Continued from First Page.

given in the newspapers printed in the said city of Elizabeth, and each share of stock shall entitle its owner to one vote at each election, to be given either in person or by proxy; and that the office and records of the company shall be kept in the city of Elizabeth, in the county of Union.

4. And be it enacted, That the board of directors shall have power to appoint a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary for carrying on the business of the company, and to allow them respectively such compensation for their services as may, in their judgment, be deemed reasonable.

5. And be it enacted, That Jacob Davis, A. Dolman Mulford, William J. Magie, and Amos Clark, junior, are hereby appointed commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of said company, at Elizabeth City, in the county of Union, upon two weeks notice published in the newspapers printed at Elizabeth, and as soon as one thousand shares are subscribed the said commissioners shall, by like notice, appoint the hour and place for holding the first election for directors.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company to insure houses and other buildings and property against loss or damage by fire, upon such terms and conditions as shall be contained in the policy of insurance, and may also insure ships and other vessels, rights, interests and property, against every description of casualty incident to inland and marine transportation.

7. And be it enacted, That all policies or contracts founded thereon, which shall be made or entered into by said company, may be made either under or without the seal thereof, and shall be subscribed by the president, or by such other officer as may be designated by the company for that purpose, and attested by secretary, and being so subscribed and attested, shall be obligatory upon the company, according to the tenor, intent and meaning of this act, and of such policies or contracts.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for said company to purchase, and hold such and so much real estate as shall be necessary for their convenient accommodation in the transaction of their business, and also to take and hold any real estate or securities bona fide mortgaged or pledged to said company, to secure the payment of any debt which may be contracted with them, and also to proceed on said mortgage or other securities for the recovery of the moneys thereby secured, either at law or in equity, and to purchase on sales made under such proceedings, or otherwise to take and receive any real estate in payment or towards satisfaction of any debt previously contracted with or due to said company, and the said real estate to mortgage, sell exchange or otherwise dispose of; and said company may invest their capital and accumulating premiums from time to time in public stocks, bonds and mortgages, provided, that nothing in this act contained shall authorize said company to use its funds for banking purposes, as the directors may approve.

9. And be it enacted, That the stock of said company shall be deemed to be personal property, and shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and regulations as the directors may establish from time to time in the by-laws of said company.

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the directors to make dividends of so much of the profits of the company as shall appear advisable among the stockholders, upon such ratio as shall be established by the by-laws, which dividends shall be paid, out semi-annually to the parties entitled thereto, or to their legal representatives.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue in force thirty years, provided that no contract made by said corporation before the repeal or expiration of this charter shall be effected thereby; and the said corporation shall have a reasonable time to bring its accounts to a final settlement.

12. And be it enacted, that this company shall pay into the treasury of this state for the school fund one quarter of one per centum per annum on the capital stock and which amount shall be paid in under oath or affirmation of the president and secretary thereof.

Approved April 6, 1865.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate societies for the promotion of Learning," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the entire property of the "Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute," be vested in a board of trustees of six ministers and six laymen, to be chosen by the New Jersey Annual Conference.

2. And be it enacted, That the board of trustees shall be authorized and empowered to fill vacancies in the board for the present year.

3. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the education fund of the New Jersey Conference be authorized and empowered to transfer funds to the board of trustees of "Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute,"

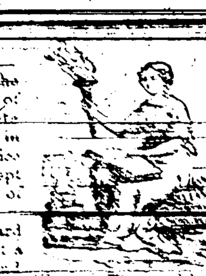
4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 6, 1865.

"Joe, why were you out so late, last night?" "It wasn't late, only a quarter of twelve." "How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came in, and it was three o'clock."—"Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?"

Fix the Date.—At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion of the song "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed. "Mister, couldn't you fix the date, that is what we want—just give us the date, Mister."

A Big Stamp.—A mortgage was lately drawn in Indiana, on which $6,500 worth of revenue stamps were put.



[illegible] infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It [illegible] produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., *Practical and Analytical Chemists,* Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

Ladies, take Particular Notice.
THE REAL VELPAU FEMALE PILL.
[Warranted French.]

THESE PILLS, so celebrated many years ago in Paris for the relief of female irregularities, and afterward so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris of great wealth and strict conscientious principles, and has withheld them from general use, lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming Female Obstructions, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Green Sickness, Suppression, Retention, or Immoderate Flow of the Monthly Discharges, they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood-gates from whatever cause may have stopped them; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate uses, and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood that the object is unlawful. Married ladies should never take them when there is any reason to believe themselves pregnant, for they will be sure to produce a miscarriage.

These pills are entirely safe under all circumstances, being composed entirely of substances from the vegetable kingdom.

Each box has the seal of arms for the City of Paris stamped on the side, with the words "Trade Mark" in French, to counterfeit which is a misdemeanor, and all persons will be dealt with according to law.

Full directions accompany every box. Ladies can obtain a box sealed from the eyes of the curious, by inclosing One Dollar and six post-office stamps to any respectable druggist, or to O. G. STAPLES, General Agent for the United States, Watertown, N. Y.

Agents,
A. E. Brown, A. C. Watson, Rahway
Chas. G. Webb, R. G. Vanpelt, New Br[illegible]

FOR SALE.
A Handsome Lot on Milton Avenue, near R. R. Avenue. Also a very desirable house to be near the above lot. J. A. MARTIN.
Oct 25, 1864.

GAZLAY'S
PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to Subscribe for our New Pacific Monthly, which we confidently recommend to you as the Rival of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more [illegible] than any other Magazine in the country, we [illegible] the Pacific Monthly will [illegible]

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

[illegible]

ILLUSTRATIONS,

[illegible]

GOLDEN STATES
AND
TERRITORIES
OF THE
PACIFIC.

With Descriptive Views and Reading Matter, [illegible]

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,
OR THE
COUNTING-HOUSE,

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EDITORIAL DRAWER

[illegible]

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

[illegible]

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangement with Mme. Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend the Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Now is the time to Subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back Numbers to such as do not subscribe at time of the January or February Numbers. [illegible] Our Subscription Price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Payable in Advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to Subscribe early, we shall distribute among our Subscribers a large List of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large Subscription List to compensate us for our liberality. These Premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the Golden Wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them, immediately, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California Coinage; and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

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We are, also, having made, a large quantity of Valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for Single Subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc., and Gentlemen's Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver-bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is from the celebrated Gould & Curry and Ophir Mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as Mementos, as well as beautiful in Appearance and Design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the Pacific Monthly, will be entitled to one of these Articles for every Subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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OF THE
PACIFIC MONTHLY

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Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to where you want the Pacific Monthly sent, Plain and Distinct.

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If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a Money-Order for your remittance.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
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The entire stock of One Gold and Silver Watch Manufactory, Two Immense Jewelry Establishments, One Silver [illegible] Gold Pen and Pencil Maker.

To be disposed of with dispatch,
Without Regard to Cost.

[illegible]

American Manufacture,

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Only One Dollar

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The Plan is Simple.

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Gold Pens and Pencils.

[illegible]

REMEMBER THE PLAN!

In all cases we charge for forwarding the Certificate, and doing the business, the sum of [illegible] Five certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

Throughout the country to operate for us. A large compensation will be paid. Send for terms, enclosing stamp.

NEWBORN & CO.,
my4 3m 75 Fulton Street, N. Y.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BY A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
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No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.
$1,000,000 Worth

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

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The method of disposing of these goods at One Dollar each is as follows:

Certificates, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of the envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to draw, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a gold watch, Diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25 cents; five for one dollar; eleven for two dollars; thirty, with a premium gold pen, for five dollars; sixty-five, with a premium gold chain, for ten dollars; one hundred, with a premium silver watch, for fifteen dollars.

The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the certificates.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases. Agents wanted, to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular, with terms. Address

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the vital principle or life element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupify the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of IRON AS A MEDICINE is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

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is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, and Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, and Loss of Constitutional vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a specific for all diseases originating in
A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

From well-known citizens of New York.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

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One element in the restorative power of Iron as a medicine is its magnetic action and the electricity developed thereby.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

Prepared as heretofore by N. L. CLARK & CO.
J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists. Oct 5, '64

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. C. Watson and E. B. Silvers, of Rahway, and all dealers in medicine every where.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 21—1y

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865!
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. Bradley's New Patent Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

Westr, Bradley & Cary, late J. I. & J. O. West, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Street, New York.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The Wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, church Pews, arm chairs, for promenade and House dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and young ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical Skirt ever made.

For Sale in all first-class Stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
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FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

The subscribers having taken the new store nearly opposite Washington Hall, and owned by Mr. Thos. H. Smith, have opened a Furniture Ware Room, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment

WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND Parlor, Bedroom Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF
BEDSTEADS SOFAS TABLES
CHAIRS,
Lounges, Hall Stands, Extension Table
Looking Glasses, Wash-Stands.
Also, a complete assortment of
SPRING, HAIR, HUSK and STRAW
MATRESSES,

which we will offer as low as they can be bought anywhere. Those wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Dec. 5, 1862—tf. MARSH & EYNO.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J.
Depot in New York Pier No. 2, North River.
Great Middle Route to the West.
Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and Connections.
Short Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
TIME TABLE—Commencing August 1, 1864.
ELIZABETH AND NEW YORK.

Leave Elizabeth at 7.15, 8.00, 8.05 and 10.00 A. M., 1.00 and 9.55 P. M.
Leave New York, from Pier 2 North River at 6.10, 8.20, A. M. 12.10, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00, and 7.10 P. M.

TRAINS BOUND WEST.
Leave Elizabeth at 6.45 and 9 a. m., 12.45, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.45 p. m.

RETURNING:
Leave Easton at 7.10 and 10.65 a. m., 2.05 and 5.00 p. m.
Leave Phillipsburg at 7.13 and 10.57 a. m., 2.07 and 7.08 p. m.
Leave Junction at 8.00, and 11.33 a. m., 2.54 and 7.52 p. m.
Leave Clinton at 8.18 a. m., 3.14 and 8.08 p. m.
Leave White House at 8.54 a. m., 12.05, 3.30 and 8.25 p. m.
Leave Somerville at 6.10, 7, .5 and 9.00 a. m. [illegible]
Leave Plainfield at 6.40, 7.29, 8.30, 9.28 a. m., 12.44, 4.25 and 9.17 p. m.
Leave Westfield at 6.55, 7.42, 8.43 and 9.42 a. m., 4.40 p. m.

The 6.45 a. m. train from Elizabeth stops only at Plainfield, Somerville, White House, Clinton, Junction, Asbury and Bloomsbury—arriving at Easton at 9.13 a. m.—and runs through to Harrisburg without change of cars—connecting at Harrisburg with trains on Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads.

The 12.45 p. m. train from Elizabeth stops at all stations except Clarksville and runs to Williamsport via Mauch Chunck without change of cars.

The 7.45 p. m. train from Elizabeth stops only at Plainfield, Somerville and Junction—arriving at Easton at 10.05 p. m.—and runs through to Pittsburg without change of cars—connecting at Pittsburg with trains for the West, Northwest, and Southwest—Sleeping cars through to Pittsburg. This is the shortest line from New York to the West.

ELIZABETHPORT & NEW YORK FERRY.
STEAMBOATS, RED JACKET AND KILL VON KULL.
Time Table—Commencing August 3, 1864.
By Hoboken's time.

From Pier No. 2, North River, New York.
Leave New York at 9.15 a. m., 1, 4.20 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Bergen Point at 9.50, a. m., 1.33, 5.25 and 6.25 p. m.
Leave Mariners' Harbor at 9.57 a. m., 1.42, 5.12 and 6.12 p. m.
Leave Elizabethport at 10.15 a. m., 2, 5.30 and 6.50 p. m.
Arrive at Elizabeth at 10.30 a. m., 2.15 5.45 and 6.45 p. m.

From Elizabeth Station:
Leave Elizabeth at 6.15, 7.10 and 11 a. m., 3 p. m.
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The National Democrat.

(FORMERLY THE RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.)

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THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT,
Published Weekly, at Rahway, N. J.,
BY LEWIS S. HYER.

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Oh! Be not the First!

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend!
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true to the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then, let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion most false or undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How oft the light smile of gladness
Is worn by the friends that we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat!

How oft the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest!

How often the friends we hold dearest,
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal!

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a noble ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not of him at all.

From the Home Weekly.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

BY MRS. M. V. AMES.

The sun was shining coyly down upon a little brown house, situated on the outskirts of a New England village, that seemed battling for a place and position among the grand old mountains by which it was surrounded. For, stretching away in every direction, dwellings nestled close up to the rugged side of the hills, draped with evergreens, beautiful in a landscape, but detestable to the cultivators of the soil. Patches of soiled snow and sections of bare ground told of the warfare going on between winter and summer; and the large amount of territory gained by the latter told plainly which would be the victor. Great brown apple trees in and around the village stretched their tiny buds imploringly toward the warm sunshine, like mendicants pleading for charity; while the few robins that had ventured into the disputed territory twittered among the bare branches, or sang paeans over the discomfiture of their old enemy, Winter.

But in the little brown house, almost hidden by tall lilacs and sweetbriar, a mother and daughter were conversing sadly of their present and future.

"It is no use, mother! This is the third time that I have been repulsed. I was so sure of this situation, and now the principal sends word that Judge Withcomb has recommend an old and experienced teacher, and that the place is secured for her. He seems to have something to do with every failure I have had yet! I cannot understand it!"

"I am afraid I do Lucy. Judge Withcomb is wealthy and purse-proud, and knowing of the attachment between you and Morton, he wishes to keep you from a place as teacher in the village, thinking, perhaps, that it will force you to find employment farther away."

The rich color flashed into the beautiful girl's cheeks, and a bright lustre to her dark eyes.

"And you think that, too, is the reason he sent Morton away to pursue studies that are taught in our own school?"

"I do. And, furthermore, that he will continue to place every obstacle in your path that he possibly can. It is his boast that he never undertakes a thing in earnest and is foiled; and it is true, or nearly so, I believe, for I have known him for over twenty years."

"But he shall not succeed in this, or, at least not wholly. I will rise! I will become a successful teacher, and then—well then—the future must take care of itself," she said, more gently.

"Lucy, has Morton ever spoke to you of marriage? Ever asked you to become his wife?"

"Never, mother! We have been dear friends, always; and he has often told me that I was dearer to him than any one else on earth; nothing more."

"I thought I had your confidence, my daughter, and am glad that I was not mistaken. Now, would you be willing to leave this place and never see Morton Withcomb again, if by so doing you could be sure of an advantageous position as teacher?"

"O, mother!" and a sharp pain at her heart told how precious was the love she had treasured there.

The mother watched the struggle with the same shrinking that she would have done a surgical operation that she thought unavoidable, and then said:

"I have been offered two thousand dollars for my place, as you know; and can still take it, if I wish. And while you were out for your answer, this morning, I received another letter from brother James, begging me to come to him and take charge of his motherless girls, and offering you a place as subordinate teacher in one of the most flourishing schools in the city where he resides, and at a salary much higher than you could expect to receive here, even as principal. Your young cousins also will take lessons from you on the paino, which he assures me shall not lessen your income."

"But is it one of the conditions that I shall never see Morton again?"

