

THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.

Vol. I.

Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J., Thursday, June 15, 1876.

No. 10.

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Woodbridge.

Religious Services.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. M. McNulty, Pastor; Services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 2:45 P. M.; Prayer Meeting, Friday, 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST—Rev. S. J. Morris, Pastor; Services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 2 P. M.; Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. E. Ingle, Rector; Services, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 2 P. M.

CONGREGATIONALIST—Rev. S. L. Hillyer, Pastor; Services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 2:30 P. M.; Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Post-Office Regulations.
Office Hours—From 7 A. M., to 9 P. M.
Mails Arrive—7:50 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Close—8 A. M., and 4 P. M.
M. A. BROWN, Postmaster.

Benefactions.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT HOUR: The air was not only made musical with the pleasant sounds of the new Congregational bell last week, but your columns were equally so with the pleasant reciprocal communications relating to it. Generosity is beautiful—sanctified generosity especially. Peculiarly so where the perfume of a departed memory hangs about it, as in that case. The incident reminded me of a neglected, pleasant duty on our part, of a similar character. Having carried forward to completion extensive improvements in the Presbyterian Church, with which many of your readers are familiar, some friends, both among us and at a distance, were quick and kind enough to anticipate and provide for some additional wants. We desire, through you, to make grateful recognition of these. Besides the handsome contribution of carpet and complete furniture for the new Sabbath School Room by our own worthy members, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. Henry Mawbey, of Newark, in memory both of other days and present attachments, generously donated to our ladies two elegant chandeliers for their parlors, costing the larger part of one hundred dollars. Then Mr. Earl, of Brooklyn, formerly of this place, and deeply interested in Sabbath Schools, presented to our school a beautiful Bible, for its desk. Mrs. Earl and her sister, Miss Annie Hadden, of Brooklyn, each donated twenty-five dollars toward the furniture of the ladies' parlors; and last, but not least, we are indebted still further to our own worthy and venerable Mrs. Patton for twenty-five more for the same general object. While we thus record our grateful appreciation of these benefits, we pray that the better spiritual blessings of the gospel may come richly down on the hearts and homes of the donors.

J. M. McNulty, Pastor.

WOODBRIDGE, June 12th, 1876.

[Communicated.]

The Bible classes of the First Congregational Church held a strawberry and ice cream festival on Monday evening in the house of Mr. C. A. Campbell on Grove avenue, commencing late in the afternoon and continuing through the evening. Although the weather was very unfavorable, it proved a perfect success, both in point of attendance and receipts. The intention was to have used the pavilion in the grove, in connection with the house, but owing to the inclemency of the weather that part of the programme had to be omitted. The house was therefore packed to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding many were prevented from being there on account of the rain. The young gentlemen and ladies seemed to vie with each other in order to make the evening both pleasant and profitable; the young ladies "buttonholing" the gentlemen with handsome bouquets for the small sum of ten cents, and offering such other articles from fancy tables as are usually kept on such occasions; also distributing letters for a half dime containing much valuable information. It is needless to say that the smiles accompanying the white-winged messengers added greatly to their value.

The efforts of the young gentlemen in "checking" the hats for five cents on entering, and selling checks for and distributing strawberries, ice cream, lemonade, etc., at the lowest ruling rates, with the utmost despatch, were well appreciated. The evening was spent very pleasantly by all, notwithstanding the crowded state of the house. Friends from a distance, and members of other congregations fraternizing with each other, and adding much to the joyousness and profits of the occasion. The profits, amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, were added to the fund previously contributed for the Sunday School memorial window of the new church.

(We understand that the floral display upon the above occasion was one which reflected great credit upon the taste of the ladies having that department in charge, not only for the variety, but for the beautiful arrangement of the flowers.—Ed.)

Festivals.

The past has been a gala week as far as festivals are concerned, and after the storm comes a calm, i. e., reckoning the profits. The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church threw open the doors of Masonic Hall last Thursday afternoon and evening, offering to all its friends and patrons the opportunity of partaking of strawberries and cream, strawberry shortcake and endless variety of cake, lemonade, etc. A very large attendance was present during the evening, the entrance money amounting to \$23.

The enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the performance of an eight-character charade and a Centennial declamation. An election for President of the United

States was held, the Goddess of Liberty receiving the ballots, seated in a bower covered with the National ensign. Joel Parker received the highest number of votes, and a number of candidates a few scattering ones, among which we must not forget the one vote cast for a *diminutive Superintendent* of our town. Considerable sport was caused by the selling at auction of the two-hundredth glass of lemonade, very little of which, we would remark in passing, reached the lips of the purchaser owing to the *evaporation*. The festival netted a profit of \$110 to the energetic "getters up."

The Woodbridge Lodge No. 20, I. O. of G. T., gave a strawberry and ice cream festival in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening. Each table was adorned with a fragrant bouquet, and the visitors were attentively served by an active corps of "G. T.s." Much merriment prevailed, and the whole affair proved eminently satisfactory to the Lodge.

An incident that created no small amusement occurred during the auction, when one of our *Ben-evolent* grocers was discovered bidding against himself upon some choice flowers.

