a22 57 Broadway, N. Y.

"The Great Pin Worm Remedy."—Those troublesome and dangerous pests, pin worms, or any other worms, are safely and thoroughly expelled from the system by the use of Dr. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup, without injury to the health of the most delicate child or adult. Purely vegetable. Warranted to cure. Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, and all druggists. 37-6a1

"Buy Me and I'll do you good."—Use Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters, for Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Humors, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Headache, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver and bad blood. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover st., Boston and by all dealers in medicine. 38 6a1

New York Advertisements.

G. & H. HARMORE,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,

Ware-rooms, 343 Bleecker Street, New York City.
32 Years Established, and 37 Prize Medals Awarded.

Our Piano Fortes are now universally acknowledged by the most accomplished artists to be the best manufactured, and wherever they have been introduced and used, we are not required to say one word in their favor, their excellence stands pre-eminently to those of other makers; and, from the great success achieved, and improvements made by us in the last thirty years, we can afford to sell a first-class Piano Forte at $100 to $150 less than a similar one can be bought elsewhere.

Every Piano Forte Warranted for 5 Years, and to give Satisfaction.

Our Pianos are made to last; the materials used for every part are thoroughly seasoned, and of the very best quality that can be procured. No part is slighted; what the public eye might pass over, never escapes our vigilance. Every part, inside and out, is honestly, faithfully and thoroughly made, so that it will bear the most minute examination. They differ from the loud, coarse tone of most pianos, (which is bad in the beginning, and grows worse every day,) inasmuch as it is refined and delicate, pure in its vibrations, delightful in its singing capacity, and has all the power necessary to produce every desired effect.

They are without doubt the best, the most lasting, and consequently the cheapest. We are content with a fair profit. Our prices range from $300 to $600.00.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL
NEW YORK
SILICATE BOOK SLATES,

Just published in the most attractive styles. One of the most useful inventions of the age.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

College, School, and Mercantile Book Slates,
(WITH FULL CLOTH BINDINGS.)

		Per Hundred. $	cts.
POCKET BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, and with calender for 1868, with soapstone pencil,	size, 6½x3½	25	00
QUARTZ BOOK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6x8½	30	00
CRYSTAL BOOK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6½x10	40	00
SILICA BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for school, mercantile and general purposes, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6x8½	50	00
SILEX BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for office and mercantile purposes, with soapstone pencil,	do. 8½x10½	75	00
STONE BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for schools and seminaries, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6 x 9	75	00
MINERAL BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for colleges, academies and professional use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 7 x 11	100	
FLINT BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for the dealer, store or mechanic, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6x11½	100	00

Any one of the above (as samples) will be sent, (prepaid by mail,) on receipt of the single price.

Everybody wants; everybody buys as quick as seen.
Just the thing for practical canvassers.
A good man wanted for this County, apply or address

New York Silicate Book Slate Company,
29 Cortlandt Street,
New York.

OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
109 Bleecker Street, N. Y.

"OSBORN" BIRD AND ANIMAL CAGES.

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn. under Letters of Patent of the United States.

These Cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include

Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no paint or any [illegible] which is so fatal to birds or animals being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premium at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Send for Circular and Price List. 4m.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY.
(CHARTERED MARCH, 1864.)

Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE
Agraffe Piano-Fortes.
No. 340 and 342 Second Avenue,
(CORNER OF 20th STREET,
NEW YORK.
Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)

FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.

Awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1857, to

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO FORTES.

Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Monitor Plate Piano Fortes, with

DOUBLE IRON FRAME.

A COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST WET, COLD OR HOT CLIMATE.

(Patented February 2th, 1866.)

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms, 452 Broome St., New York.

The Patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar Construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the wrest plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch and Beauty of Finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our Pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for Circular and Price List.

PAINTS for FARMERS and others.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or fifteen years; it is of a light brown or chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and ships' bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls., the past year.) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for year to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded, in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Persons can order the paint and remit the money on receipt of the goods. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL, 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.
35-6a12

At Grand Street Cheap Store,
NEW YORK CITY.

The largest and cheapest stock of STRAW GOODS in this city, without doubt.