"Certainly not! But it is not likely that you will ever do so, if you go to Illinois to live, you will probably be forever seperated. Bound by no pledge, why should he ever follow you there?"

But Lucy Merryman was not so sure of this. Hope has strong attachment for youth, while it merely flirts and coquettes with the old and middle-aged.

"I will go, mother," she said, cheerfully, "and then I shall be able to pay back something of the large amount—and that you could so illy spare—that you have expended on my education."

"Not for that, Lucy, never!"

"But I wish to go, mother, I feel as if my hands were tied here. So many poor girls are educated here to teach that there are five for every place. I feel as if I could make my way to independence if it depended alone upon my own exertions; but this pushing another out of place to secure it is not to my taste."

"It is not pleasant, certainly; and your uncle assures me that good teachers are scarce, and Eastern ones always preferred. But here is the letter, read for yourself; and I will prepare myself to go out and give an answer to our would-be purchaser."

And she gave Lucy the letter and went leaving her to read and ponder on her past, present and future.

Her father had been dead for several years and she had always resided in the village where she was born, with her mother, and was an only child. When the father died, he left them the little dwelling with its five acres of ground, and a few hundreds in bank. Mrs. Merryman wisely thought that a part of this surplus could not be better invested than in giving her daughter a superior education, so that, if left alone, she might be able to support herself. The village boasted an excellent school—as what New England village does not?—and at this she was kept until she had acquired all usually taught to young ladies in the institution. She had been educated to teach, and her sort of regal manners and easy carriage particularly fitted her for the office.

Among the boys at school was the son of Judge Withcomb, a fine, noble fellow, about her own age, or a year older perhaps. When they were fourteen, they were pointed out by the older scholars as the "young lovers." It was amusing to observe the attentions he paid her. He gathered the first spring flowers for her—carried her books and parcels—pulled off her muddy overshoes to spare her dainty fingers—procured an umbrella if it rained—and seemed by his actions generally to regard her as his peculiar charge. When teased by the older boys, as he often was, he would reply: "She has no father or brother, and I am sure somebody ought to care for and be kind to her!"

And as they grew older, by a sort of tacit consent, they were assigned to each other in all the little merrymakings incidental to a New England village. When making up a party for a sleigh-ride or picnic, the names of Morton Withcomb and Lucy Merryman came assuredly in the same sentence, as if one could *not* be present without the other. And thus their lives passed on until Lucy was eighteen.

Judge Withcomb, the father of Morton, was a grave, taciturn man, loving his children dearly—they were all girls but Morton—but in his own peculiar manner. He never interested himself the least in their pleasures, but studied, planned and worked constantly for their aggrandizement. He was the first in wealth and position in the village, and had at one time, by the voice of the people, been elevated to the second office of the State. And so his children must do as *Judge Withcomb* ought to do! They must be well dressed and well educated, as his children; and when they were old enough to be settled in life, he should expect to settle them as Judge Withcomb's children should be settled. A dissenting word from one of them had never been allowed; and the future held no such monstrosity to his mental vison.

But one day, as he sat reading, his attention was arrested by a conversation between Morton and one of his sisters, and in which the latter was teasing him about his fondness for Lucy Merryman. Some words thrown back by the brother startled him, and he raised his eyes, and through the open door—for he was in an adjoining room—looked upon his son, a boy no longer.

"He is a fine, manly-looking youth certainly!" he thought, as he gazed more earnestly. "What if that poor widow's daughter should try to captivate him? I have heard—yes, known of such a thing! I must watch! Why it would ruin him!"

And he did watch, and became convinced there was danger.

"My son," he said, a few weeks later, "when does this term of school close?"

"In three weeks, Sir."

"How far have you progressed in your Latin?"

"I shall commence my second book in Virgil, next term, Sir."

"Very well; I propose sending you from home to school, for a term or two before you enter college."

The son looked up in surprise, "May I ask why, Sir?"

"Certainly. I think it will be an advantage to you. Your studies will proceed the same, and contact with strangers will give you more confidence in your own powers, and better fit you for your collegiate course. I will speak to your mother to have your clothing prepared, and will go with you, at the proper time, to the principal of a school in Boston, who is a personal friend, and in whom I have much confidence."

The son had nothing to offer against this reasonable proposition, and at the time named by his father said good-bye to his village classmates, lingered long at parting with Lucy Merryman, and left his father's house for his first sojourn from it. Judge Withcomb was the nominal postmaster of the village, but the business was usually attended to by an efficient deputy.

Morton and Lucy had promised, in that last parting to correspond, and every week pretty little missives passed back and forth between them. The father had made no provision for this, and, in fact, knew nothing of it. He had sent his son away, as he would once have shut him up in a closet, to keep him out of mischief; and he had no more thoughts of his writing to a young lady without his leave than he would then have had of his climbing from a window to escape the confinement.

But one day, being in the office in the absence of the clerk, Lucy Merryman came and dropped a letter in the box.—When she was gone, he took it up to prepare it for its destination, and saw to his surprise, the name and address of his son. He turned it over and over, read again and again the address. Yet, it was to his son! And he would give much to know what it contained! And why should he not know? Morton was a minor, and should be under his control in everything. Perhaps this thing had gone further than he had feared! This letter looked like it, certainly! And he must never be allowed to entangle himself with this girl to the blighting of all his future prospects. He examined the wafer; it was hardly dry yet; and the self-willed man, who would as soon have thought of committing murder as opening any other letter, reasoned himself into the belief that he had a perfect right to read his son's letters, and his knife slid under the wafer and the open letter was before him.

It contained nothing to alarm, but something to gratify him. For in it Lucy told her friend of their proposed removal to Illinois, and gave him her future address—care of James Leonard.

When Judge Withcomb opened the letter he intended to re-close it and send to its address. But now, if he would suppress it—as he told himself he had a right to do—a point would be gained; yes, two, for he would blame her for not writing to him before she went away, and would lose all due to her address, for the present at least. Judge Withcomb was not a bad man; and hidden in his heart, beneath a crust of pride and self-esteem, was a warm love for his children. Morton was his darling, and around him was gathered the choicest emotions of his nature. And had he suspected the sorrow that he would subject him to by the act he contemplated, it would never have been committed. That the girl would free some, he did not doubt. "But what right had she to think of *him*? The only son of Judge Withcomb? Her presumption ought to be punished!" This last thought decided him; and with a steady hand he consigned it to the flames on that bright spring morning. And Morton Withcomb recited poor lessons from wondering why no letter came, and Lucy Merryman wept bitter tears in her far away Western home for the answer that could not come.

As soon as Mrs. Merryman was gone, Judge Withcomb wrote a long letter to his son; and a postscript conveyed the intelligence that Mrs Merryman had sold her little place and gone West, for some advantage to her daughter, he had been told.

And thus the thread that had connected their lives so long and so closely was severed, and they went their separate ways with their first bitter lesson in distrust and suspicion. Mrs. Merryman had nearly three thousand dollars to place in the hands of her brother; and she took her place as housekeeper in his family, with honor to herself and advantage to him and and his two motherless girls.—Lucy, also had a pleasant home with them, and finally rose from her subordinate position to preceptress of the very popular school.

Mr. Leonard was a shrewd business man, and the funds intrusted to him by his widowed sister did not lie idle. By speculating in city property he doubled the amount; and venturing still farther, he added more. And at the end of four years, with Lucy's wages included, they had ten thousand dollars in bank.

But, oh, how idle! how less than worthless it all seemed to Lucy when a violent disease attacked her mother, and she was forbidden to hope! Everything that money and the most agonizing care could do was done. But the man date had gone forth and Lucy Merryman was alone.

The mother's dying request had been to be buried by the husband of her youth, in the shadow of those grand old mountains, near which she was born; and the brother and weeping daughter accompanied the remains to the village grave-yard. And thus Lucy Merryman returned to the place of her birth. They remained but a few days, as her uncle was a stranger, and without seeing Morton Withcomb, who was transacting some business for his father in Boston, she returned with her uncle to his residence in Illinois.

But during her short stay she had met Judge Withcomb, and he was particularly struck with her beautiful face, queenly manners, and all that combines to make an elegant woman. In Mr. Leonard his quick eye detected the man of business; and even a less acute one would pronounced him one of cultivation and refinement. As *Judge Withcomb* he called on him at his hotel, invited him to his house, and offered him all the attention that one gentleman need offer another.

When Morton returned and found that Lucy Merryman had been back, grief-laden and desolate, the old love dream of his boyhood swept and surged in his heart as of old, and he longed to soothe and cheer her, as in those early days. But when his father, in his usual business-like manner, spoke of her great personal beauty, dignified manners and good connections, and then added: "And her uncle tells me she is one of the most successful teachers of the State," the canker-spot burned again, and he said bitterly:

"Then she obtained all she craved and her best friends should be satisfied."

The father had never been quite satisfied with Morton. He had not made the man his boyhood promised. The gay light-hearted youth had become sarcastic and cynical. He was not fond of female society, and sometimes spoke sneeringly of affection between the sexes.—Coldly polite to all, the inner temple of his heart seemed closed and distrust guarded the portal.

"Morton, why do you say that? Did you ever care for her?"

It was so unlike his father to ask such a question, that he stared an instant before replying; "Yes, as I shall never care for another. But she threw me away as an impediment in her path, in her mad career to position and wealth. If she has gained the first, the latter will surely come; and if she is gratified her friends should not complain; and, for one, *I* will not"—

"You were so young, Morton, when she went away, that you ought to have forgotten that boyish fancy, and ere this have found one on whom to bestow your heart and name."

"Perhaps! But you see I have not; nor with my present estimate of female constancy you will not be troubled to set up a separate establishment very soon."

The proud man looked on his son for a moment, irresolute; but his love was stronger than his pride. The destroying of that letter he had ever regarded as but removing a dangerous plaything from his child; but this outraging the feelings of a man was a crime; and at last he had come to see it as such, and bowed his head for an instant upon his hands. The son rose to go.

"Come back, Morton," he said. "Did I ever wrong you as a child?"

"Never!" he replied, in tones of surprise.

"Then I will not longer, as a man. I thought I was doing right! Thought I was taking a step to eventually enhance your happiness; and if I erred, as I fear I did, it was from my jealous care for you. I did not think you would suffer much, or for so long. But I find I was mistaken and regret the act. *I* broke up your correspondence with Lucy Merryman."

"You, father?"

"Yes, I kept back the letter in which she informed you of the contemplated removal, and gave her future address."

"And she has been left, through all these long years, to suppose the neglect was mine?"

"Yes, but I did not think—"

"Enough! She shall know it now! I will write—no, I will go!"

And the next train of cars that went whirring through among the mountains, westward, numbered Morton Withcomb among its passengers.

Before leaving, the father had placed a sealed note in his hands, addressed to Miss Lucy Merryman: and with the words, "You will not have to humble yourself to accuse your father, the note explains all."

Miss Merryman had not taken her place in school since the death of her mother, and was one day wandering, listless and sad, about the beautiful grounds surrounding her uncle's residence.

She had succeeded in all things beyond her most sanguine expectations. As a teacher she was unrivalled; and she had made a host of warm friends, and was treated as a daughter in her uncle's house that now boasted a second mistress. In fact had become all she resolved to become when she had said so firmly, "I will rise—I will succeed, and the future must take care of itself!" in that little brown house, that long ago spring morning. But was she happy? Her dear mother was asleep under sods, not yet green; and hidden away in secret chambers of memory was that early love that had promised so much and gave so little.

She stooped to gather a flower, and as she turned, on rising, Morton Withcomb stood before her.

"Why had he come, if he could not explain his unaccountable silence?" she asked herself, and laid her hand in his, believing what she most wished to believe.

"Will you come in?" she said, her eyes drooping before his earnest gaze.

"Not now, Lucy; sit with me in the garden chair for a little while please. I have much to say to you, and would say it here." He spoke in his old loving tones, and she suffered him to retain her hand and lead her to a seat.

"I have a letter for you Lucy, and he handed her the note.

"At last!" she said, raising her eyes to his.

"Spare me," he replied until you read it."

And she did read all the humiliating confession of the proud man, who had humbled himself from love to his son.

"How dared he to tamper with my letters!" she said, her cheeks burning and her eyes flashing with indignation.

"He is my father, Lucy!"

"Yes, and as your father, I forgive him."

"Thank you!" and drawing her closer to him, he said: "One more boon; may he be yours in name? Will you be my wife, Lucy, and be as you have ever been to me, the dearest object on earth?"

The angry spot faded from her cheeks, and the love-light came softly to her eyes, as she answered gently:

"I will be your wife, Morton; and, oh, love me always, for there are but few to do so now!"

Six weeks later Lucy returned a bride to the home of her childhood. No one but themselves and the regretful father knew of their long estrangement.

The ten thousand dollars in her own right was a nine days' wonder to the gossips, but to no one was it more of a surprise than to her husband and Judge Withcomb.

"And so my consummate folly came near cheating you out of a fortune as well as a wife!" he said to his son, when informed of the fact. "Well, old heads are poor caterers for young hearts."

A cooking match is arranging out West among some young ladies, and silver medals are to be given as prizes.

An editor out West has married a girl named Church; he says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did in his life before.

A young physician asked permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

There is said to be an old lady on Long Island so fat that the neighbors use her shadow for griddle greasing. To keep her from slipping out of bed, her husband rolls her in ashes.

An exceedingly modest young lady desiring a leg of chicken at the table, said, "I'll take that part that ought to be dressed in drawers."

A nice young gentleman who sat opposite, immediately said: "I'll take the part that ought to wear the bustle."

An old Dutchman undertook to wallop his son, but Jake turned upon him and walloped him. The old man, however, consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicing at his son's manhood. "Vell" said he; "Jake ish a smart fellow; he can vip his own daddy."

A Pennsylvania editor says, "somebody brought a bottle of sour water into our office with a request to notice it as lemon beer. If Esau was green enough to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, it does not prove that we will tell a four shilling lie for five cents."

The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, has been sold by auction in Canada. Though most of the articles were greatley damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing case, nearly in pieces, brought fifteen dollars, and spoiled costumes were knocked down at twenty-five dollars each.

A John Bull conversing with an Indian asked him if he knew that the sun never set on the queen's dominions.

"No," said the Indian.

"Do you know the reason why?" asked John.

"Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the dusky savage's reply.

A Baker's Receipt for Bread.—Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than at the bottom; put in one pint of warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, half pint of malt yeast; mix well together, and set away in a warm place until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours. Then put two large spoonsfull of salt into two quarts of water, and mix with the above; rising then put in about nine pounds of flour, and work it well; let it rise until light, then make it into loaves. New and runny flour requires one quarter more salt than old and dry flour. Bake as soon as light.

A Rat Destroyer.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following method of destroying rats: "Having a grain distillery, with always a large quantity of rats, we cleared our place as follows: We bait fish hooks of a small size with dried beef, not too large, but just the size for a rat to swallow. Scatter them in a secure place from dogs, chickens, cats, etc., and in a few days you will hear a great commotion of rats vacating. They get them in the mouth and stomach and cannot get them out, and they convey the information to the rest."