The School House in Locust Grove District, No. 19, in the upper part of this township, near the residence of Col. G. W. Thorne, is being enlarged and thoroughly repaired—re-plastered, painted and furnished with new furniture of the most approved style, and a parlor organ, with clothes-room, library-room, hall and coal-room, new out-buildings and front fence. This is an improvement which the good people in that vicinity will appreciate, and we congratulate Col. Thorne and the other trustees and friends of education and comfort for children while in school, on their efforts to have one of the neatest and most complete little school-buildings in the township, and perhaps in the county.

Barron Library.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Barron Library fund was held yesterday, at the residence of Dr. E. B. Freeman, all the Trustees being present. We understand that the meeting was mainly for the purpose of selecting a plan for the Library building from among those already submitted, and that the architect will within the ensuing week visit the ground and select the spot upon which to erect the building. The Trustees in all of their deliberations have acted in perfect harmony, which certainly guarantees a speedy completion of the edifice.

[Since the above was in type and too late for further comment, we have received a communication from one of the Trustees in full explanation of the plan of the Library and other interesting matter, which will be published next week.—Ed.]

A Concert.

We are gratified to learn that arrangements have been partially completed by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, to secure a first-class concert on or about the 29th of this month by the favorite, beautiful and somewhat noted New York singer, Miss Henrietta Bebee. She has gained considerable reputation as the soprano singer of the choir attached to Dr. Hastings' church, and of late has gained still more in popularity by her touching rendition of "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," at Mr. A. T. Stewart's funeral.

French Chip.

A lady of our acquaintance, not a thousand miles from *this place* recently purchased, for the small sum of seventy-five cents, an imitation French chip hat, supposing that of course it was at least American straw, and being a good imitation, when dressed with handsome flowers, and so forth, would be as handsome and becoming as a genuine article. Imagine her chagrin and disappointment—to say nothing of the loss of her seventy-five cents—when she discovered that the hat was nothing more than molded paper. She consoles herself by warning her female friends to beware of French chips.

Church Notes.

Rev. S. J. Morris of the M. E. Church is delivering a course of Sunday evening lectures upon the prophecy of Daniel. The subject last Sabbath evening was the Grecian Kingdom of Alexander the Great, as typified by the "brass" part of the colossal statue which Daniel saw in a vision. The discourse throughout evidenced a thorough acquaintance with history, and was presented in a clear and striking manner. The subject for next Sunday evening will be the Roman, or "Iron" kingdom.

A Card.

The success attending the festival of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge, was in a large measure due to the generous offerings and kindly interest manifested by our ladies and gentlemen. To all who assisted us in any manner, the undersigned, in behalf the Society, return very grateful thanks.

MAGGIE PRALL, President.
MARY L. JACKSON, Vice-President.

Fantastic Parade.

The citizens of Woodbridge are requested to meet at the Jefferson district school house on Saturday evening, June 17th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a mounted fantastical company to parade on the morning of July 4th, 1876. It is hoped that the young men of the village will all turn out. Quite a company have already pledged themselves, and the more number the better parade.

Personal.

Dr. John C. Barron and family have taken up their summer quarters at Red Bank.

Local Cleanings.

A JERSEY youth irreverently speaks of his sister as the elder-Berry. Nothing personal intended, my friends.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church held their semi-monthly sociable in the church parlors last evening, which was well attended.

Perth Amboy.

Historical Tableau.

Raritan Bay Seminary has long been noted for its many delightful and interesting entertainments at the close of the several sessions, but no previous entertainment given by that institution has equaled the Historical Tableau "America," rendered by the young ladies of the seminary on last evening. It was one not only full of interest but also of instruction, and particularly appropriate as a Centennial theme. The following is a programme of the entertainment which will indicate the periods and points of the tableaux, as well as the participants in their respective parts:

1. "The Muse of History," 1476, ("Westward the course of Empire takes its way.") by Miss Mary Sands.
2. "Isabella of Castile," 1492, by Miss Hattie Sands.
3. Song, "The Pilgrim Fathers," 1620, (The "Muse of History" invokes the "Genius of Liberty,") by Jennie Parsons.
4. "Columbia," by Miss Mary Lewin Bell.
5. "Logan," the Indian Chief, by Everts F. Randolph.
6. "The Herald of Freedom," ("We hold these truths to be self-evident,") by Miss Ardie Jones.
7. "The Genius of France," 1777, by Miss Mary Rathway.
8. "The Constitution and the Thirteen original States," 1789, ("We the People of the United States,") 1789, by Miss Laura Ford and others.
9. Recitation, "Uncle Sam," by Miss Julia Arnold.
10. "Britannia" singing, "God save the Queen," and "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," by Miss Ida Rathway.
11. Tribute to the Memory of Washington, by the entire cast.
12. "Logan's Last Appeal," by Everts F. Randolph.
13. "The Star Spangled Banner," sung in full chorus.

The arrangement of the stage was complete in every respect, and illustrative of the historic theme by its appropriate decorations. On the right of the centre was erected the throne of "Columbia," at the foot of which reclined the "Genius of Liberty" and the "Herald of Freedom." The entrance was decorated with festooned American flags, surmounted by the portrait of Washington, and on the right and left of which stood a blonde and brunette young Miss, as sentinels to the approach; while to the left and near the front of the stage was suspended the Coat of Arms of the State of New Jersey.