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Yankee Notions, Skirts, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, and Fringes, all under regular prices.

Ladies' Whalebone Corsets at 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 and upwards, cheap.

Milliners supplied.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 & 311½ Grand, 66, 68 & 70 Allen Streets,
41 6a4 Fifth block east from the Bowery

WASHING CLOTHES
WITHOUT BOILING OR WASHBOARD,
BY USING
N. R. R. MAYER'S
PATENT IMPROVED SOAP.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the importance of this invention, for the following reasons: There are *no Acids* used. It dispenses with boiling and the washboard, as it requires but light rubbing. It saves one third the soap. There is no possibility of *injury* to the Clothes. Printers' Ink, Coach Grease, or dirt and grease of any kind, can be removed without the slightest injury to prints or textures; and the most delicate person can accomplish a day's washing in an incredibly short space of time, cleaner than by boiling. When the clothes are bleached by drying in the sun, there is no necessity for bluing. Prints, Muslins, Laces, &c., are washed beautifully by this process; also, cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, Jewelry, &c. Ask your grocer for it, or write to H. H. SALMON, 13 Moore St., N. Y. 25-9m

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS IN THE COUNTRY:

The Children's Aid Society have now in their different lodging houses many strong and capable boys, from 14 to 16 years, who would be good help on a farm or in a shop. They are poor and homeless and need employment. Those having work for such may write to C. O'Connor, Sup't News Boys' Lodging House, 49 Park Place, N. Y.

C. L. BRACE, Sec'y,
Childrens' Aid Society, 8 east 4th st.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

TURNER'S SELF TURNER'S
SUPPORTING
AND
EXTENSION
PATENT
LADDER

EACH LADDER
CAN BE USED IN ALL THE FORMS
SHOWN IN BOTH CUTS.

THE LADDER

Is readily Lengthened or Shortened, Self-supporting, Easily Transported, Convertible into a Step-Ladder or Scaffold.

IT IS USEFUL TO
FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, MECHANICS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c.

PRICE LIST.

20 feet, 3 sections, (each 6⅔ feet.) Light weight for House-Keepers. Extended length about 18 feet.	$9.00
20 feet, extra weight,	10.00
30 feet, 3 sections, (each 10 feet long.) Extended length about 28 feet,	16.
40 feet, 4 sections, (one 12, two 10, and one 8 feet long). Extended length about 37 feet,	21.00

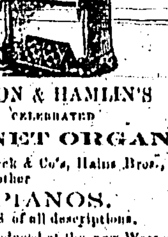
Other Sizes in proportion.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Single ladders forwarded, freight prepaid, to nearest Station on receipt of retail price.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to canvass and sell. Also, wanted, energetic, reliable, capable men, to travel and establish county Agents. For Circular and Terms address

TURNER'S PATENT EXTENSION LADDER,
P. O. Box 2018, or No. 148 So. Front st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
39 6x12



MASON & HAMLIN'S
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS.

Also, Geo. Steck & Co's, Haines Bros., Raven & Bacon's, and other

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the new Ware-rooms of

J. E. GOULD,
923 Chestnut st.,
35-tf. Philadelphia.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

3800 yards Plaid Mohair, at 25 cents—worth 44.
Heavy Balmoral Skirts, only $1 00.

CALL SOON AND SECURE THEM.

HENRY ALBERTSON & BRO.
No. 26 South Second street,
March 30, '68. 35-6m Philadelphia.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic Rail Road.

ON AND AFTER
Saturday July, 4th, 1868.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail. A. M.	Accom. P. M.	Freight. A. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	7 30	4 15	9 15
Cooper's Point,	7 45	4 30	9 30
Haddonfield,	8 05	4 47	10 00
Ashland,	8 15	5 00	10 10
White Horse	8 19	5 06	10 20
Berlin,	8 37	5 19	10 48
Atco	8 48	5 27	11 02
Waterford	8 58	5 39	11 21
Spring Garden,	9 01	5 45	11 34
Winslow,	9 12	5 55	11 48
Hammonton	9 21	6 04	12 03
DaCosta	9 28	6 11	12 15
Elwood,	9 41	6 26	12 36
Egg Harbor,	9 53	6 38	1 00
Pomona,	10 09	6 54	1 26
Absecon,	10 21	7 09	1 53
Atlantic, arrive,	10 41	7 29	2 18