A New Idea.—The last dodge in begging, in New York, is in this style: "It is performed by a man and small child, the latter in rags and the former in a well worn uniform of blue, with one sleeve empty, the missing arm being carefully hidden away under the coat. The plan of the operators is for the man personating the soldier to sit in the cabin of the ferry boat in such a way that the child in its tour of begging approaches him first, soliciting alms. The false soldier listens to the brief tale told in an undertone by the child, questioning him or her very loudly, and at last pulling a well filled pocket-book from his pocket, hands it to his nearest neighbor and asks him (being himself unable to handle the pocket-book with his single hand) to give the child ten or twenty-five cents. The beggars know enough of human nature to know that this scene invariably excites the sympathy of the spectators, who are ashamed not to give after seeing the "poor soldier" do so, and the child generally manages to get quite a respectable sum of postal currency."

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

(FORMERLY RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.)

RAHWAY, THURSDAY AUG. 3, 1865

TO PRINTERS!

FOR SALE, A good Adams Power Press—double medium size. It is a good running order and will make seven hundred impressions per hour. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a hand press of some approved make. Address editor of this paper.

Law of Newspapers.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office where they are directed, they are responsible until they have ordered them discontinued and settled their bills.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is considered to be a subscriber.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several counties, townships, wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over fifty votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within each county, township, ward, to represent said electors in the State Convention, to be held

IN THE CITY OF TRENTON,

On Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, to be supported by the Democratic voters of New Jersey at the next election.

PETER D. VROOM,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
BENJAMIN F. LEE,
P. R. KENNEDY,
JOHN V. DATER,
THOMAS B. PIERSON,
State Central Committee.

At a recent Abolition meeting in the city of Pittsburg, a resolution was passed denouncing Catholics as "arch traitors to civil and religious freedom throughout the world."

A call appears in the Keokuk (Iowa) *Constitution* signed by a large number of soldiers, for a Convention to nominate a ticket, "to be composed of candidates opposed to the policy of allowing the negroes to vote." The boys in blue do not admire the African as much as do the stay at home loyalists.

The Democratic State Convention, as will be seen by notice published this week, will be held on the 30th inst. It is expected that this convention will be the largest ever held in the State, and the Democracy should go immediately at work, so that every township and ward shall be fully represented. In many parts of the State clubs are already formed and it is desirable that before the convention meets the party shall be thoroughly organized, and ready to enter upon the arduous duties of the campaign.

We submit the following article, from the New Brunswick *Times*, to the attention of our friends. We endorse the sentiments contained in it, and offer the same inducements to clubs or agents, as the editor of the *Times* announces;

The subscription list of this paper, and we suppose the subscription list of every democratic newspaper in the State ought to be largely increased. All that is necessary to accomplish this end is for a few determined democrats in each locality to resolve that it must and shall be done.—The price of paper and printing materials generally is so high that additional subscriptions are of but little consequence to publishers, but believing that the interests of the party, which are identical with the interests of the country, may be greatly promoted by the circulation of papers of the right stamp, we take the liberty of presenting the matter for the consideration of our friends in different parts of the county.

Our opponents believe in circulating their papers, and are always striving to get men to subscribe especially those of doubtful politics. Most of these men who are thus added to the list, take no other paper, and the result is their votes are generally cast for the Abolition candidates. A few years ago, while on an electioneering tour in several of the lower counties in this State, we found that at every Post Office large bundles of the New York *Tribune* were received every week. The Post Master did not know who sent them or who paid for them, but he did know that those to whom they were directed did not. Does any one doubt that many votes were made by our opponents in this way?

Many persons think that speech making for a few weeks before election is of great importance to the party, and in ensuring success. While we agree with this sentiment, we must be permitted to say that in the effect produced, speech making is not to be compared to newspaper reading. The former produces a *temporary* effect—the latter a *permanent* one.

Who will volunteer to get a few new readers for this paper in each school district in this county? No one can do more efficient work for the success of right principles, and not only serve the party, but do a great favor to every man and to the family of every man whose name is obtained.

Reader, these remarks are addressed to you individually. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and we therefore ask you to engage in the work proposed, at once. Don't put it off, but resolve that you will devote a little time to the interests of that good old party which in the future, as in the past, must save the country.

The price of our paper is two dollars a year in advance; one dollar for six months; we cant afford to print it, for less [illegible]

As an inducement to those who think they cannot afford to devote any portion of their time to the work proposed, we make the following offer:

For every five new subscribers, paying in advance, we will credit the person who sends the names with one year's subscription to the paper; or we will pay said person two dollars in cash for the service rendered.

As we have hinted above, we make but a small percentage on subscriptions, and, if our friends heed the call we now make, we shall make less, as it is our intention, if our list is increased to any considerable amount, to enlarge our paper, that in size, and in the quantity of reading matter given weekly, it will compare with any of our neighbors.

Reader! Don't lay this paper down until you have cast your mind over your whole neighborhood for the purpose of determining on who you will call to subscribe.

"Copperhead" Cochrane.

If any one of that not very numerous class of persons who, under the distinctive title of "War Democrats," have united with the abolition Republicans in upholding all the arbitrary acts and unconstitutional measures of the party in power, imagines that he will escape the abuse which the radicals so lavishly bestow upon their opponents, when he refuses to go with them in everything—he may discover his mistake by reading the following despatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune*:—

JOHN COCHRANE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

John Cochrane of your city spoke from the portico of Williard's this evening, in response to a serenade, making quite a lengthy harangue, in which he violently opposed negro suffrage. During the delivery of his speech he was frequently interrupted by hisses, cries of Copperhead and rather boisterous intimations that such sentiments were not tolerable, even in Washington. He finally concluded and retired amid a sea of hisses, softened by a few applauding voices.

The truth of this propably is that the serenaders were the members of the Republican League at Washington composed principally of the office-holders in the various departments. Mr. COCHRANE has been petted and fondled by their party ever since he made his speech at Washington some three years ago, and they propably expected to hear from him an endorsement of their new doctrine. But instead of endorsing he "violently opposed negro suffrage," and for this he was greeted with "cries of Copperhead." So we have another proof that, according to the abolition-Republican code, every man who is opposed to negro suffrage is a "Copperhead."—Those who, like JOHN COCHRANE, have called themselves "War Democrats," and allowed themselves to be cajoled and flattered into helping along the schemes of the radicals, must now prepare either to swallow negro suffrage or be ranked among those to whom such epithets as "rebel sympathizers" and "traitors" are applied. This partizan slang and slander has never deceived any thinking man, and nothing could more forcibly exemplify the looseness with which it is used than the above dispatch. The abolition-Republicans have labored to make the term "copperhead" synonymous with "disloyalty," yet they do not scruple at applying it to Mr. COCHRANE who has been "loyal" enough in their estimation during the war to be the recipient of honors and office at their hands, because he opposes negro suffrage. This is all the argument they have, and they have long since made themselves ridiculous by it. As for Mr. COCHRANE and those who, like him, have allowed the abolitionists to make tools of them, they are in a fair way, unless they bow their heads in submission to the behests of abolitionism, of experiencing the intolerance and bigotry of the men whose schemes they have been furthering.—*True American.*

The Fruits of Negro Equality.

The Panama correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes the following account of the results of negro suffrage in that part of Central America:

You may suppose that much I have heretofore written in regard to affairs in this State is because I have taken a prejudicial view of matters and things, and have not taken pains to inform myself properly as to their true condition. I will now give you an outline of a conversation I had a few evenings since with a native of Panama—a gentleman of education and refinement—one who knows and thoroughly understands his country, and who would upon no account say anything against it. I wanted some information on the subject, and frankly told him so, and what use I intended to make of it. The first question I put was: "What is the population of the city of Panama and suburbs (*arrabal*)?" Answer—"About twelve thousand, including foreigners."—Second—"What proportion of the twelve thousand are *pure white*?" Answer—"Less than two thousand." Third—"Of the children born among this population what proportion are legitimate?" Answer—"About three-tenths, and these nearly altogether among the whites, for there are but few marriages among the blacks." He went on to say that on one occasion he took a census of an adjoining department of this State, and among eleven hundred persons he found seven married couples only. What I have here given you is a very fair picture of the state of society hereabout, and you will find it about all as bad—no worse—than other parts of the world wherein the negro has, by mistaken sympathy, been brought above his proper level. From knowledge of what the Southern States were prior to the rebellion, I feel perfectly safe in asserting that—notwithstanding Mrs. Stowe, Fanny Kemble Butler and others—there were more legitimate children born among the slaves than there are among what is termed "Freedmen." Morality among them here is a thing almost unknown, and some of the cases of incest you hear of are of a revolting and disgusting character. I will say one thing, however, in favor of the class who are natives of this soil—that in everything they are as far advanced above the Jamaica negro as it is possible to be. The latter has very likely acquired some little education; this at once makes him saucy, arrogant, desirous of aping all the manners and customs of the white men. The Jamaica mulatto is far worse, and can excel the world for impudence, and in nine cases out of ten utterly worthless. They are shunned by the natives, and the lowest term one can use here towards a black or mulatto is to say that he is a "Jamaica nigger." This cuts like a two-edged sword, and is more telling in its effect than if you were to use the vilest words known in the English language. I had intended to drop the black subject, but thought that a little information from the best source about "Mosquerra's progress in civilization" would not be amiss, and might throw some light upon what may be expected in the United States should the same course be pursued with the "freedmen" there as has been in this country and among the West India Islands—namely, universal suffrage.

These are important facts and pertinent to the real issue which the people of this country are called upon to decide.—If forcing the negro race into equality with the white in Central America without preparation or training has produced the results described, what right have we to hope that like causes will not produce like effects in the United States?

Letter from Emerson Etheridge.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now held under arrest in Tennessee, by the military authorities, for making some objectionable speeches—has written a long letter to the President. We subjoin a few extracts, to show the character of the document:

I have been here five days; and, though I have not yet been able to obtain the names of my accusers, or a copy of the charge, if any, upon which I was arrested, I have obtained from other sources information upon which I rely, of the causes and motives of my arrest. I am charged with using treasonable language against the government of Tennessee, and with speaking disrespectfully of your Excellency, and of the Right Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, who, unmindful that the Constitution of Tennessee excludes all ministers from civil office, is now claiming to have successfully seized the office of governor of said State. Further and truly, that I have given a professional opinion, declaring that the slaves in Tennessee have not been made free by law.

As I will, no doubt, be held a prisoner until after the pending election farce in Tennessee is over, I propose to indulge a portion of my leisure in giving you a concise statement of some things I did, and the circumstances under which I have provoked the military displeasure of that grand army of which you are Commander-in-Chief. * *

I told the people that the first time I ever saw you, you were haranguing the multitude to prove me an abolitionist, that it was a somewhat "raw and gusty day," and that your vehemence in the open air caused you to contract a throat disease, from which unfortunately for the country, you profess not to have recovered. I alluded to your early speeches in Congress, in which you resorted to the bitterest personal abuse of John Quincy Adams, because of his religious anti-slavery opinions; to your reverential confession that God had killed off Gen. Harrison, because he was an Abolitionist. I also told the people that you, in 1856, in the State of Tennessee, proposed that every Southern man should "join in one fraternal hug" and plunge into rebellion, if Fremont and Dayton were elected. In addition to this, I informed the audience that I heard you, in the Senate, in December 1859, denounce Mr. Seward and the Republican party as wholly responsible for the murderous raid of "this old man Brown," whom you then stigmatized as "nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief and a traitor."

I said, also, that you not only supported Breckinridge, the candidate of the avowed disunionists, but that after the election of Lincoln, after the meeting of Congress in December 1860, and only one day before the assembling of the convention which declared South Carolina out of the Union, you had, in the Senate of the United States, made a labored speech, embracing a part of two days, in which you positively pledged yourself, in a contingency which has long since happened, to join these same rebels, "to perish in the last breach," to "burn every blade of grass," and make your grave in "the last intrenchment" of rebel freedom. I told the people that I heard this speech (during the delivery of which Jefferson Davis offered you a most unprovoked insult, the effect of which I will not now attempt to state), and that every word of it was designed to convince the people of Tennessee that they were an oppressed people and you their champion; that their constitutional rights were in eminent danger, and that they ought "to demand additional securities;" that you then and there submitted the following written "basis" upon which you declared an unalterable purpose "to fight the great battle for our rights:"

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States, and freely admit that there is good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint on their part, on account of the recent election of sectional candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; yet we, as a portion of a people of a slaveholding community, are not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means has been exhausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slaveholding States, a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees; and when this shall have been done, and the States now in rebellion against the laws of the United States, refusing to execute the fugitive slave law shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, and the Federal Government shall fail to execute the laws in good faith, it (the government) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolution, and all the States, as parties, be released from the compact which formed the Union."

In commenting on the foregoing "basis," I said it proved that you did then "deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States"—that you particularly alluded to South Carolina, whose treasonable representatives were then assembled, and who, one day after, inaugurated the rebellion; that you did then and there admit * * "good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint," because of the election of your illustrious predecessor and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom Rev. Mr. Brownlow represented as a free negro.—I said, also, that you were then only a conditional Unionist; that you declared yourself "not for seceding or breaking up the Union of these States until every fair and honorable means had been exhausted in trying to obtain on the part of the non-slaveholding States a compliance with the spirit and letter of the constitution and all its guarantees."

And I further stated that your rebel friends, with whom you did so "deeply sympathize" that "when this shall have been done, and the States now in open rebellion"—(meaning Vermont and Massachusetts)—"against the laws of the United States * * "shall persist in their present unconstitutional course, * * it (the government) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practical dissolution of the Union."

I repeat, I told the people that this speech, so made as aforsaid by you, (assisted by Senator Latham, who was kind enough to read for you), was designed by you to foment rebellion among your constituents. I have selected certain passages from that speech, to prove the above general statement. I referred to that part in which you said "there is no power conferred upon the Congress of the United States, by the Constitution, to coerce a State;" I pointed to your "demand" for "additional securities" for slavery; to your statement that Vermont was, at that time, guilty of "nullification," of "resistance to the laws of the United States," which you pronounced "open rebellion." I commented upon your statement that the conduct of Vermont had been such that "the government was at an end." * *

I will no further enlarge upon the danger—a wise statesmanship alone can save your administration, and, which is of the first importance to every stockholder, secure your re-election. I suggest this as the best; Brownlow has any number of courts in Tennessee. His judges (although our constitution requires that they be elected by the people) have been appointed by himself. They are true as steel to you and your glorious administration. Their jurisdiction is coextensive with their own wishes and necessities. They are all sworn to execute his pious will. Besides, you have Federal courts in full operation all over Tennessee. Courts are regularly held at Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville, for the judicial districts which embrace the State, in each of which districts attorneys, who are good Abolitionists, reside. The Judge, Hon. C. F. Trigg, is your friend, and was appointed upon your and Brownlow's urgent recommendation. He voted for you. I never belonged to "the land or naval service," and I suggest, with great diffidence, it is true, that, by transferring me to some of those many tribunals for a "speedy trial," the sensibilities of the legal profession will not be shocked beyond recovery. Failing in this, am I asking too much when I avow myself willing to swallow a dose of that universal panacea for all doubtful cases, the military commission at Washington? Doubtless it has jurisdiction of my case, as I am accused of conspiracy. I know it is competent to inflict that punishment which many of your old rebel friends say I deserve—hanging,—as it has recently hung a woman.

Don't fail to write soon. Direct your private letters to Paducah, Kentucky.