The costumes of the young ladies representing their respective characters in this historic tableau were rich and elegant, and as is not generally the case very becoming to the wearers. First came the "Muse of History," followed by "Isabella of Castile," the Muse invoking the "Genius of Liberty," who entered singing "Hail Columbia." Then came "Columbia," greeted by the "Genius of Liberty," and presented with the American colors. "Logan, the Chief of the Mingoes," entered and took his position to the left centre. Then came the "Herald of Freedom" addressing "Columbia," followed by the "Genius of France," during the singing of the Marseillaise.

In procession followed the "Thirteen Original States," headed by the "Constitution," whose appearance was striking and effective. "Uncle Sam" entering addressed the "Thirteen Original States," who replied in chorus. "Britannia" with sceptre in hand and helmet on brow, made her appearance, and in words of amity and congratulation addressed "Columbia," while above her head in protecting folds were suspended the British colors, at the close of which "God Save the Queen," and "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," were sung in full chorus. The "The Tribute to Washington," by the entire cast, was followed by "Logan's Last Appeal," after which was borne to the front of the stage by the standard-bearer, Miss Nannie Bell, the American national colors, which was greeted by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." An impressive tableau formed by the grouping of the respective historic characters, and a grand march, headed by the "Constitution" and the "Muse of History," closed the exercises.

It is impossible to do justice to this beautiful historic sketch and the manner of its representation by those taking part therein, in a short newspaper article. Let it be said to the credit of each and every one participating, that it was a perfect success, and the audience unanimously joined in this verdict, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a real tribute to merit.

The Misses Manning deserve great credit in presenting this feast of interest and instruction to their numerous patrons and friends. The arrangement and presentation of this historic tableau has no doubt cost them much labor of both mind and body, but if they can feel themselves rewarded in the fact of its success, and the universal thanks of all in attendance they have their reward richly earned.

This evening the present session of the Raritan Bay Seminary will close with the annual musical entertainment, and from the programme a vocal and instrumental treat is promised to all who have the pleasure of attending. After the musical exercises diplomas

will be delivered to the young lady graduates, which of course to those immediately interested will be a moment of important magnitude. It is that imaginary line in every young lady's life between her girlhood and her womanhood, the schoolroom and the parlor.

RECEIPTS and shipments of coal at the C. & A. coal docks for the week ending June 10th, 1876: Received—12,184.07 tons; shipped—19,109.10 tons; On hand—79,834 tons.

Arrivals and departures at Perth Amboy coal docks for the week ending June 13th:

Arrivals—Barge John W. Wilson, Port Morris; brig Florence Pines, Portland; schooners Mary Price, Wilmington, Delaware; H. A. Deming, Boston; Ann Amelia, N. Y.; Doram France, Bangor; brig R. Page, Boston; schooner K. Peters, Portland.

Sailed—Schooners Henrietta, New London; Lamphry, Boston; Chas. Comery, Neponset; Geo. D. Perry, Boston; E. Arcularius, Boston; Reno, Boston; brig R. Page, Charlestown; schooners Uncle Joe, Middleton; J. H. Couman, New London; brig Susan, New London.

Staten Island "Doing" Perth Amboy

Not long since a few gentlemen from Staten Island, not far removed by ancestral line from railroad dignitaries, undertook to "do" Perth Amboy. They came, they saw, but were conquered, and in the "wee sma' hours" of the night acknowledged themselves "done for."

In and Out.

It may be "Izera" out, it certainly is Judge in Court, from the way that hats flew off, and cigars flew out at the command of an officer in the Recorder's Court at this place, not long since. Familiarity may breed contempt outside, but judicial dignity commands respect inside.

Parliamentary.

A young Freeholder of this city recently taught the members of the Board a parliamentary trick or two, in the fact that it required a majority to excuse a member from voting, and that a motion to receive and adopt a report could not be entertained at the same time. New Brunswick lost \$500 worth of Fourth of July on the former, and gained enlarged jail facilities on the latter.

PERTH AMBOY will adhere in her celebration on the Fourth to the time-honored custom of reading the Declaration of Independence, but she will not "orange" upon the occasion. Why this departure from the "eagle" part of a July celebration is made has not transpired. It is understood that the historic sketch composed by Mr. J. L. Kearney will be read by the Rev. Mr. Peck. A procession is decided upon, with music, fireworks, etc.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held in the City Hall, Friday evening, 16th inst, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The young folks will be attired in Centennial costume, and altogether the affair promises to be decidedly *recherche*. Tickets of admission, 20 cents, entitling the bearer to a plate of strawberries and ice cream.

MR. JOHNSON'S private male school closes its session to-morrow without exercises, and will re-open early in September. The high standing of Mr. Johnson as an instructor and a citizen has won for him many friends and patrons, and the permanent prosperity of his school is an assured success.

South Amboy.

THE tug-boat "Cahill," while returning to this place from New York on the 7th, with a light tow ran down a small boat off the Battery, and the two men occupying the boat were drowned. The pilot of the tug returned to New York and delivered himself up to the authorities.