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Atlantic	4 22	5 54	11 43
Absecon,	4 40	6 18	12 17
Pomona,	5 00	6 32	12 39
Egg Harbor,	5 16	6 48	1 00
Elwood,	5 28	7 01	1 29
DaCosta,	5 41	7 11	1 50
Hammonton,	5 48	7 21	2 02
Winslow,	5 55	7 30	2 17
Spring Garden,	6 06	7 38	2 30
Waterford,	6 14	7 42	3 03
Atco,	6 25	7 50	3 23
Berlin,	6 33	8 04	3 37
White Horse,	6 48	8 19	3 59
Ashland,	6 52	8 25	4 00
Haddonfield,	7 03	8 35	4 47
Cooper's Point,	7 20	8 50	5 11
Vine street, arrive,	7 35	8 48	5 27

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Cooper's Pt. at 10.30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m.
Leave Haddonfield at 1.00 and 3.15 p. m.

The Express leaves Vine st. at 3 P. M. and Atlantic at 7 13 A. M., stopping only at Elwood for wood and water.

The Excursion leaves Camden at 6 30 A. M., returning leaves Atlantic at 5 18 P. M.

Passing points indicated by large figures.

New Advertisements.

IF A HUMBUG,

What a wonder
That the doors
Are open wide;
Ever since the
First of August
Thousands have
Pain Paint applied;
Those who lie,
Or call it humbug;
Are the doctors,
Not acquaint;
For they always
Have been jealous
When their patients
Use Pain Paint.
Pile up facts
As high as mountains,
Flash the truth
Before their eyes;
But the cry
Is always humbug,
Men of science
Full of lies.

People know that liniments composed of Cayenne pepper, turpentine, hartshorne, ether, &c., will produce inflammation and pain. To purchase such trash to stop pain and inflammation is ridiculous. Fire will not stop heat; a dumb brute shuns the heat, and knows enough to wade in a pond of water, when wounded, to reduce, cool and cure Inflammation and Fever.

Pimps and gamblers try to look honest, but folks can read the face too plainly. Some try to persuade the ignorant that pills, physic, &c., cleanse the blood, purge the system, and do a hundred other things equally absurd. Everybody knows that it is false, and that no medicine can purify or increase a drop of blood. Food makes blood, bone, and muscle, and is the Staff of Life. Every dose of medicine swallowed is rejected, and hurried out of the system as quick as possible. It is an enemy; yes, a deadly foe. Constipation, ill health, and weakness, are the result of dosing, dosing, dosing the stomach.—The living system has enough to do without working herself to death in expelling and kicking out the pernicious nostrums poured down the throat. Food she welcomes when she needs it. Let pill-makers and physic venders stop eating food, and see how long they can subsist on their blood-purifying, invigorating, health-giving medicines and cordials. What humbug is more transparent? A dog would feel so insulted, if offered a dose, he would curl his tail downward in scorn, and run away in utter disgust. All physical pain arises from inflammation. Put out the fire and you stop pain absolutely. You can stop pain as easy as you can quench fire with water. Wolcott's Pain Paint subdues inflammation, heat and fever one hundred times faster than ice. Thousands have had a practical test of its merits at the very moment of most extreme pain, and they can testify that it has not failed in doing its work. It is simple: it is harmless; it has no stain; it gives no smart; it is for sale by Druggists everywhere; and it is tested free of cost at 170 Chatham Square, N. Y., and 622 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

My wife had an ulcer on her leg for thirteen years, caused by varicose veins, ulceration extending from her ankle to her knee, some places eating away to the bone. I have employed over twenty physicians at a vast expense during this period. But all attempts at cure proved utterly abortive until I tried Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint, which the doctors told me was a humbug. But humbug or not it has done the work completely in less than one month, removing the pain at the first application. I kept her leg wet with Pain Paint constantly until healed. I wish we had more humbugs as useful as Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint. I am well known in this city, any person who wants to make further inquiry will call at 101 West Street, New York, at the Hanover House, of which I am proprietor, and I think I can satisfy them as to the benefit derived by the use of Pain Paint.