May our Heavenly Father speedily restore your Excellency's health, enlarge your already powerful judgement and understanding, save you from being again poisoned as on the 4th of March last, and finally crown you in Heaven with "the old man Brown," and all the mighty hosts who await you there.

Your Excellency will again accept renewed assurances of the high consideration in which you are ever held by your very humble servant, sincere admirer and affectionate friend,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE ISSUE.—It is curious to see the Revolutionists evade the negro issue in their conventions, although fully committed to the fact. The Republicans of New Jersey, like the Republicans of Ohio, have not only dodged this issue, but positively refused to make it a plank in their platform.

But in the end,—the Massachusetts Dictators, Sumner, Wilson, Theophilus Parsons & Co., will sweep the New Jersey Republicans in. Wendell Philips orders; they must follow! To-day, they suppress,—to-morrow, they *halloo*. Servants they are, though they would be masters. Nevertheless, as a sign of the times, it is significant that, in New Jersey, the Republicans dare not make the negro issue now.—*Utica Observer.*

HOW BEAUTIFUL.—The closing sentences of President Lincoln's first inaugural are singularly impressive, when viewed in the light of the bright bow which spans and illumines the dark receding cloud of war. Here they are:

"We are not enemies, but friends; *we must not be enemies*. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The *World* originates a new plan for paying off the National debt which is entitled to some attention. It will recommend itself to housekeepers, who are annoyed by flies, even if financiers fail to see it, and we have no doubt it would effect the object proposed about as speedily as the *Herald* plan, which appears to have fallen through. The *World's* plan is this:

Late French Journals contain a piece of statistical information of the first financial importance. The notion of paying off the national debt by subscription having vanished in one colossal roar of public derision, it now behooves us to bestow our gravest consideration upon all the really available ways of lightening this mighty burden.

A French savant, then, has taken the pains to estimate the annual money value of the sugar consumed by a single fly, and finds it to amount to about one franc or twenty cents *per annum*, in gold. At the most moderate computation, there must at this moment be buzzing and sipping over the Union at least five hundred millions of flies, annually consuming, in the way of sugar, preserves, bread, and meat, at least one hundred millions of dollars worth of our property. When we consider the vast drains upon human patience and temper and power, involving a severe direct loss of human productive force, for which this huge army of Beelzebub, "King of the Flies," is responsible, who can doubt that the population of the United States would cheerfully agree to pay a tax which should yield, we will say, eighty millions of dollars per annum for the extinction of the flies.

Thanks to modern science, it would be possible for an energetic "Bureau of Fly-catching," under the superintendence of General Hunter, or some other equally experienced veteran, to achieve the utter annihilation of these small-winged pests at an outlay of certainly not more than five millions of dollars. The treasury would thus gain a revenue of seventy-five millions, the public make a direct saving of twenty-five millions, and the people be relieved from one of the most provoking small miseries of our much tormented human life. We commend this matter to the particular attention of the New England financiers; New England will gladly contract to furnish us with the necessary fly-traps and other appurtenances, and the project should, at once, be taken up with ardor by the enlightened statesmen of that part of the country to whom we are already indebted for so many other equally unprecedented and practical devices for augmenting the public revenues.

We should not be suprised if the *World* meant this for sarcasm.

There is excitement in Chicago, growing out of the attempt there to introduce negro equality into the Public Schools. A writer in the *Times* of that city puts the case, thus:

In the Jones school, on South Clark street, where a large number of negroes of both sexes are in attendance, the white children are compelled to sit with them, however repugnant to their feelings, and are educated by their teachers to the belief that they are their equals and as good as they are.

Recently a little white girl was sent out of the school room for punishment, because she objected to sit near a negro. If the negroes are to be educated,—and of this I am an advocate,—let them have schools exclusively to themselves, where they can enjoy their benefits to their fullest extent. Let me ask who this mixing of white and black children in the public schools most effects? Not the citizens of wealth, because they have the means to send their children to private schools and academies, where they pay largely for respectable white associations for them. Its influence is entirely upon the poor, who are compelled to send their children to the public schools, where they are promiscuously seated with the negroes by those in authority, or dispense with their education.

POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY.—Political matters are becoming interesting in the State of New Jersey. The state has, of all the northern states, remained true to the spirit and letter of the constitution. Amid changes on every side, her voice has always been for the constitution and the union, with equal rights to the states, as established by the patriot heroes of the revolutionary war. Upon her soil the patriot Washington fought the battles that dispelled the gloom that was at one time settling on the cause of American freedom, and her sons have always remained true to the cause for which he fought. This year a desperate effort will be made by the republican abolition party to change the political status of the state. They held their convention on the 20th inst., and nominated Marcus L. Ward as their candidate for governor.

The democratic state convention has not yet been held. Several prominent persons are spoken of in connection with the governorship, the nomination for which will be made in due time. That the "Jersey Blues" will remain true to the constitution and again elect the democratic ticket, there is scarcely any doubt. The democrats have ruled the affairs of that state too well and satisfactorily for the people to make a change.—*Morristown (Pa.) Watchman.*

All the accounts from the Plains are to the effect that before the coming on of winter we shall have on hand the greatest Indian war we have ever fought. Since the massacre of the Cheyennes by Colonel Chivington, the Indians have been breaking out into constant hostilities, and not a day has passed for six weeks past that the overland telegraph wires have not been cut systematically at points usually ten or fifteen miles apart. This is a new feature and indicates a general concert of action on the part of the Indian tribes.

The ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum, and the burnt district in New York has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett.

Local and State Items.

Don't forget the Firemen's excursion, which comes off next Tuesday.

A train passed through this city on Tuesday night, containing 13,000 baskets of peaches.

Among new counterfeits are 2's on the Gloucester County Bank, Woodbury, N. J., and 5's on the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Rahway.

N. N. Halsted, Esq., of Essex county, has presented $10,000 to the College of New Jersey, for the erection of an observatory.

The next term of our County Court promises to be an interesting one. There are five persons now confined in the jail at Elizabeth, charged with murder, the accused being young men from 18 to 25 years of age.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable in cash when amounting to less than $50, or in stock when of a greater amount.

The Newark *Hospital Bulletin* has authority to contradict the various stories in circulation, asserting that the site for the Soldiers' Home has been selected [illegible] Messrs. Ward and [illegible] visited Rahway last week to view grounds proposed.

The "Rahway Musical Union" which is composed of a number of young men of this city, gave a concert in Union Hall, on Monday evening. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and the performances were very creditable.

It is stated that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have ordered their engine drivers to suspend the amusement of trying speed with the engines on the New Jersey Road, on the meadows between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers.

TEA TABLE CHAT.—"What delightful tea this is, Mrs. S., it is really splendid. What do you call it? Where did you get it? How much—" "Do not ask too many questions at once, my dear. I call it Japan tea, and I think it is the best I ever had. I bought it at the new store, 89 Main street." "Well I'm going to tell mother about it and ask her to get some. Where did you say you got it?" "At GIBBY & OSBORN'S, 89 Main st."

The Comptroller of the State Treasury has issued a circular stating that all claims against the Treasury, not fixed by statute, must be verified under oath. Assessors must transmit to the office by the 15th of September, an abstract of ratables, the quotas of State and other taxes, and number of taxable inhabitants. Chosen Freeholders and township, city and borough officers must send by October 1st, a statement of indebtedness, the purpose for which incurred, and the rate of interest thereon.

MISCEGENATION.—One of the shining lights of the Abolition party in Hudson City has been proving his faith by his works. A buxom colored girl has applied to the poor master for support of a mulatto baby, which she alleges the aforesaid shining light is the father of. A suit for bastardy is about being instituted, when, of course, the details of this bit of practical abolitionism will become public property. Our readers will probably not be surprised, for this incident is but one step beyond "negro suffrage."—*Hudson Democrat.*

The Elizabeth *Herald* learns that a silver and lead mine has been recently discovered to exist on a large tract of land owned by Mr. J. Miller, on the Springfield Mountain, in this county. It appears that for a long time past, Mr. Miller has occasionally picked up in the ravines of the mountain, particles of pure silver. The matter having been laid before some gentlemen from New York; they have investigated the subject and have become convinced, upon examination of the ground, of the existence of silver and lead in the mountains. Excavations have already been commenced, and the best results are anticipated.

The Trustees of Rutger's College have given notice to Governor Parker that, in accordance with the act appropriating money to be derived from the sale of land script donated by Congress, it is their intention to open Rutger's Scientific School for the reception of pupils on the 20th of September, 1865. Only a small portion of the script has been sold, in consequence of the small sum it has for the past year commanded in the market. But the Trustees have determined to receive, in September next, one pupil from each county in the State, and the Governor has issued a circular to the Director of each Board of Freeholders on the subject. The students are to be selected by the Board of Freeholders, and it is hoped special meetings will be called to perform that duty. As soon as more script is sold more students will be received.

Being of a somewhat sympathetic disposition, and always desiring to assist our friends when in difficulties, we have taken compassion on our neighbor, of the *Advocate and Times*, and will endeavor to extricate him from the terrible perplexity which seems to have encompassed him last week, upon reading an extract in our issue of the 20th ult. We will give our friend's thoughts as he expresses them, and also the extract, so that our readers may lend their sympathy.

A VERY CROOKED LIE.

The National *Democrat* copies from the Cleveland *Plain(foul)dealer*, the following:

"One of the features of the procession, we have left to the last, as the most disgusting conceivable. A large express wagon had seats ranging around the outside, rising in the form a pyramid in the center. On these outside seats were arranged beautiful little girls, neatly and tastily dressed, filling the seats toward the top of the pyramid, leaving the one on the apex vacant.—Upon this seat was placed a negress."

This procession the *Democrat* says was on the 4th of July. The point we call attention to is this, "leaving the *one seat vacant*. Upon this seat was placed a negress." Please tell us how a negress, or a white girl, or a yaller gal can occupy a *vacant* seat. Come you sticklers for right get up and get now right smart.

We will try and relieve our friend by a few words of explanation: First, the express wagon was fitted up; next the little girls were placed upon all the seats except the top one which, consequently, left said seat *vacant*; then comes the "inevitable darkey," to occupy the *vacant* seat. Don't you see it? As to his authority for affixing the naughty little word "lie," to the heading we cannot say, as we have not seen the incident contradicted from any other source.

The following scrap of Natural History is handed us by a friend:

The ruthless conduct of the spider seeking the destruction of the fly, is familiar to us all. It was impressed on our minds in childhood by fable and song, till we have almost universally given to the fly our sympathy, and to the spider our reprobation. But the spider himself has an enemy more formidable than he is to any of the insects that become his prey. The black, or mud wasp is his mortal foe. It may be seen running among the webs of the spider, peering into his deepest retreats, and if he is so luckless as to be seen, destroying him with the certainty of fate. The most formidable and venomous black spider, the terror of the roadside brush heap, cannot defend himself against the mudwasp. She will attack him with the utmost fury; flight is in vain, and his many hands are not enough to ward off the quick strokes of her deadly weapon. By means of her long flexible body, she handles her sting as skilfully as the most dextrous swordsman does his blade. In two minutes she would kill the most lion hearted spider and begin the more difficult task of dragging him away to encase him in her mud cells, to be food for her young when they are hatched.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for August, contains the usual amount of interesting matter. "A Trip to Bodie Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West," gives a very amusing and instructive account of the mining regions of the far southwest. "In the Wilderness," "The Pursuit and Capture of Morgan," "Recollections of Sheridan," "Armadale," "Our Mutual Friend," and various other excellent stories, together with the "Easy Chair" and "Drawer," make up a pleasant collection of reading.

A SCENE AT RAVENSWOOD.—Ravenswood, situated on Long Island shore, near Blackwell's Island, is a favorite place of residence, especially in Summer, for families of wealth, and it has many handsome villas. One of the latter was not long ago leased by a gentleman and family, consisting of a wife and several grown-up daughters.

One evening last week, so the story is told in the *Daily News*, the ladies were sitting in their front parlor conversing pleasantly, and one of them was playing the piano, fearing no harm, although the head of the family was absent, and there was not a male servant about the premises.

Suddenly an uncouth looking object, about six feet high, and dripping with water, came bounding over the fence, jumped on to the piazza, and precipitated himself headforemost through the window into the room. The queer intruder proved to be a big, brawny, red-headed Irishman, naked as he was born, who, planting himself in the midst of the terror-stricken, horrified, shrieking women, bawled out, "Give me a suit of clothes!"

Here there were cries of: "Get out, you villain! get out, you nasty beast!" together with more shrieks, as the women hid themselves behind curtains, chairs, sofas—anywhere, to shut out the shameful object before them.

To all of which he only responded:—"Give me a suit of clothes and I'll get out of here fast enough. If you do not I will not stir."

The upshot of the affair was that the ladies were actually obliged to furnish the fellow with a suit of clothes belonging to the absent head of the house.—Never did man show more joy in receiving or celerity in donning shirt, breeches, boots, vest, coat or hat. Nor did he linger a moment, either to return thanks or to offer insult, but disappeared as mysteriously as he came, to the unmeasured relief of shocked female sensibility.

The next day it was ascertained that the model artist was an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, who had managed to get off and swim the river, and took this arduous method of providing himself with citizen's dress. The disguise was successful, and he was not retaken.

The family alluded to above begin to think it don't pay to live in Ravenswood, and are going to remove.

The story was too good to keep, and somehow leaked out in the neighborhood. Our informant says that if any fellow wants a good blessing, let him ask one of those girls for "a suit of clothes."

ADVERTISING.—A few years ago a man in Hartford was keeping a modest shoe store in State street, and in the old-fashioned way would probably have got along and made a fair living. A day or two ago one of the Hartford papers published a list of real estate purchased within a few weeks by this shoe dealer, the purchase money amounting in the aggregate to over $80,000. We know from items of his previous purchases that he was already a real estate owner to a large amount. We believe he still keeps that unpretending shoe store. How has he made his fortune? Advertising.—That is the whole secret. He had advertised far and wide; advertised by the column, by his own or borrowed brains he made his advertisements so readable that often they were the most literary productions in the paper. He has kept his name before the people, the people have bought his goods, and he is now a wealthy man. The New Haven *Register* says: We have a similar example in a different line of trade in this city. A gentleman, who is still a young man, came here with a few hundred dollars, and opened a store 17x18 feet, but but brought with him what was more valuable—thorough knowledge of his business, and of the value of advertising.—He now lives in one of the finest houses in the city, owns largely in real estate, is sound for we don't know how many thousand, and is still enlarging his business and carrying it on with an energy and success which cannot fail to place him high on the roll of the income tax list. True, his advertising expenses for the year were some $10,000, but no one can visit his establishment without seeing that it "pays."—*Syracuse Courier and Union.*

About fifty thousand dollars in defaced or worn out fractional currency is canceled every day. The entire amount in circulation is more than twenty-one millions of dollars. No more three cent notes are to be issued, as an act of Congress prohibits them. The five cent paper will also be withdrawn as speedily as possible.