ERNEST GOSLING, aged 8 years, son of John Gosling, captain of the canal-boat "Joel Travis," while playing in a small boat, on the 6th inst, fell into the slip and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly after the accident. Dr. Stout, coroner, concluded that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest.

THE canal-boat "Kirkpatrick" was set on fire by one Wm. Welsh, formerly captain and owner. Welsh claims that he sold the boat to one Norton, and there being some trouble about the payment, Welsh, to get satisfaction, took the above means to accomplish it. He was arrested by the railroad authorities, and sent to New Brunswick jail. The boat was scuttled and sunk before much damage was done.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, and other clerical celebrities of Newark, visited this place on the 7th inst. They were met at the Long Branch depot by the Father Matthew T. A. B. and other civic societies, who escorted them through the principal streets preceded by the Perth Amboy Cornet Band. The Bishop delivered a lecture in the evening in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

A NUMBER of surveyors and employees of the C. & A. R. R., arrived in this place, on Thursday last, having been engaged in measuring the road from Camden. They are building a new coal elevator at the docks.

A sprig of geranium, grafted upon a two-year old tomato vine, is in bloom, and growing finely in a garden in Los Angeles, Cal.

GRANDMA.

She is lying fast asleep
In her Sunday cap and gown;
Bells are tolling loud and deep
In the town.
Sunny field and sunny wood
Are so quiet and so fair,
That the bells seem almost rude,
Echoing there.

Overhead is naught but blue;
All so still that Jem and I
Wonder if 'tis Sunday too
In the sky.
Circled near us, hushed and bowed,
Hearing prayer, the neighbors stand.
Jem and I creep through the crowd,
Hand in hand:

And we hear the pastor say,
With raised eyes and earnest face,
'Death, like sunshine, floods our way
With God's grace.'
Grandma does not hear nor stir—
Only lies there with a smile;
Nothing seems to trouble her,
For the while.

Her gray hair is smoothed away
Underneath her cap's starched band,
And she holds a white bouquet
In her hand.
After song and prayer are done,
She is shut from warmth and light,
Carried forth through shade and sun,
Out of sight.

Jem and I would follow her,
But the pastor tenderly
Lifts us, while the bells yet stir,
To his knee;
Comforts us with words of cheer:
'Little one, you must not cry;
You can go to her from here,
If you try.'

And Jem whispers very low,
As the pastor turns away,
'Did he say that we might go
Any day?'
Well, you see the road they took—
Heaven is pretty near, I know;
Get your hat from off the hook,
And we'll go.'

A RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Among the most wonderful facts of recent years have been the changes that have taken place in the nations of the far East. Twenty years ago, the vast country of China and its neighbors, Siam and Japan, were but little further advanced than they were at the beginning of the Christian era. They had always resisted every attempt on the part of Europeans to introduce improvements of whatever kind, and seemed obstinately set on clinging to all their old customs and ways of doing things. This was especially the case with China. The Chinese seldom wander from their "Flowery Land," they resisted commerce with Europe by force of arms; they were resolved that none of the modern inventions should intrude upon their land. They thought themselves more civilized than the Europeans, and boasted that they already had everything to make them powerful in war, and contented and prosperous in peace.

The Japanese were less obstinate. They traveled more, and were more easily induced to allow a trade to spring up between their islands and the rest of the world. They received embassies, and at last began to send young men to Europe and America to be educated. Now there are many English and American officials in the service of Japan; and several years ago a railway was built between Yokohama and Yeddo.

The news has recently come that a short railway line is to be built in China, between the large town of Shanghai and the little sea-side town of Wasung. The distance between these two places is only nine miles. Wasung is the port of Shanghai, which lies that distance inland; and as far as mere convenience of travel is concerned, the building of this line is of but little moment.

Its importance lies in the fact that after long years of stout resistance to the railway, which they have believed to be one of the most-to-be-dreaded foreign innovations, threatening all their old and sacred customs, the Chinese have at last allowed rails to be put down, and have thus opened the way to the building of railways all over that vast empire. It is hard to tell how they have been persuaded to permit a design to which they have always been so vigorously hostile.

The railway between Shanghai and Wasung is to be built by English engineers, and will be controlled by an English company. Nothing is more clear than that it is only the beginning of many similar projects to be carried out in China.

The strange sound of the locomotive whistle in the valleys of China will warn the people that a new force and genius has intruded itself upon them; and we may look forward to a not distant day, when railways will stretch across that vast and now little-known empire, with its four hundred millions of almond-eye Celestials, from the Yellow Sea to the confines of Thibet.—Youth's Companion.

POTTS LOOKING FOR A LIGHT.

One night during the recent troubles in the Pennsylvania coal regions, Potts was round at a meeting of the mine owners, and after the adjournment he stepped into a tavern. While there he met some friends, and in the course of an hour or two he got very intoxicated. On his way home he lost his hat, and a miner, who knew him, feeling compassion for him, clapped on his head a miner's hat; and in order to make the dark street look brighter, he lighted the lamp in front of the hat. When Potts reached the house his wife had gone to bed and the lights were out; but Potts felt certain the lamp was burning in the hall, but he couldn't for the life of him tell where it was.