May 12, 1868. PETER MINCK.

I am selling Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator, and it certainly gives satisfaction to my customers.

D. F. COLES, Druggest, Rahway, N. J.

I am selling more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than any other Patent Medicine.

C. N. CRITTENDON,
Wholesale Druggest, No. 7 6th Ave., N. Y.

I sell more of Wolcott's Pain Paint than all the other patent medicines combined, and I keep a full supply of all that have any demand.

VALENTINE HAMMANN, Druggist,
48 No. 11 7th Avenue, N. Y.

WE ARE COMING.

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great

ONE DOLLAR SALE OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

A watch, piece of sheeting, silk dress pattern, &c., &c.,

Free of Cost.

Our inducements during the past few years have been large.

We Now Double Our Rates of Premiums,

Our friends will readily notice our Presents for 30 and 60 clubs are now more than equal in value to clubs of 60 and 100 respectively of other firms.

PLEASE EXAMINE.

Any person ordering either of the clubs mentioned below, can have their selections of premiums enumerated, corresponding to the size of the club.

Free of One Dollar!

For a club of 30, ($3.) One of the following articles, viz: Delaine dress pattern, fancy colored bed spread, 100 view Turkey morocco album, 20 yards sheeting, striped cashmere delaine dress pattern, honey comb quilt, all wool square shawl, set solid gold bosom studs, all wool fancy cashmere pants and vest pattern, gent's hair guard chain, gold trimmings; silver plated chased butter dish, silver plated 5 bottle revolving castor, on foot; set superior steel bladed knives and forks, worsted promenade shawl, ladies' double gold ring, solid black walnut work box or writing desk, extra quality balmoral skirt, set jewelry, sleeve buttons to match; violin and bow, gent's cardigan jacket, splendid ebony D flute, ivory trimmings; superior Turkey morocco shopping bag, ladies' high cut balmoral boots.

For a club of 60, ($6.) One of the following articles, viz: Black or colored alpaca dress pattern, one piece of bleached or broun sheeting, engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor, 3½ yards superior cashmere for pants and vest pattern, extra heavy honey comb quilt, two fancy colored bed spreads, pair gent's calf boots, 4 yds. farmers' good wool frocking, fancy cashmere plaid dress pattern, best quality balmoral skirt, rosewood brass alarm clock, ladie's all wool cloak pattern, silver plated cake or card basket, fur muff or cape, ladies' fashionable wool double shawl, splended clasp family Bible, 9x12, record page and engravings, 3 yds double width water proof cloaking, set ivory handle knives, with silver plated forks; one set lace curtain.

For a club of 100, ($10.) One of the following articles, viz: 4 yds. double width cloaking or coating, 2 large, fine, bleached linen table covers, with one dozen large sized dinner napkins to match; twenty-five yards splendid hemp carpeting good colors, extra quantity black or alpaca dress patterns, extra quality poplin dress patterns, one large piece superior quality extra width sheeting, pair gent's calf boots, best quality; silver hunting case patent lever watch, one dozen ivory handled steel bladed knives and forks, silver plated engraved 6 bottle revolving castor, with cut glass bottles; splendid violin, box and bow, complete; single barrel shot-gun; Bacon's six-barrel revolver, pair superior white wool blankets, also fur muff and cape, silver plated engraved ice pitcher, with salver; seven and one-half yards all wool fancy casimere, for suit; one dozen Roger's best silver plated forks, common sense sewing and embroidering machine, two heavy honey comb quilts, splendid family Bible, record and photograph page.

For larger clubs the value increases in the same ratio.

Catalogue of Goods and Sample sent to any address free. Send money by registered letter. Address all orders to

ALLEN HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box C.

Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c. 48.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

AGENTS wanted for J. T. Headley's Life of Grant. Now ready, a Life of Colfax, with Steel Portraits. Price, 25 c. Given with every copy of Grant. The National Hand-Book of Facts and Figures, just issued, is the Book for the Times. Sent for $1.50. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York. 48.

STONE PUMPS. Pure water, no freezing. And considered the best where ever introduced.

For sale by,
WM. A. ELVINS,
3a11 Hammonton