The CABINET ORGANS manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin are becoming great favorites in the household. Their compactness, delicacy of tone, and elegant construction, make them very desirable as ornaments, as well as attractive for their musical capabilities. They are different in many respects from other instruments of this class, and the manufacturers have availed themselves of the highest skill in workmanship, and the best materials to bring them to perfection.—*Boston Post.*

THE NEW MUSEUM.—Mr. Barnum contemplates erecting his new museum either on Union square or at the corner of Broadway and Houston streets. The latter site seems most favorable, in the estimation of his friends; and it is understood that he is the owner of property there measuring one hundred and five feet front on Broadway, and extending back to Crosby street, about three hundred and fifty feet. The new building will be costly and elegant, wherever it may stand.

General Beauregard is expected to arrive in New York in the course of a few days, with a view to his departure for Europe. It is understood that the government has given him permission to leave the country, on condition that he will never again take up arms against.—It is supposed he will tender his services to the French army.

Mr. John Minor Botts has returned to Washington to obtain the pardon of his former partner, Franklin Stearns, of Richmond, who realized with Mr. Botts a fortune from cotton speculations at the commencement of the war.

The Seven-Thirty Loan was closed by the subscriptions received on the 26th ult. Of the total sales of the three series, of eight hundred and thirty millions of dollars, seven hundred millions of dollars have been secured by the agency of Mr. Jay Cooke. The notes and bonds will be supplied to subscribers as speedily as possible.

The Miss McFlimseys, who have pretty ankles, will be gratified to learn that the fashion-makers are trying to introduce the peasant skirt which does not reach the ground by several inches.

A New York paper mentions the arrest of a woman in the streets with nothing on her person but a love-letter and a daguerrotype.

Seventeen hundred deserters from the draft have sought the pardon offered to them by the President.

The gold and silver coinage of the San Francisco Mint during the fiscal year just ended equals $19,000,000.

The free negroes are rapidly leaving Kentucky, and are swarming into the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Do you wish to be cured? If so, swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent.
No. 429 Broadway, N. Y.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. A descriptive circular sent on application.

The Bridal Chamber—an Essay of Warning and instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 9, '65—1y

MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please enclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, my8 3m Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (FREE OF CHARGE.) This remedy is simple, safe and certain. For full particulars, by return mail, please address je23 3m JOHN B. OGDEN, 60 Nassau st., N. Y.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail, anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

SUFFERERS with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburg, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. au3 6t

Married.

In Jersey City, on the 4th ult., by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, JOHN W. BAKER, of Jersey City, to MARTHA A. BENNETT, of this city. No cards. Newark and Morristown papers please copy.

The *Bakers* did not forget the printers in this instance, and they have our best wishes for their future joy and happiness. May their hearts always be *light*, and their lives abound in piety, leaving no cause for *crustiness*.

In Westfield township, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Luke, RYNEAR QUACKENBUSH to ELIZA DeCAMP, all of Newark, N. J.

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Payment for all advertisements due on the first insertion, at the following rates:

For every square, or fraction of a square, of ONE HUNDRED WORDS, for the first insertion, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, and FIFTY CENTS for every subsequent insertion. Display lines, cuts, blank lines, &c., to be charged for in the same proportion, according to the space occupied.

Legal advertisements at the rates allowed by law.

A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise to the extent of a half column or more, and to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements not marked on the copy for the number of insertions required, will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements to secure publication in this paper must be paid for in advance.

SURROGATE'S NOTICE.

Union County Surrogate's Office. July 24, 1865.
Benjamin B. Miller, executor of John N. Terrill, dec'd. } Surrogate's order to limit creditors.

ON application of the above named executor, it is ordered that said executor give Public Notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Rahway National Democrat for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executor.

ROBERT S. GREEN, Surrogate.
Aug. 3, 1865 -2m

UNION ORPHANS' COURT.
TERM OF APRIL, 1865.

Benjamin B. Miller, executor of John N. Terrill, deceased. } Rule to show cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

The said executor having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same appearing, that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises: The Court thereupon order that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Saturday, the seventh day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the county of Union, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

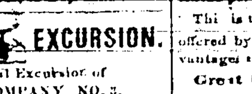
A true transcript from the record.
ROBERT S. GREEN, Surrogate & Clk.
au3 6w

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

They Cure all Kinds of Headache.

Persons suffering with sick headache, sour or acid stomach, nausea, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, yellow skin, pimples, or any skin eruptions, should use Spalding's Cephalic Pills. They act upon the liver, blood, stomach and bowels, removing all impurities and foul secretions from the system. They are particularly adapted to Females in a state of pregnancy, being a very gentle laxative medicine, used and recommended by the Faculty. As a dinner pill, after eating, they correct all acidity, and promote digestion. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists and by I. SWORDS, Proprietor, 52 Dey st. N. Y.

FIREMENS' EXCURSION.



The First Annual Excursion of EAGLE HOSE COMPANY, NO. 3, will leave Rahway Port, at 8 A. M. precisely

On Tuesday, August 8, 1865.

The Company take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the well known fast sailing and beautifully fitted up steamer,

CHICOPEE,

together with the large and commodious barge, "Forest Queen, for an excursion up the Hudson river as far as Yonkers, giving a splendid view of the Palisades, and on return stopping at Fort Lee about two hours. Abundant Refreshments will be provided, but no spirituous liquors allowed on the boat.

The Company have engaged Atkin's Celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band to accompany them, and they will endeavor to make this excursion one of the best that has ever left the city. Price of tickets as follows, viz.:

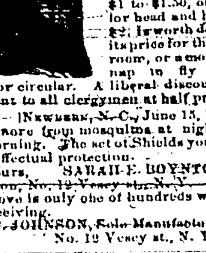
Gentlemen $1; Ladies 75 cts., Children under 12 years, 50 cts.

Tickets may be had at the stores of I. M. Long street, H. P. Moore, and at the office of the Advocate and Times, or of either of the following named members of the Company:

Cornelius Crowell,	John H. Woodhouse,
Charles Kirchner,	Noah B. Moffatt,
Alex. Hunter,	Hugh Rooke,
Atwood Campbell,	John Haley,
John Blore,	Joseph S. VanPelt,

William Cook.
BARNABAS P. MOORE, Foreman.
THOMAS VAN HORN, Ass't Foreman.
H. MANSFIELD DODD, Sec'y. jul27 2w

The Great Benefactor and Sick Room Companion.



J. HAVENS' Patent Mosquito Shield, or Guard, (Used night or day. Affords absolute protection from Mosquitos, Black, Sand and House Flies, Bees, Gnats or dust. Mailed for its price, $1 to $1.50, or sets for head and hands $2. Is worth double its price for the sick room, or a morning nap to fly time. Send stamp for circular. A liberal discount to the trade. Sent to all clergymen at half price.

[NEWBERN, N. C., June 15, '65.

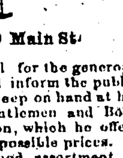
"I suffer no more from mosquitos at night, or flies in the morning. The set of Shields you sent me I find an effectual protection.
Truly yours, SARAH E. BOYNTON.

To J. Johnson, No. 12 Vesey st., N. Y.

The above is only one of hundreds we are constantly receiving.

P. JOHNSON, Sole Manufacturer,
jl17 1m No. 12 Vesey st., N. Y.

CLOTHING!



WM. BABEL. 30 Main St.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the generous support received, would inform the public that he still continues to keep on hand at his cheap Clothing Store, Gentlemen and Boys Clothing of every description, which he offers for sale at the very lowest possible prices.

Also on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings, which will be sold low.

N. B.—Clothing made to order at the short est notice, and a perfect fit warranted.

Over Coats and Business Coats on hand will be sold at cost.

WM. BABEL, 30 Main St.
Rahway, Jan. 26, 1865.

BRUCE'S PATENT CONCENTRATED MANURE.

The best Fertilizer for Buckwheat, Wheat, Rye, Barley, and all fall grains. Manufactured from Animal Fibre, Blood, and Pure Ground Bone.

Purchase from us or our agents, and see that every barrel is branded with our name. Price, $50 per ton. Bone, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Plaster, &c. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., 58 and 60 Cortlandt street, New York. North River Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. jly6 3m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT
Gold-Bearing Bonds,

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the government bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent. amounts to,

One cent	per day on a	$50 note.
Two cents	" "	$100
Ten	" "	$500
20	" "	$1000
$1	" "	$5000

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the *ONLY LOAN IN MARKET* now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that the citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by The National Bank of Rahway and the Union National Bank of Rahway. my11 10w

SHOEMAKERS WANTED!

JOURNEYMEN TO TAKE OUT WELT CACKS TO MAKE.

Apply to W. R. LYON, 43 Dey Street,
jl13 2w NEW YORK.

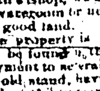
NEW YORK SILVER MINING CO. OF NEVADA.

OFFICE No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,500,000; Stock for sale at $10 per Share—$25 par value.

We are erecting our mill at the mine. We know positively that we have a rich Silver Mine. A few thousand dollars more will bring us into a position that we shall pay monthly dividends. Call early; take advantage of present low rates. A few good agents wanted. jul20 3t

A HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.



The late residence of John B. Giles, deceased, situated in the village of New Market. The Dwelling House is two stories, with 9 rooms, a hall and basement, all new.

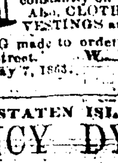
Carriage Maker's Shop, two stories, large and convenient, for woodwork, painting and trimming.

Blacksmith's Shop, two stories, the upper story used for a wareroom or new work. With about 1¼ acres of good land.

The above property is the best location for business to be found in the country, and would give employment to several first class mechanics, it being an old stand, having been well patronized for the last thirty years. For further particulars inquire of the Postmaster, in the village, or of D. Dunn, near the premises.

MARY GILES.
New Market, N. J. July 13, 1865-2m*

CLOTHING!
AND
Gents. Furnishing Goods
CHEAP FOR CASH.



Having manufactured a stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES, I am prepared to offer Clothing at [illegible] OLD RATES. SHIRT COLLARS, CRAVATS DRAWERS, HOSE & GLOVES constantly on hand. Also CLOTHS, CASSIMERES VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS,

CLOTHING made to order at shortest notice at 169 Main Street. W. R. MELICK.
Rahway, May 7, 1865.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYEING
ESTABLISHMENT.

Offices:—718 Broadway (our new Branch Office), and 5 and 7 John Street, New York, also, 47 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Continue to Dye and Cleanse Ladies' and Gentlemens' Garments, etc. Ladies' Silk, Satin, Velvet, Merino, and other Dresses, Shawls, &c., cleaned successfully, without ripping. Also, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
ap18 3m

30,000 Dollars Worth!

30,000 DOLLARS WORTH

OF

DRY-GOODS

DRY GOODS

AT

AT

GREATLY!

GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES

Reduced Prices!

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS.

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Dress Goods!

DRESS GOODS

OF ALL

OF ALL

The Modern Styles and Fabrics

Modern Styles and Fabrics.

AMBRODIERIES,

EMBRODIERIES,

HOSIERY,

HOSIERY,

AND GLOVES

AND GLOVES.

Sheetings and Shirtings!

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

AND

AND

Domestic Goods

DOMESTIC GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Wholesale and Retail,

Wholsale and Retail.

Hirshbaum Brothers,

FIRST PREMIUM DRY GOODS STORE,

165 Broad Street,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Dec. 22. 1y

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

For the next Thirty Days.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—AT—

SHOTWELL, AYRES & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COTTON GOODS!

BEST CALICOES, reduced,	10 cts. pr. yard
HEAVY SHEETINGS "	15 " "
BLEACHED " "	15 " "

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
AT SHOTWELL AYRES & CO.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL, giving full information in regard to one of the Best Female Schools in the United States, will be sent for a three cent stamp. Fall Session opens August 3d, and closes before Christmas. Building, Rooms, Furniture, Apparatus, and all arrangements are unsurpassed. The last Committee of Examination say: "The general conduct of the School is most admirable: the government is parental; and social enjoyment goes hand in hand with kind discipline. It would be difficult to express the charm which religion and affection and early grace give to the school. We were delighted."

Address Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D.,
jul20 1m Poultney, Vt.

PLATED WARE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IN these days, when Silver Ware is taxed, and Economy is "the order of the day," many families are using Silver Plated Ware, as the best and cheapest, provided the plating is *good*. An experience of *twenty years, at one place*, enables us to offer our numerous patrons all articles in our line of the best quality, newest styles, and the *heaviest plate*, at more moderate prices than they can be obtained for elsewhere. Our popular

Double Plated Ice Pitchers

Are used all over the country; and we have orders for them from *England, China* and *Japan*.—Our URNS and TEA SETS ornament the tables of thousands of thrifty housewives. We have not space to enumerate all the articles on hand [illegible] No. 3 and 5 Burling Slip, (foot of John street,) New York.

jl10 6m A LUCIUS HART & CO.

KEROSENE LAMPS
AND OTHER GLASS WARE,
in every variety at
No. 225 Greenwich Street, New York.

The subscriber confidently assures dealers and buyers generally, that his assortment of articles in the above line, comprising Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, Harp Hangers, Side Racks, Side Lamps, Fancy Hall Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Trimmers, Pegs and Fonts, Burners, all sizes and patterns, with and without collars, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks, &c. Decanters, Tumblers, Bowls, Dishes, Goblets, Champagnes, Wines, &c.—in fact, everything appertaining to a regular dealer's wants, will be found the most complete and carefully selected in the city. He has simply to say, therefore, that buyers, in giving him a call, will be dealt with on the most reasonable terms. The finest assortment of FRUIT JARS.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,
jo15 3m 225 Greenwich st., N. Y.

FINE FARMS AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN TOWN FOR SALE.

Fine farm on the road from Lower Rahway to New Market, 40 minutes drive from the Railroad depot, containing 75 acres, 5 of Wood, and a large quantity of Meadow Land. A great inducement to purchasers.

Also, a farm on same road, near Mount Pleasant School House, 25 acres, good farming land, and pleasant location, for sale cheap.

Also, a house and 4 acres of land in Woodbridge, near the railroad depot, a great bargain.

Also a farm near Houghtonville railroad station, containing 120 acres, 8 of which are woodland. A valuable property, and near Rahway. Terms easy.

Also, a good farm, one mile from Rahway [illegible] containing [illegible] acres [illegible] meadow, convenient to the farm. Large two story house, barn, barracks and other outhouses, a well of excellent water, an abundance of fruit, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN TOWN.

A large two story house on Mechanic street and St. George's avenue, lot 102 feet front, beautifully situated and improved. The house contains 12 rooms, and is as well built as any house in Rahway, with [illegible] foundation to rafters. Good cellar under the whole. Terms liberal and accommodating.

Also, a large two story double house on St. George's avenue, nearly opposite the above, containing a large number of rooms, well calculated for a large family, or two ordinary sized families, to let.

Also, a fine building lot, with good barn, on Seminary street, [illegible] for sale cheap. Also a two story house.

Also two brick buildings and store, 3 stories with basement, making four floors finished, on Main street, Lower Rahway. The building is 50 feet front by 56 feet deep—lot 58 by 100 ft.

Also, house and lot adjoining the above, 2 stories, with [illegible] basement. House 32 by 48, lot 44 by [illegible]

Also, a small two story house adjoining, 20 by 24 [illegible] will be sold very cheap.

Also, another double house adjoining the above. House 45 feet front, 2 stories, lot 50 feet front.

The above comprises 7 dwellings, with 6 stores, pleasantly located, and are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit customers.