He looked at the regular lamp and it seemed to be out; then hunted in every direction for the light, but he was unable to find it, although it seemed to shine brightly wherever he went. Presently he happened to stop in front of the mirror in the hat rack, and then he saw precisely where the light was. After a brief oburgation upon Mrs. Potts for leaving the light in such a place he went up to the mirror and tried to blow it out. He blew and blew, but somehow the flame burned as steadily as before. "That," said Potts, "is the most extraordinary lamp's ever been my misfortune t' encounter."

Then he took off his coat, and, holding it in front of him, crept cautiously up to the mirror, and tried to crush the coat over the lamp, which still burned brightly. He said:

"That's cer'inly very extra'nary! Moz 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Don'o how to 'count for it!"

It occurred to him that perhaps he might smash the lamp with an umbrella. Seizing the weapon, he went up to the rack, and, aiming a terrible blow at the light, he brought the umbrella down. He missed, and smashed his Sunday hat into chaos. He took aim again, and caught the umbrella in the lamp overhead, bringing it down with a crash. Then he tried a third time, and plunged the ferrule of the umbrella through the mirror, smashing it to atoms. He felt exultant for a moment as the light disappeared from his vision, but he was perplexed to find there was another light somewhere, he did not know exactly where. So he sat down on the stairs and remarked:

"Moz 'stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Whaten thunder doz it mean, anyhow? Light's gone, an' yet's shinin'! Perfectly incomprehensible! Wish to gracious Mrs. Pott's 'd wake up an' 'splain it. Durn 'f I know what I had better do?"

Then Potts took off his hat to scratch his head, in the hope that he might scare up an idea, and the truth flashed upon him. Gazing at the lamp for a moment, until he drank in a full conception of the trouble it had caused him, he suddenly smashed it down on the floor in a rage, and extinguished it after covering two yards of carpet with grease. Then he went to bed, and in the morning Mrs. Potts informed him that some of those horrible miners had broken into the house the night before, and left one of their hats with a lamp. Potts turned over in bed so that she could not see his face, and said if the stern hand of the law wasn't laid on those ruffians soon, nobody's life would be safe.

The bigot is like the pupil of the eye the more light you put upon it, the more it will contract.—Holmes.

The rainbow of peace now hangs like a flag of victory upon the rear of the cloud of war.—Becher, 1865.

It is a singular thing that although nine-tenths of the New York musicians are Germans, almost all the principal band-masters are of other nationalities. Grafulla, of the Seventh, is a Spaniard; Downing, of the Ninth, an American; Dodworth of the Twelfth, an Englishman; Gilmore, of the Twenty-second, an Irishman, and Contorno, of the Twenty-third, an Italian.

So it appears that "pin-backs" were a female rig as many as 2,700 years ago. Hesiod, a shrewd old gentleman who wrote and flourished about that time, makes the following reference to them:

"Let no sly woman
Tempt thy sliding mind,
With garments gathered
In a knot behind."

A gentleman once called on the late Mr. Astor to solicit a donation for a charitable purpose. He gave five dollars. "Why, Mr. Astor," said the solicitor, "how is it you give so little? Your son John Jacob gave us one hundred dollars." "Well," replied the old gentleman, "he could afford it. He has a rich father and I haven't."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Table with 2 columns: Meat Item and Price. Items include Sirloin Steak, Porter House Steak, Round Steak, Chuck Steak, Prime Rib Roast, Chuck Roast, Pot Roast, Stew Meat, Plates, Corned Beef, Mutton, Mutton Chops.

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Woodbridge, N. J., April 11, 1876.

The Independent Hour.

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A. W. JONES, Editor and Manager.

WOODBIDGE, N. J., JUNE 15, 1876.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

It is an acknowledged fact that no town in this section of New Jersey has improved so rapidly within the last five years as Woodbridge; and this improvement has been made in a majority of cases within the past two years, notwithstanding the severely hard times. The improvements, too, have been of a substantial and permanent character, the streets being laid out and graded, and in a majority of cases the side-walks flagged, while the buildings constructed were not designed for sale or tenement purposes but of a style of architecture, and arrangement very desirable for permanent residences. In addition to the dwellings and business houses built and remodeled, Woodbridge can soon boast of a public-school building equal to any in the county and now in process of rapid construction. Soon the Barron Library Building will be under way, and when completed will as a public edifice be a credit to any city in the State. The real cause for investments in the line of improvements being made during the present stringent times, is in the fact that real estate in Woodbridge never attained that fictitious value so prominently demonstrated in her neighboring towns and cities. In Woodbridge a man with a few thousand dollars was enabled to buy a lot of sufficient dimensions and yet have money enough left to build him a home, which was not and is not the case in many Jersey towns. Another cause might be assigned in the fact that Woodbridge has never been burdened with corporation rings and salaried nuisances.

Why should Woodbridge not improve, and why should she not be a favorite place for suburban residences? Her communication with the city is economical and expeditious, while her geographical location is in every way desirable. Her population, looked at either from a social or a business point, has always maintained a high reputation. The churches are of almost every denomination, the pulpits of which are faithfully and ably filled, while her schools, public and private, hold a commendable rank with others in the State. Added to this, we repeat, that real estate can be bought—not in lots of 25 by 100 feet, but in half-acre and acre plots—more desirably located and at more economical rates than in any other town within fifty miles of New York City.