Also, a two story double house, with stores under, large attic, and good cellars under the whole, Main street, Lower Rahway, for sale cheap.

Also, a store and good lot on Main street, in most business part of the town.

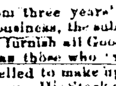
Also, a good large house and store, with three building lots attached, in a pleasant part of Main street, Lower Rahway, for sale very cheap.

Also, a very valuable and desirable property, in Lower Rahway, about three minutes walk from the 3d Presbyterian Church. The house contains eleven rooms, fine cellar under the whole, excellent well of water, good garden, &c.

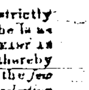
Also, a fine house and lot, with large garden, five minutes from Railroad depot, Lower Rahway.

For further descriptions enquire of
ap14 J. M. MARTIN.

GROCERIES,



PROVISIONS.



FLOUR, FEED, &C. &C.,
No. 179 and 181,
Mechanic Street, Upper Rahway,
Between the Presbyterian & Methodist Church.

From three years' experience in a strictly cash business, the subscriber finds that he is able to furnish all Goods in his line, AT LEAST AS LOW as those who "racer," and are thereby compelled to make up bad debts from the *few* who pay. His Stock consists of the *best selection* of Teas and Sugars in the City, besides

Butter,	Cheese,	Lard,
Coffees,	Spices,	Syrups,
Molasses,	Soap,	Starch,
Pork,	Fish,	Salt,

And all other articles usually kept in a first class Grocery.

Market price paid for country produce in cash.

Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

WM. GIBBY.

Orders received for Coal from the Yard of Moffett & Co., Westfield.
Rahway, Jan. 26, 1865. 1y

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Who is famed for his energy and enterprise
'THE' GROCER
and Tea and Coffee Dealer of New York city, has just opened an extensive
Wholsale Department
of his business, at
262 GREENWICH STREET,

right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes

TO SAVE MONEY,

and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of

TEAS,	SUGARS,
FLOUR,	FISH,
SYRUPS,	MOLASSES,
BUTTER,	CHEESE,
LARD	HAMS,
COFFEE,	STARCH,
SOAP,	etc., etc.,

should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the city.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats, address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich street and 87 and 89 Murray street. (July 21—1y

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 Broadway,
255 to 261 Grand Street,
46 to 47 Catharine Street,
NEW YORK,

invite attention to their present large and well selected Stock of

FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Including Elegant Dress Goods, Mantillas, Silks, Shawls, &c., &c., in great variety, for Spring and Summer Wear, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ap27 3m

NOMS DE PLUME.—For those who are interested in literary matters, we have compiled the following list of writers, with their assumed signatures:

Gail Hamilton—Miss Abigail E. Dodge.
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
W. Savage North—Wm. S. Newell.
Orpheus C. Kerr—R. H. Newell.
Mrs. Partington—P. B. Shillaber.
Artemus Ward—Charles F. Browne.
Doesticks, P. B.—Mortimer Thompson.
K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
Ry. Dadd—J. H. Williams.
Mace Sloper, Esq.—C. G. Leland.
Josh Billings—Henry W. Shaw.
The Disbanded Volunteer—J. Barbour.
Jonas Pipes—Stephen Massett.
Ned Buntline—E. Z. C. Judson.
Daisy Howard—Myra Daisy McCrum.
Cousin May Carleton—Miss M. A. Earle.
Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Country Parson—A. K. H. Boyd.
Mary Clavers—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Currer Bell—Charlotte Bronte.
Village Schoolmaster—C. M. Dickson.
Owen Meredith—Bulwer, son of Lytton Bulwer.
Barry Cornwall—William Procter.
Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"—Miss Mulock.
Ik Marvel—D. G. Mitchell.
Jenny June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
Fanny Fern—Wife of James Parton (the historian) and sister of N. P. Willis.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Locke.
Howard Glyndon—Miss Laura C. Redden.

HOW TO MAKE PENCIL WRITING INDELIBLE.—A correspondent of an Agricultural paper gives the following, information which may be of interest to some of our readers:

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. This is particularly the case with the letters of our soldiers sent home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing and drawing as indelible as if done with ink: Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet may have the milk placed lightly upon them with a feather. When the paper is wet over with the milk, take it up and let the milk drain off, and wipe off with the feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old receipt, and a good one."

WHAT TO READ.—Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth.

Are you deficient in imagination?—Read Milton, Akenside and Burke.

Are you deficient in reasoning power? Read Chillingworth, Bacon and Locke.

Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie.

Are you deficient in vigor of style?—Read Junius and Addison.

Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the *Federalist*, Webster and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in patriotism?—Read Demosthenes, and "Life of Washington."

Are you deficient in conscience?—Read some of President Edwards's works.

Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible.

A BAD NIGHT.—A gentleman was once dining with a friend, when a most dreadful storm arose. In hopes of abatement, the entertainment was prolonged to the latest possible hour; but at length it was over, and the storm showed no signs of ceasing, but on the contrary, grew worse and worse. The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of a lodging for the night, in view of the impossibility of his reaching his home.

The guest complied; but in a few minutes was missed from the parlor; in half an hour he re-appeared, drenched with rain.

"Where in heaven's name have you been?" asked the host, viewing the singular object, which looked like a dog around the paws and a weeping willow about the head.

"I've said he, quickly, shaking off the water, "I have been home to tell my wife that it is such a bad night I should not return!"

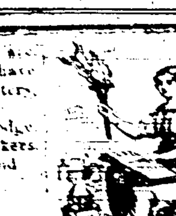
RECOVERY OF A RELIC.—It will be remembered that when the rebels made their raid upon Washington last summer, the dwelling of the Hon. F. P. Blair, near the city, was sacked. Among other articles stolen by the rebels, was a bracelet, highly valued as a memento, belonging to a daughter of Mr. Blair. The most strenuous efforts had been made to recover the article, but without avail. The matter was finally intrusted to Charles P. Burnett, member of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York State Volunteers, but who has been on detached service in Western Virginia for the past year, and on Sunday, the 25th ult., he discovered the bracelet upon the wrist of a young lady attending church in Winchester, Va. It was immediately handed to Burnett, and is now in the possession of Miss Blair.

LAWYERS, ATTENTION!—At a small town up the river, a young lawyer, who thought himself "some," made certain proposals at a town meeting, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, he said to the farmer:

"Sir, do you know that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?"

"Well, sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, the more he sucked the greater calf he grew."

A good story is told of a country gentleman, who, for the first time, heard an Episcopal clergyman preach. He had read much of the aristocracy of the church, and when he returned home, he was asked if the people were "stuck up." "Pshaw, no," replied he, "why, the minister preached in his *shirt sleeves!*"



Two persons out of every three, have infection which we call SCROFULA lurking in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., *Practical and Analytical Chemists*, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

Ladies, take Particular Notice.

THE REAL VELPAU FEMALE PILL.

[WARRANTED FRENCH.]

THESE PILLS, so celebrated many years ago in Paris for the relief of female irregularities, and afterward so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris of great wealth and strict conscientious principles, and has withheld them from general use, lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming Female Obstructions, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Green Sickness, Suppression, Retention, or Immoderate Flow of the Monthly Discharges, they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood-gates from whatever cause may have stopped them; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate uses, and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood that the object is unlawful. Married ladies should never take them when there is any reason to believe themselves pregnant, for they will be sure to produce a miscarriage.

These pills are entirely safe under all circumstances, being composed entirely of substances from the vegetable kingdom.

Each box has the coat of arms for the City of Paris stamped on the box, with the words "Trade Mark" in French, to counterfeit which is a misdemeanor, and all persons will be dealt with according to law.

Full directions accompany every box. Ladies can obtain a box sealed from the eyes of the curious, by inclosing One Dollar and six post-office stamps to any "responsible druggist," or to O. G. STAPLES, General Agent for the United States, Watertown, N. Y.

Agents,

A. E. Brown, A. C. Watson, Rahway. Chas. G. Webb, R. G. Vanpelt, New Brunswick.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Lot on Milton Avenue, near E. R. Avenue. Also a very desirable house to ... the same ... A. MARTIN. feb. 28, 1865.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to Subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no Department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well-known

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS,

which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient corps of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and McLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first-class Illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

GOLDEN STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC.

With Descriptive Views and Reading Matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the Subscription Price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, will make two splendid volumes, suitable for the

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, OR THE COUNTING-HOUSE,

and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any price. Our

EDITORIAL DRAWER

will abound with Gems of Wit, Original Stories, Light Literature, and light Literature, culled from a well garnered storehouse of fun, fact, and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fireside.

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of McLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will abound always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Now is the time to Subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish Back Numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February Number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your Subscriptions early. Our Subscription Price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in Advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to Subscribe early, we shall distribute among our Subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large Subscription List to compensate us for our liberality. These Premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the Golden Wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:

☞ To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them, *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California Coinage, and an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

☞ To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

☞ To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

☞ To any person sending us Ten Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

☞ To any person sending us Five Paying Subscriptions, we will send an extra Copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a Year, *free*.

☞ We are, also, having made, a large quantity of Valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for Single Subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc., and Gentlemen's Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver-bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir Mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as Mementos, as well as beautiful in Appearance and Design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these Articles for every Subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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☞ Register all Letters containing Money; or, when convenient, send by Express.

☞ If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a Money-Order for your remittance.

☞ Send none but United States Treasury Notes, or money Bankable in New York.

☞ All Letters asking Information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a Stamp, to *prepay* answer. Address all Correspondence,

D. M. GAZLAY & CO., PUBLISHERS PACIFIC MONTHLY, 34 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau Street, New York.

WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco, California.

Magnificent Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ON THE ONE-DOLLAR PLAN.

The entire stock of One Gold and Silver Watch Manufactory, Two Immense Jewelry Establishments, One Silver Plating Warehouse, One Gold Pen and Pencil Maker. To be disposed of with dispatch,

Without Regard to Cost.

The goods are of fashionable styles and most excellent workmanship, and are sacrificed in this manner to relieve the proprietors from embarrassment occasioned by a distracting civil war. It should be prominently stated, also, that they are mostly of

American Manufacture,

and therefore greatly superior to the goods imported from abroad and hawked about as the cheapest ever sold. The simple duty on imported goods, and the high premium on gold (all foreign bills are payable in gold,) amount to more than the entire cost of many of the articles offered by us to the public. To facilitate the sale,

Only One Dollar

will be charged for any article on our list, and this sum the purchaser need not pay until he knows what he is to get. This plan accords with the method recently become popular for disposing of large stocks of Jewelry and similar productions.

The Plan is Simple.

The name of each article offered for sale—as "Gold Hunting Watch," "Gold Oval-band Bracelet," "Pearl Breastpin and Ear-Drops," "Gold Enamelled Ring," "Silver Plated Cake Basket," &c., is written on a card and enclosed in a sealed envelope; these envelopes are then placed in a drawer and well mixed; then as an order is received, with twenty-five cents for return postage and other charges, one of the cards or certificates is taken at random and sent by first mail to the customer, who will see at once what he can get for one dollar. If he is pleased with his fortune he can forward the money according to directions on the certificate, and secure the prize. If the article awarded should be unsuitable to the purchaser—as for example, a set of Pearl Ear Drops and Breastpin to a young man who could not wear them, and had no one to give them to—we will send any other article from the same department of the catalogue of equal price which may be preferred. Or if for any reason you choose to venture no further, then you can let the matter drop where it is and spend no more. Examine carefully our catalogue!

Watch Department.

300 Gents' pat. lev. Gold hunt'g case,	40	175
300 gents' det. lev. Gold hunt'g case	40	150
400 gents' Swiss gold hunting case,	30	100
500 Ladies' Gold & Enam'l hunt'g case,	20	100
500 Gents' pat. lev. silver hunt'g case,	30	85
400 Gents' det. lev. silver hunting case,	30	80
500 Gents' det. lev. silver open face,	20	50
300 Gents' pat. lev. silver open face,	20	45
500 Gents' Swiss Silver,	15	40

Jewelry Department.

300 Diamond rings	40	120
300 Gents' Diamond Pins,	20	100
5000 Gents' California diamond pins,	3	15
5000 Gents' California diamond rings,	3	12
3000 Gents' gold and enam'd fob chains,	8	40
1000 Gents' gold vest chains,	8	[illegible]
1000 pair Gent's gold sleeve buttons,	3	8
1000 pr. Gents' gold & enam. sleeve b'tns	3	8
6000 sets Gents' gold studs,	3	8
5000 Gents' stone set and signet rings,	3	10
5000 Gents' stone set & sig. enam. rings,	4	15
5000 Ladies' Gold neck chains,	5	20
4000 Gold oval band Bracelets	5	20
5000 gold and jet bracelets,	5	20
3000 gold chatelain chains,	8	30
5000 pair Ladies' gold sleeve buttons,	3	8
4000 pair Ladies gold & enam. sleeve b'ts	4	9
5000 solitaire gold brooches,	3	19
8000 coral, opal and emerald brooches	3	12
5000 gold cameo and pearl ear-drops,	3	10
7000 mosaic, jet, lav. florentine ear d'ps,	3	10
7000 coral, opal and emerald "	3	10
10000 miniature Lockets,	4	10
10000 miniature lockets—magic spring,	8	15
10000 plain gold rings,	3	10
10000 sets ladies jewelry—jet and gold	5	15
6,000 " " cameo, pearl, &c.,	5	15
10000 Ladies gilt and jet bracelets,	4	15
10000 Ladies' gilt and jet hat supporters,	2	17

Silver Plated Ware.

10000 Cups	2	20
5000 goblets	3	12
10000 pair napkin rings	3	14
2000 card baskets	4	16
3000 cake baskets	5	25
4000 castor frames, complete with bottles,	5	16
2000 ice pitchers,	10	20
6000 pair butter knives,	3	10
5000 soup, oyster and gravy ladles,	3	10
6000 dozen tea knives	3	8
8000 dozen tea spoons per dozen	3	15
6000 dozen table spoons per dozen	5	24
6000 dozen dessert forks per dozen	7	24
6000 dozen table forks per dozen	8	30

Gold Pens and Pencils.

10000 gold pens and silver extension holders,	3	10
15000 gold pens, silver mounted holders,	3	7
6000 gold pens, gold mounted holders,	5	15
6000 gold pens with gold extension holders	10	25
6000 gold pens, gold holders and pencils	3	6
6000 gold pencils	2	10

REMEMBER THE PLAN!

In all cases we charge for forwarding the Certificates, and doing the business, the sum of Twenty-five Cents, which must be enclosed in the order. Five certificates will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

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Throughout the country to operate for us. A large compensation will be paid. Send for terms, &c., enclosing stamp.

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No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

$1,000,000 Worth

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125
100 gold watches, various styles, each		75
200 ladies' gold watches, each		50
500 silver watches, each		$20 to 30
1,000 gold pens and gold holders each		15 to 25
10,000 gold pens and silver cases each		5 to 8

and a large assortment of Jewelry of every description, for ladies' and Gents' wear, varying in value from $3 to $25 each.

The method of disposing of these goods at One Dollar each is as follows:

Certificates, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to draw, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25 cents; five for one dollar; eleven for two dollars; thirty, with a premium gold pen, for five dollars; sixty-five, with a premium gold chain, for ten dollars; one hundred, with a premium silver watch, for fifteen dollars.