We have no doubt of the future of Woodbridge as the place for suburban residences, while her large clay and manufacturing interests will make this village a great business point. Let her citizens only continue in their past enterprise and energy, and in their close adherence to the principle to "live and let live," and the old Revolutionary town of Woodbridge will yet boast of her elegant mansions, her extensive manufactories, her gas-lighted avenues, and her increased populated thousands.

CINCINNATI.

We delayed for several hours the publication of THE HOUR in the hope of obtaining a special telegram from Cincinnati, informing us of the nominees, for which we supposed we had sufficiently provided; but we are compelled to go to press without the desired information.

This morning's news unquestionably indicate the nomination of Jas. G. Blaine, yet "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." Undoubtedly the popular pulse of the Convention as well as the Republicans of the country are with Mr. Blaine, and his recent hard pressed attack from the Investigating Committee, followed by his serious illness, has excited for him much increased strength in his party. Great as may be this increased strength, and as inflexible as may be his personal and political admirers, yet the Richmonds in the field against him are bent on "rule or ruin." We have all along thought that there was no doubt about Conkling's nomination, but recent developments make us doubtful on this point. There is no use in speculating about the matter, however, for another sun will not set before the country will know who are the Republican standard bearers. It is not deemed even a hazardous speculation to say that President Grant will not be the nominee.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

This number of THE INDEPENDENT HOUR is intended for deposit in the "Centennial Through Mail Bag," which leaves Rahway on the Fourth day of July next; then and there to be hermetically sealed, and not again opened until the Fourth of July, 1976. For this reason our columns contain much matter of entirely a different character than they would otherwise, but which, we hope, will not prove uninteresting to our readers of this day. We reprint upon another page some valuable extracts from old newspapers—valuable on account of their antiquity, as well as local and national importance; also, an ancient relic in the form of an autograph letter from Benjamin Franklin, dated February 12th, 1756.

This scheme of the "Centennial Through Mail," projected by the Rahwegians, is in itself a novel idea, and we can only imagine how the thing will be looked upon by those who open the mail on the Fourth of July, 1976. It is an old and homely saying that "If ones foresight was as good as his hindsight, he would be a happy man." We have always doubted the truth of the saying, as we of this generation often find ourselves laughing at the foolish customs and habits of the past generation, and therefore, if the committee and people of Rahway who are making up the "Centennial Through Mail," could hear the comments of the people of 1976, upon their habits and customs, who are expected to open the copper mail box, they might not be so well pleased nor so happy.

An old bachelor of Rahway, remarked the other day that he wished he had heard of this "Centennial Through Mail" earlier, as he might then have provided for a representative at the grand opening of 1976, but such notice would have had to have been dated many years back.

JERSEY'S FIRST PRINTING PRESS.

We reproduce the following editorial for this number of THE HOUR—which was printed in our first number—on account of its appropriateness for the "Centennial Through Mail."

From the history of "Woodbridge and Vicinity," by Rev. Jos. W. Dally, we are indebted for the information that New Jersey's first printing press was established in Woodbridge, by Mr. James Parker, in 1751; upon which was printed the legislative proceedings and public documents of the State.

In 1758, Mr. Parker published upon his Woodbridge press the "New American Magazine," the first periodical in New Jersey—a monthly magazine, edited by Samuel Neville, of Perth Amboy.

In 1761, Mr. Parker printed on this press "Neville's Laws of New Jersey," and in 1764, "Conductor Generalis," intended as a guide to the Justices of the Peace.

In 1765, the press was removed to Burlington, for the purpose of printing the "History of New Jersey," by Samuel Smith; after the completion of which the press was again removed to Woodbridge. Samuel F. Parker, son of Jas. Parker, after the death of the latter, sold the press and materials, which were destroyed by a band of Tories during the Revolution.

Since the above period no attempt has been made to establish a printing office in Woodbridge. A few years ago, Mr. James E. Berry issued the *Woodbridge Gazette*, a weekly journal of considerable vim and ability, but which was printed in Rahway.

Now, after a period of one hundred and twenty-seven years, we plant THE INDEPENDENT HOUR upon the same grounds to which New Jersey is indebted for her first printing press.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

There seem to be some men in Woodbridge who certainly must expect to live until the next Centennial celebration, as they have so far taken no steps to celebrate the one near at hand, and certainly no free-born American citizen would let more than one Centennial Fourth go uncelebrated. To all such we most respectfully request that when the copper box of the "Centennial Through Mail" is opened at Rahway in 1976, will see that a copy of the INDEPENDENT HOUR has passed safely through. A communication in our local column, proposing a fantastic parade, is the only evidence we have so far of anything to do in Woodbridge on the Fourth.

OUR MAIL FACILITIES.

We heard a lady remark at the Baritan Bay entertainment, last evening, that it was easier to go from Perth Amboy to Baltimore, than from Perth Amboy to Woodbridge. If she had said it was easier for a letter to make the tour from Perth Amboy to Woodbridge, she might have extended the other tour to White Sulphur Springs. We mean to say this: That it takes a letter two hours longer to get from Amboy to Woodbridge, and vice versa from Woodbridge to Amboy than it does for an individual to travel from New York to Washington City, and get his dinner. This is simply outrageous.

Truth is a naked and open daylight, that doth not show the masks and nummeries of the world half so stately and daintily as candlelights.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WOODBIDGE ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

"Retrospect" is the watchword this Centennial year. Our backs are to the future, in the main, our faces to the past. We are busy on every hand setting the doings of the century to music, and marching to it. Should we not preserve the balance somewhat, however, and look forward too? We gather stimulus, both to our intelligence and our patriotism, in looking back; but go we may in looking forward. The magnificent vessel of another century is gliding out of the harbor, while ours comes steaming in. The look-out and the helm are its two important posts. A body moves down an inclination at a constantly-accelerated speed, so the momentum gathered from the past will send us forward into the coming century with a tremendous velocity. Every attainment only becomes a fulcrum for another lever. Applying these general principles to our own locality, what a vista of development stretches our before us. In 1976 the tombstones of all the now living will have been reared and their gentle epitaphs engraved. Many of us shall have long been long familiar with the glory or the shame of another life; but the place shall remain. The heavens shall still bend its blue arch above, the earth be solid beneath, but what wonderful growths and developments shall be seen! I apprehend along the great rail way thoroughfares as at present established in this State, and along the throbbing arteries of its business there shall rise continuous lines of cities, and our own village among them. One of the oldest places in the State, we point out some patriotic spots and landmarks with pride, yet time is even now obliterating them; as the old elm tree, so famous in its time, hard by the old "tavern," the rallying point of the Town Fathers. The stone watering trough from which General Washington's horse drank is still in the yard of Mr. Morris, but the fact in another century will have become so traditional as to be forgotten. We hesitate not to say that the progress of the past year in this place has been a very marked era in its history, let only similar progress mark each coming year of the century, and at its end there shall be found here a beautiful city. The hammers of reconstruction are sounding its prophecy on every side of us. The busy surveyor on the street and in our fields in perpetually suggesting a telescopic view of that which is to come. The grading and the tree-planting in our adjacent prospective village tells us not only of a purpose formed, but a population coming. I hear already the tread of the coming multitude, which one hundred years is destined to see. Busy streets shall lie all over these quiet fields. Our natural advantages, increasing vicinity to the great city, and the spirit of enterprise recently developed must lend growing attractiveness to this place, when the better times shall soon come over the country again. Beautiful houses, elegant churches, splendid public buildings and school edifices shall doubtless grace the place in 1976, such as we can only dream of now. Then over all "City Fathers" shall preside, and gas lamps glitter in every direction. Columbus was warned of the coming continent not by the breakers on the prow of his vessel, but by the birds on the mast. So there are many things that *sing* to us to-day the prophecy of the coming century. Let us work for it as those who expect to see such a grand result, and we shall receive the gratitude of posterity and the "well done" of our great and good Father in Heaven. J. M. Mc N.

[Contributed.]

SCIENCE OF FINANCE.

One of the stumbling blocks in the way of understanding financial problems is the persistent manner in which people will invest them with a mystery which does not belong to them.

We have already referred to the fact—for it is a fact—that money, so called, is only a form of merchandise used as a medium of barter. If we will stick to that, we shall be able to understand many things which embarrass us when we assume it to be something radically different from those other things we are daily exchanging it for.

Paper money, therefore, having no intrinsic value is a promise to pay at some future time something which has intrinsic value, and its depreciation is the measure of the doubt felt by those who deal in it as to whether that promise will be kept. A certain sum is charged as interest or discount for the use of this money, and it has been proposed to regulate the volume and value of it by the rate of interest. If every Government legal-tender note was payable in gold at a certain fixed future day, there would be a definite value to it, arising from the fact that whether the government paid the gold for it at maturity or not, it would be obliged at least to fix terms with the holder for its renewal. Unfortunately that circumstance was overlooked in framing the law making our currency a legal tender, and the indefiniteness and uncertainty which surround the question of redemption, make an important element in its depreciation.

In any plan, therefore, for the perpetuation of a paper currency, there must be some fixed date for the adjustment of value by a standard which the world shall recognize, be it coin or corn. What we propose to ask then is substantially this: Is it possible to have a circulating medium of exchange or money which, while intrinsically possessing no value, shall, by reason of promising a valuable consideration at a future fixed date, and also by reason of its convertibility into an income-producing or interest-bearing bond, maintain its equilibrium with gold, which is regarded by other nations as the standard of value.

In a nation of high civilization and prospective permanence this does not seem impossible. The theory is that the rate of interest shall regulate the volume of the currency, so that as business is active and capital well employed, it shall keep pace with the public need; and, on the other hand, any surplus beyond the commercial demand shall be converted into interest-bearing bonds.

It has been suggested in opposition to this plan, that interest-bearing bonds would be used as currency, and that the government

would only open a door for the payment of large sums of interest, where now its notes are current without. There seems no difficulty in providing for this contingency by levying a small tax on the purchase of bonds, or forfeiting a portion of the interest. It is more important that they should be readily convertible into currency to meet the possible need of the holder than that they should be frequently so exchanged. Probably the actual exchanges would be limited, our theory only aiming to provide a governor or safety-valve to the machinery of the currency. There is little doubt that a plan of this kind would tend to reduce the rate of interest throughout the land to parties holding adequate security. That it would make any difference to the vast army of borrowers is quite improbable.