The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the certificates.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases.

Agents wanted, to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular, with terms. Address

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je22 3m

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that Iron is the vital principle or life element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

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IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

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is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, and Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

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Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, and Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

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Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

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During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. C. Watson and R. R. Silvers, of Rahway, and all dealers in medicine every where.

1865.

TO the high price of every article of Domestic use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE owes its origin. The strict attention paid to the roasting, and the pureness of the Coffee Berry from which it is prepared, gives to

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

the flavor and twice the strength of Old Government Java, while it is less than half the price.

Since the importation and introduction of

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

in 1861, it has made its way steadily into our first class Hotels and Boarding Houses, Steamboats and Private Families. The eminent Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Dr. Upham, President of Bowdoin College, Maine, Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Dr. Prime, Editor of the New York Observer, and many others, speak of

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE

as the best and most healthful beverage known, and can be used by the weak and infirm with impunity—producing no nervousness nor headache, as in the case with most Store Coffees.

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Is sold by all Grocers, and at the General Depot, 154 Reade Street, New York.

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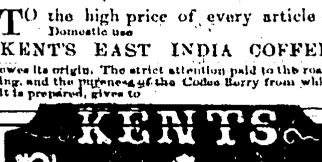

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

The subscribers having taken the new store nearly opposite Washington Hall, and owned by Mr. Thos. S. Smith, have opened a Furniture Ware Room, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment

WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND Parlor, Bedroom Kitchen Furniture, CONSISTING OF

BEDSTEADS SOFAS TABLES CHAIRS,

Bureaus, Hall Stands, Extension Table, Looking Glasses, Wash-Stands, Also, a complete assortment of SPRING, HAIR, HUSK and STRAW

MATRESSES,

so which we will offer as low as they can be bought anywhere. Those wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our stock and prices before going elsewhere.

Dec. 4, 1863—41. MARSH & MYNO.

GOSHEN BUTTER, by the tub or Firkin at New York prices, at WM. GRANT'S cheap cash store, near the Presbyterian Church, Upper Rahway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J.

Depot in New York Pier, 2, North River.

Great Middle Route to the West, Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and Connections.

Short Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME TABLE—Commencing August 1, 1864.

ELIZABETH AND NEW YORK.

Leave ELIZABETH at 7.15, 8.00, 9.05 and 10.00 A. M., 1.15, 5.00, and 9.55 P. M.

Leave New York, from Pier 2 North River at 7.30, 9.00, A. M. 12.10, 3.30, 4.00, 6.00, and 7.10 P. M.

TRAINS BOUND WEST.

Leave Elizabeth at 6.45 and 9 a. m., 12.45, 4.15, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.45 p. m.

RETURNING:

Leave Easton at 7.10 and 11.43 a. m., 2.05 and 7.05 p. m.

Leave Phillipsburg at 7.13 and 10.57 a. m., 3.07 and 7.05 p. m.

Leave Junction at 8.09, and 11.33 a. m., 2.54 and 7.32 p. m.

Leave Clinton at 8.18 a. m., 3.14 and 8.04 p. m.

Leave White House at 8.34 a. m., 12.03, 3.30 and 8.25 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.30, 7, 8 and 9.00 a. m., 12.21 m., 3.55 and 8.45 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 6.40, 7.25, 8.30, 9.23 a. m., 12.44, 4.25 and 9.17 p. m.

Leave Westfield at 6.55, 7.42, 8.45 and 9.43 a. m., 4.40 p. m.

The 6.45 a. m. train from Elizabeth stops only at Plainfield, Somerville, White House, Clinton, Junction, Asbury and Bloomsbury—arriving at Easton at 9.53 a. m.—and runs through to Harrisburg without change of cars—connecting at Harrisburg with trains on Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads.

The 12.45 p. m. train from Elizabeth stops at all stations except Clarksville and runs to Wilkesbarre via Mauch Chunck without change of cars.

The 7.45 p. m. train from Elizabeth stops only at Plainfield, Somerville and Junction—arriving at Easton at 10.05 p. m.—and runs through to Pittsburg without change of cars—connecting at Pittsburg with trains for the West, Northwest, and Southwest—Sleeping cars through to Pittsburg. This is the shortest line from New York to the West.

ELIZABETHPORT & NEW YORK FERRY.

STEAMBOATS, RED JACKET AND BELLE VOR KULL.

Time Table—Commencing August 3, 1864.

By Invoice's time.

From Pier No. 2, North River, New York.

Leave New York at 9.15 a. m., 1, 4.20 and 5.30 p. m.

Leave Bergen Point at 9.50 a. m., 1.35, 5.05 and 6.05 p. m.

Leave Mariners' Harbor at 9.57 a. m., 1.42, 5.12 and 6.12 p. m.

Leave Elizabethport at 10.15 a. m., 2, 5.30 and 6.30 p. m.

Arrive at Elizabeth at 10.30 a. m., 2.15 5.45 and 6.45 p. m.

From Elizabeth Station:

Leave Elizabeth at 6.15, 7.15 and 11 a. m., 3 p. m.

Leave Elizabethport at 6.30, 7.25 and 11.15 a. m., 3.15 p. m.

Leave Mariners' Harbor at 6.55, 7.53 and 11.35 a. m., 3.35 p. m.

Leave Bergen Point at 6.45, 7.40 and 11.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Arrive at New York at 7.30, and 8.25 a. m., 12.15 and 4.15 p. m.

The boats stop at Bergen Point and Mariners Harbor, every trip.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the company and checks given therefor.

FREIGHT TRAINS are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, *Superintendent*.

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HECKER'S PREPARED FLOUR. **St. Louis and New York** FLOUR BY THE BARREL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ If you want any of the above articles FRESH, GOOD AND CHEAP,

Go to the NEW FLOUR and FEED STORE, **No. 76 Main Street,**

Rahway, April 7.... L. L. IS HOFF & CO

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☞ For sale a choice selection of grain, grass and fruit farms in Somerset County, the garden of New Jersey.

Also highly productive farms; beautiful country seats, and pleasant homes at and near Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Metuchin, Elizabeth, Orange, Newark, and other points within one hour of New York.

Also, at Rahway, 15 trains per day, several small places, and a large number of tasty Cottages—those in want of pleasant homes, would do well to call early, on

GEORGE R. JAQUES.

151 Broadway, (near Courtlandt St.) N. Y. March 16-3m.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of N. Y.

Capital Stock 200,000 Shares at $2,50 Per Share, $500,000.

40,000 Shares or $100,000 *reserved for Working Capital, to fully develope the Property of the Company, the ballance to be applied to the purchase of Lands and other property.*

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March 16, 1865—tf

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Offices:—718 Broadway (our new Branch Office), and 5 and 7 John Street, New York, also, 47 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Continue to Dye and Cleanse Ladies' and Gentlemens' Garments, etc.

Ladies' Silk, Satin, Velvet, Merino, and other Dresses, Shawls, &c., cleansed successfully, without ripping.

Also, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

ap28 3m

The National Democrat.

FORMERLY THE RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXV. RAHWAY, N. J., AUGUST 10, 1865. Whole No. 1295.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT RAHWAY, N. J.,

BY LEWIS S. HYER.

TERMS—One copy, 1 year,......... $2 00; 6 months,.......... 1 00

Payable invariably in Advance.

No subscription received without the cash. The paper will be discontinued when the term paid for has expired.

PEW TALK.

That tall young fellow's here to-day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sallie Dame!

Who's that young lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles—
I wonder if he'll preach?

Lend me your fan, it is so warm;
We both will set in prayers;
Mourning becomes the Widow Ames—
How Mara's bonnet flares!

Do look at Nancy Sleeper's veil,
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susannah Ayres
Appears to-day as bride!

Lord! what a voice! and Rich has got;
Oh! how the organ roars;
I'm glad we've left the singers' seat;
How hard Miss Morton snores!

What ugly shawls those are in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild?
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black—
I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep; that Mr. Long,
His sermons are so long;
The afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

KATE YALE'S MARRIAGE.

"If ever I marry," Kate Yale used to say, half in jest, half in earnest, "the happy man—or, unhappy one, if you please, he had—shall be a person possessed of three qualifications.

"First, a fortune.

"Second, good looks.

"Third, common sense.

"I mention the fortune first, because I think it the most needful and desirable qualification of the three. Although I never could think of marrying a fool, or a man whose ugliness I should be ashamed of, still I think to talk sense for the one, and shine for the other with plenty of money, would be preferable to living obscurely with a handsome and intelligent man, with whom economy might be necessary.

I do not know how much of this sentiment came from Kate's heart. She undoubtedly indulged in the lofty ideas of station and style—for her education had been deficient, or rather erroneous; but that she was capable of deeper, better feelings, none ever doubted who had obtained a partial glimpse of her true woman's heart.

And the time arrived when Kate was to take that all important step of which she had often spoken so lightly—when she was to show her friends how much of her heart was in the words just quoted.

At the enchanting age of eighteen she had many suitors, but as she never gave a serious thought to more than two, we will follow her example, and disregarding all others, consider their relative claims.

If this were any other than a true story, I should certainly use an artist's privilege, and aim to produce an effect by making a strong contrast between two favored individuals. If I could have my own way, one should be a poor genius and something of a hero, the other a wealthy man and much of a knave.

But the truth is—

Our poor genius was not much of a genius, nor very poor either. He was by profession a teacher of music, and he could live very comfortably by the exercise thereof, without the most distant hope of ever attaining wealth. Moreover, Francis Minot possessed excellent qualities, which entitled him to be called by elderly people a "fine character," by his companions and friends, a "noble good fellow," and by the ladies, a "darling."

Kate could not help loving Frank, and he knew it. He was certain she preferred his society, even to that of Mr. Wellington, whom alone he saw proper to honor with the appellation of rival.

This Mr. W., (his companions called him "Duke,") was no idiot or humpback, as I could have wished him to be, in order to make a good story. On the contrary, he was a man of good sense, good form and fine manners; and there was nothing of the knave about him.

Besides this, his income was sufficient to enable him to live superbly. Also, he was considered two or three degrees handsomer than Mr. Frank.

Therefore, the only thing on which Frank had to depend, was the power he possessed over Kate's sympathies and affections. The "Duke," although just the man for her in every sense, being blessed with a fortune, good looks and common sense—had never been able to draw these out, and the amiable, conceited Mr. Frank, was not willing to believe that she would consider worldly considerations to control the feelings of her heart.

"Oh, Frank! I am sorry we ever met!"

"Sorry?"

"Yes; for we must part now,"

"Part!" repeated Frank, turning a little pale. It is evident he had not expected this.

"Yes, yes," said Kate, casting her head down with another piteous sigh.

Frank sat by her side; he placed his arm around her waist, without heeding her feeble resistance; he lowered his voice and talked to her until she—proud Kate—wept bitterly.

"Kate," said he then, with a burst of passion, "I know you love me; but you are proud, ambitious, selfish! Now, if you would have me leave you, say so, and I go."

"Go!" murmured Kate, "go!"

"Have you decided?"

"I have."

"Then, love, farewell!"

He took her hand, gazed for a moment, tenderly and sorrowfully, into the beautiful, tearful face, then clasped her to his bosom.

She permitted the embrace. She even gave way to impulse, and twined her arms about his neck; but in a moment her resolution came to her aid and she pushed him from her with a sigh.

"Shall I go?"

A feeble yes fell from her lips—and an instant later she was lying on the sofa, sobbing as if to weep a sigh.

To tear the tenacious root of love out of her heart had cost her more than she could have anticipated, and the certainty of a golden life of luxury proved but a poor consolation for the sacrifice she had made.

She lay long upon the sofa, sobbing, weeping passionately. Gradually her grief appeared to exhaust itself. Her tears ceased to flow, and at length her eyes and cheeks were dry. Her head was half hidden in the folds of curls.

The struggle was over. The agony past. She saw Mr. Wellington enter, and rose cheerfully to meet him. He smiled—spoke—her station—and fortune she heard her admit. He offered her his hand, she accepted it. A kiss sealed the engagement—but it was not such a kiss as Frank had given her, and she could scarcely repress a sigh!

There was a magnificent wedding. Splendidly attired, dazzling the eye with her beauty, she seemed, with everything around her, gay, in the character of a queen. Her pride was satisfied. Kate gave her hand to the man her ambition—not her heart—had chosen.

But certainly ambition could not have made a better choice. Already she saw herself surrounded by a magnificent court, of which she was the acknowledged and admired queen. The favors of fortune were showered upon her. She floated luxuriously upon the smooth and golden waters of a charmed life.

Nothing was wanting in the whole circle of her existence to adorn it and make it bright with happiness. But she was not long in discovering that there was something wanting in her heart.

Her friends were numerous, her husband kind, and tender, and loving; but all his attention and affection could not fill her heart. She had once felt its chords and sympathy moved by a skillful touch, she had known the blissful charm of their deep, delicious harmony, and now they were silent, motionless.—These chords were still and soundless.—Her heart was dead; none the less so because killed by a golden shot. In short Kate, in time, became magnificently miserable, and splendidly unhappy.

Then a change became apparent to her husband. He could not remain long blind to the fact that his love was not returned. He sought the company of those whose gaiety might lead him to forget the sorrow and despair of his soul. But this shallow joke was unsatisfactory, and impelled by a powerful longing for love, he went astray to warm his heart by a strange fire.

Kate saw herself now in the midst of a gorgeous desolation, burning with a thirst unconquerable the golden streams that flowed around her—panting with a hunger which all the flood of flattery and admiration could not appease.

She reproached her husband for thus deserting her, and he answered with angry and desperate taunts of deception, a total lack of love on her part, which smote her conscience heavily.

"You do not care for me," he cried, "then why do you complain that I bestow elsewhere the affection you have met with coldness?"

"But it is wrong—sinful," Kate remonstrated.

"Yes, I know it," said her husband, fiercely. "It is the evil fruit of an evil seed. And who sowed that seed? Who gave me a hand without a heart? Who became a sharer of my fortune, but gave me no share in he sympathy? Who devoted me to the fate of a loving unloved husband?—Nay, do not weep, and clasp your hands, and sigh, and sob with such emotion; for I say nothing you do not deserve to hear."

"Very well," said Kate, "I do not say your reproaches are undeserved. But, granting I am the cold, deceitful thing you call me, you know this state of things cannot continue."

"Yes, I know it."

"Well?"

Mr. Wellington's brow gathered darkly, his eyes flashed with determination; his lips curled with scorn.

"I have made up my mind," said he, "that we should not live together any longer. I am tired of being called the husband of the splendid Mrs. Wellington. I will move in my circle; you shall, on your actions, nor shall you on mine. We shall be free."

"But the world!" shrieked poor Kate, trembling.

"The world will admire you the same, and what more do you desire?" said her husband, bitterly. "We have played the farce long enough. Few under stand the true meaning of the terms husband and wife. Do you know what they should mean? Do you feel that the only true union is that of sympathy and love? Then enough of this mummery. Farewell. I go to consult friends about the terms of separation. Nay, do not tremble and cling to me now; I shall be liberal to you. As much of my fortune shall be yours as you desire."

He pushed her from him. She sank upon the sofa. From a heart torn with anguish, she shrieked:

"Frank! Frank! why did I send you away? Why was I blind until night brought me misery?"

Sunday upon the sofa, sobbing and weeping passionately. Gradually her grief appeared to exhaust itself. Her breath became more even ... her cheeks dry; her head lay peacefully on her arm; over which swept her dishevelled tresses, until, with a start, she cried:

"Frank! Frank! come back!"

"Here I am," said a soft voice by her side. She raised her head. She opened her astonished eyes. Frank was standing beside her.

"You have been asleep," he said, smiling kindly.

"Asleep!"

"And dreaming, too, I should say; and not pleasantly, either."

"Dreaming," murmured Kate, "and is it all a dream?"

"I hope so," replied Frank, taking her hand. "You could not mean to send me so cruelly away, I know. So I waited in your father's study, where I have been talking with him all of an hour. I came back to plead my case once more, and found you here, where I left you. Asleep."

"Oh, what a horrible dream," said Kate, rubbing her eyes. "It was so like a terrible reality, that I shudder now to think of it. I thought I was married."

"And would that be so horrible? Frank, I hope, then, you did not dream you were married to me."

"No, I thought I gave my hand without my heart!"

"Then, if you give your hand now, it would not be without your heart?"

"No, Frank, and here it is!" said Kate, her bright eyes beaming happily through her tears.

And soon there was a real marriage, not a splendid, but a happy one—and followed by a life of contentment, and that was the marriage of Frank Minot and Kate Yale.

Josh Billings at Long Branch.

Josh recently visited Long Branch, and after enjoying himself "hugely" wrote the following communication to the Troy *News*:

Arrived here just in time to see the Atlantic Ocean, which is now on exhibishun, and dewing a good bizness, tew full houses. Took a bath tew onst, and was astonished tew find the water so saltious; enquired the kauze av un intelligent natiff, and he informed me he didn't care; I think the cuss lied. Thare iz about one hundred and sixty thousand human beings, and othea folks, here now, az near az i kan git at it; I kounted till I got tired, and then estimated. It iz perfekly harte renting tew see the femails here in search ov natural protektors. I koented 16 yesterday in one pile, they awl sighed az i past bi them, with down cast eyes. I felt sorry for them, but couldn't help them, for i am thoroughly marrid, and intend tew remain so.

There is two breezes here, a sea breeze and a jersee breeze, and I advise all persons tew take the sea breeze, for the other is so used up before it reaches here that it soon uses up everybody after it gets here. Shoddy and Petroleum are both here, and exsite as much notiss as a patent churn, warrented tew make butter in ten minnitts from skim milk, but they say they shant remain long, bekause the air smells so much like old brine. Yesterday I went out krabbing and ketched a peck. They bite sideways and hang on like a dead bull dog. They make good vittles enuff, but they aint profitable tew eat, if you kount your time wuth ennything. They have a singular bug here, which they kall a muskeetow, they roam about in herds, and are much respected by the inhabitants; I caut one day before yesterday, sticking sumthing sharp into me, and carried the bag into mi room, and smashed him on the sp...

The bathing iz luxurious, and the bathers resemble mermades, half men and half wimmin; they aul dress in the choktaw kostom, and when they emerge from the water, yu cant tell which iz who, unless yu ask them. After bathing, yu feel a kind ov lackness or limberness for which I was advised tew bathe in whiskee. I took one immershun, about half a tumbler, and never felt so stought in my life. I thought i could lift an aker ov their land, but bimeby, after the likker had let go, I felt az tho i could foller an angle worm into his hole, and hadn't strength enuff tew ask a dog tew foller me—if i ever drink sum more jersee whiskee, it will be after i am ded and gone. Thare iz one church here, but it wont hold so fu that nobody dont go out ov politeness.

There iz 21 hotels, and they are prinsipally bilt ot udoors, tew give the guests as much brinaquerous air as possible.—The lodging rooms are small, but handy, each one haz a door tew them, and a looking-glass on the wall, and two windows boles and a towell. Dinner is served at two o'clock, and opens with soup, and shuts up with huckleberry. The servants are generally black, but menny ov them has lived so long among the whites that they begin tew adop our kuller. The beach, bi moonlite, is worthy of a philosopher. "Lovers" meet here from aul partes of the kuntry tew vow and sware, and menny a harte that cums here ... and hearty, goes home ... and bleeding raw at every pore. But the grand attraction iz the Atlantic Ocean, a grate institution; ... in its life and power, ... every where the eye can reach, ... sublime ... pond ... awful ... water ... Upon the ... Long Branch iz a durable place tew visit; I think there are little too many visitors, ... are cap...

Josh Billings.

A KIND ACT, AND ITS REWARD.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* vouches for an incident that recently occurred on one of the railroads running through Ohio. The sketch is interesting, though it is impersonal.

The train was running at a rapid rate—The cars filled with well-dressed aristocratic passengers. The Conductor entered, and proceeded to collect the accustomed fare. Presently he came to a lady in deep mourning, traveling with three children and not a cent for a ticket. The lady quietly said that she had no money for the same, that it was gone, with the wallet containing all her money, which the ticket had been placed for safe keeping. The lady is of a modest, retiring disposition, and in an agitated manner explained that she cannot pay her fare. The conductor was one of that hard-hearted kind, ... without a particle of gentle feeling—and without ... consideration any of the passengers ... of the five, he rang the bell, stopped the train, and the lady and her little ones were ordered from the car. The engineer had not been an uninterested spectator of the scene. He left the engine and advanced to the place where the lady was standing, so distressed and helpless. The engineer had a big warm heart. Putting his hand into his pocket he produced a fifty-dollar gold piece, and offering it to the lady, he remarked,—"Here, madam, take this and get into the car. It is shameful that you should be treated thus."

The lady hesitated about receiving it, but was in a desperate strait; and after showering numberless thanks upon the noble engineer, she insisted upon receiving his name and address, and then returned to her seat and went on her way.

About a month after this time the engineer received a note requesting him to call at the express office and take from thence a package addressed to him. He did so. Upon opening the package he found that it contained fifty dollars and an elegant gold watch, chain, and seals.—Upon the inside of the watch was inscribed the golden rule, the substance of which is, "Do unto others as you wish others to do unto you."

Girls, Help Father.

"My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a pen," said farmer Wilber as he sat down "to figure out" some accounts that were getting behindhand.

"Could I help you, father, said Lucy, laying down her bright crochet work. "I should be glad to if I only knew what you wished written."

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if you could, Lucy," he said reflectively. "Pretty good at figures are you?"

"It would be a fine story if I did not know something of them, after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lucy, laughing.

"Well I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a powerful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master hand at accounts in my best days, and it does not grow any easier as I can see, since I put on my specks."

Very patiently did the helpful daughter plod through the long, dull line of figures, leaving the gay worsted work to lie idle all evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other loved ones, sitting cosily in his easy chair, enjoying his weekly paper, as it can be enjoyed in a country home, where news from the great world beyond comes seldom, and is eagerly sought for.

The clock struck nine before her task was over, but the hearty "thank you, daughter, a thousand times," took away all sense of weariness.

"It's rather looking up, when a man can have an amanuensis," said the father. "It is not every farmer that can afford it."

"Nor every farmer's daughter that is capable of making one," said mother, with a little pardonable pride.

"Nor every one that would be willing if they were able," said Mr. Wilber—which last was a sad truth. How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening a care or labor. If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with reluctant step, and an unwilling air which robs it of all sunshine or claim to gratitude.

Girls, help your father; give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life by fretting because he cannot afford you the luxuries you covet, or consent to your desires when in his mature judgment they are neither wise nor prudent, and that of your own best interests and that of your family.

Such a home atmosphere tends more than anything else to produce a hard morose character, which must ever make old age unlovely and uncomfortable.—Children exert as great an influence on their parents as parents do on their children.

Healthfulness of Woman's Dress.

Man's dress to allows for the full body of woman's body is compressed ... her dress. His chest and waist ... natural ... perfect, and ... compressed ... as if God ... woman ... mistake was made in her creation. The beautifully rounded waist, full, so perfect, ... the vital organs to play their part in the ... from the physical life, is so very ungenteel, so vulgar!" And ... the girl, whose form ... to her brother's ... to pay attention to her figure. The short dress is lengthened down to sweep the floor; the childish waist, so comfortably loose, is laid aside forever; ... corsets, with a dress so tight that an attempt to take a free breath would endanger every hook and eye upon it, but which fashion says fits so beautifully the process of *improving God's handiwork*.

The muscles of the chest, denied development, become enfeebled by disuse, and gradually shrink away, causing the chest to diminish in size; the heart labors ... sufficiently to properly circulate the blood through the arteries, ... the ribs, forced downwards, ... upon the vital organs, ... ing the abdominal viscera out of position, while the poor lungs, crowded, ... able to more than half expand, become the ready seat of fatal disease. And as she grows older, additional stays are formed ..., the dress ... still more ..., and by the time she ... arrives at womanhood, the ... has reached the genuine wasp-waist standard and fashion decides her figure to be "elegant."

An "elegant figure!" Shade of Powers! *Is Medici* preserved! Lamented Hiram Powers, what a sad mistake you made when you fashioned the Greek Slave!—An "elegant figure;" and what else has she in addition? An aching head, weak back, disordered liver, and shattered lungs. And yet, with effects following as surely in the wake of their causes as the sunshine follows shade, she cannot see her dress has anything to do with her sickness. Not one woman in a thousand will acknowledge her dress is tight. "See how loose it is!" she tells you, as holding her breath and taking up a fold in front, she deems you have convincing proof; when if her dress were but unfastened, and she were to breath naturally, it would barely reach together within three inches.

From the crown of her head to the sole of her foot there is hardly one article of woman's dress that is really what it should be.

Thrilling Adventure with a Burglar.

This extract, from reminiscences concerning a series of murders committed some years since in France, developes a rare instance of presence of mind in women. We will premise that the murderer was known by the fact that in some brawl, for scene of murder, he had lost three fingers from one of his hands:

There lived on the outskirt of Dieppe, a widow lady by the name of Beaumaurice. She had no family, but with one servant girl, lived in a very retired manner. The cottage in which she resided was situated about half a mile from the city, a little off from the public road.

Madame Beaumaurice had been the wife of one of the officers of the guards. She was an extraordinary woman in every particular, but especially so in respect to a certain coolness of character she possessed in the midst of danger, which, together with a large amount of moral courage, made her a very notable person. The recent murders made, perhaps, less impression on her mind than upon any one else in Dieppe; although it was naturally supposed the retired situation in which she lived would have caused her to be more fearful.

About ten o'clock, on the night of the 30th of April, just ten days after the murders of the Rue Brenard, Madame Beaumaurice went up into her bedroom. She was suffering from a nervous headache. She felt very sleepy, and seated herself. The lamp was placed on a chest of drawers behind her. Opposite to her was a toilet table, with a cloth on it reaching to the floor. She had already commenced taking off her clothes, when, happening to look around her, she saw something that for a moment chilled her blood. It was the shadow of a man's hand on the floor. The hand had only two fingers.

She divined the truth in a moment; the assassin was there, in her house, under the table. She made not the least motion nor sign, but reflected two or three minutes as to the best course to be pursued.

She divined what to do and advanced to the door, and called the servant maid.

"Oh, Mary!" exclaimed she, when the girl entered the room, "Do you know where M. Bernard lives?"

"Yes, madame."

"I have to pay 5,000 francs away very early in the morning. The fact slipped my memory till just now. You will have to run to his house and get the money for me."

"Very well, madame."

"I will write a note, which you will deliver to him, and he will give you bank bills to the amount."

She wrote as follows:

"My dear M. Bernard: The assassin of the Rue des Armes and the Rue Grenard is in my room. Come immediately with some gens d'armes, and take him under the bed. ..."

"Hasten, Bernard."

And with it entrusted into my ... to ... her servant, she dispatched her to her errand. She then quietly re-seated herself and waited. Yes, she sat in that room with the ... under the table for a whole hour. She saw the shadow of the hand shift several times, but the murderer did not make any attempt to escape from his place of concealment.

In due time the *gens d'armes* arrived, and Jacques Brunas was arrested; not, however, without a violent struggle.

Enough evidence and that the most convincing proof as to guilt was found, and in due time he was guillotined.

PAYING THE PRINTER.—Gentle reader, the following, which, ... extract from the ... of ... quiry which follows, is, if the ... not, ... a extract from a ... manuscript, ... explaining the origin of the manner in which printers are generally paid.

And Schindater, the mighty ruler of the Squash tribe, having called the chief officers to his dominion, commanded them:

'Go ye unto all my dominions, and command my people to gather their treasures for a tithing, and pay all their debts, even to the very smallest.'

The officers did as they were commanded, and, after a certain time, they returned. Then called them again unto him, and demanded of them how his orders had been obeyed.

'O mighty Schindater,' they replied, 'the ... were heard throughout the land, and fulfilled, for your people are honest.'

'And is every debt paid?'

'Yea, even the smallest.'

'Are the merchant, the manufacturer, the ... paid?'

'All paid.'

'Are the tobacco and whiskey bills settled?'

'All, all.'

'And have my people been provident—have they laid up enough to feed their cats and dogs?'

'Yes, they have done even this.'

'Well, my people are worthy. Now, go ye again unto them, and if there be anything left, tell them to take it and *pay the Printer!*'

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF TROUSERS.—A young mamma, on the important occasion of making her little boy his first pair of trousers, conceived the idea that it would be more economical to make them of the same dimensions behind and before, so that they might be changed about and wear evenly, and so she fashioned them. Their effect, when donned by the little one, was ludicrous in the extreme. Papa, at first sight of the baggy garment, so "fearfully and wonderfully made," burst into a roar of laughter, and exclaimed:

"Oh, my dear, how could you have the heart to do it? Why, the poor little fellow won't know whether he is going to school or coming home!"

CLANNISH PRIDE.—A dispute arose between Campbell and McLean upon the subject of genealogy. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan of McLean was before the flood.

"Flood! what flood?" said McLean.

"The flood—you know—that drowned all the world but Noah and his family, and his flocks," said Campbell.

"Pooh! you and your flood," said McLean, "my clan was afore the flood."

"I have not read in my bible," said Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted the other, in contempt; "who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own?"

... Many years ago there lived in a neighboring State, a farmer by the name of Noble. The father not infrequently indulged in taking "a little too much." Upon a certain occasion, he was seen lying upon the ground, and it was supposed that he was under the influence of spirits; but upon examination his leg was found to be broken. A son of the old man was in the vicinity, and a horse and carriage with a driver, were soon procured to take the old man home.—When within a short distance, Mr. Noble ... and ... afraid it would come too sudden on the old woman, and he thought Oliver (his son) better go ahead and prepare her mind for it. This was accordingly done, and when the party arrived at the house, the old lady came running out, saying:—"Broke yer leg, hain't ye?—I wish it had been yer darned old neck!"

At a meeting a year or two ago, in this country, a gentleman was speaking on a question not strictly within the range of business then on the tapis. Becoming animated as his remarks progressed, he exclaimed, with a something of a melodramatic solemnity, "Mr. ..., my bowels yearn for the miserable victims." "Order! order!" shouted several voices from the opposite corner of the house; "the gentleman's bowels are out of order!" The point of order was sustained by the chair, and the speaker commanded to his seat.

An Albany paper names Betsy Hart, with an income of $35,142, as among the "solid men of Troy."