It is a good deal like letting in a little bit of the ocean. Nobody can tell, except by actual experiment, what the result would be, and no one feels like trying it on. There can be little difference of opinion about one thing, however, and that is, there is an uncertainty about our present financial position and the status of our paper currency, which is eminently unsatisfactory. The passage of acts for resumption are idle without other measures looking to that result. As we are not now suggesting measures, we refrain from pursuing that topic further, although there is much to be said and suggested. J. U.

Pen Sketches of Public Men.

HON. LEON ABBETT.

Among the many gentlemen who have attained political prominence in either party in this State, during the past twelve years, we know of none whose reputation is built upon a broader or surer foundation than that staunch and sterling Democrat, Hon. Leon Abbett, the present Senatorial representative of Hudson county. Twelve years ago Mr. Abbett was comparatively unknown in New Jersey politics; to-day there is not a Democrat in the State more widely known or more respected than he.

Mr. Abbett is comparatively a young man. He was born in Philadelphia, October 8th, 1836, and is consequently not yet forty years of age. His birthplace is possessed of historical associations, the house in which he was born having stood within an hundred yards of the tree under which William Penn signed his famous treaty with the Indians. His ancestors came to this country in 1730, they and their descendants having lived upon the old homestead for an entire century, the first departure from the paternal roof occurring in 1830, when Mr. Abbett's father removed to Philadelphia. The subject of our sketch graduated from the High School in that city in 1853, when he was seventeen years of age, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. He at once entered the law office of the late Hon. John W. Ashmead, and four years later entered upon the practice of the law, upon his own account, when he received the higher degree of Master of Arts. Shortly after he removed to New York, where his talents and youthful energy soon secured for him a lucrative practice and a rapidly-increasing reputation, and he soon came to be regarded as a rising member of his profession. On the 8th of October, 1862,—the anniversary of his birth—he was married to a young lady of Philadelphia, at which time he took up his residence in Hoboken. There he actively engaged in politics, and so speedily were his talents as a political speaker recognized that in 1864 he was elected to the Assembly and served for three consecutive terms, attracting marked attention during his last term by his forcible and eloquent speech on the Thirteenth Amendment. Shortly after this Mr. Abbett removed to Jersey City, and in 1868 he was elected Chairman of the State Convention.

The following year he was again returned to the Assembly from the First District of Hudson, and was honored with an election to the Speakership by acclamation, to which position he was also elected without opposition in 1870. He discharged the duties of the position during both terms with a promptness, ability and impartiality that have scarcely ever been equalled. But Mr. Abbett's most valuable services to the Democratic party—particularly in Jersey City—were rendered in connection with the partisan charter inflicted upon that municipality, the obnoxious features of which it was sought to intensify rather than abate. During the past sessions he has stood between the city of his home and the men who have sought to make its government a mere machine for political and party purposes and has steadfastly opposed and defeated every encroachment. Last Winter, particularly, were his valuable services in this direction recognized, and to-day there is no man more popular in Hudson County; no man who commands greater respect—even from his political opponents—than Leon Abbett. His services to the party in the

Senate, not only in regard to Jersey City, but to the State at large, have been largely appreciated is so well understood that we need not look for the proof. It will be found in the reception accorded to Mr. Abbett at the recent State Convention, when he acted as chairman of the Hudson delegation. He there exhibited an ability that made him one of the leaders of the Convention, while his able and impetuous advocacy of the claims of Joel Parker as New Jersey's candidate for the Presidency gave him an immediate personal popularity eminent and commanding; the large vote given him as a Delegate-at-Large being almost unanimous. It was a compliment of which he may well be proud, and there is little doubt that his commanding talents and legislative efficiency will give him a leading position in the St. Louis National Convention.

We can not, of course, do justice to Mr. Abbett's services to the Democracy of New Jersey in the brief space of a newspaper, but we have said enough to show the extent of those services, their character and duration, save in one respect—that of a public speaker. Entering the field early in the McClellan campaign—1864—he has since taken a prominent part in every campaign—local, State or National. As a political speaker he is at once forcible, cogent and eloquent, and has few equals; while his energy enables him to keep the field from the beginning of a campaign until the end, speaking three or four nights every week, besides attending to his legal duties, which, with the growth of his business, have become of great importance. His business associate is W. J. A. Fuller, and the firm has an extensive and lucrative practice, ranking with the first law firms of the State. In person Mr. Abbett is rather below the medium height, with solid, well-knit frame, dark down beard and mustache, his appearance being at once impressive and pleasing. His voice is clear and resonant, and adds greatly to his effectiveness as a public speaker. In private life he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, open-hearted and liberal, and extending a kind courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact.

He has risen rapidly in his profession, as he has in politics, but it may be said of him that his rise has been due to his merits, to his studies, attention to his profession, and his firm fidelity to his party and his friends; and it requires no especial gift to foresee that he will rise higher. He is yet scarcely in his prime, and in the ordinary course of events has a long life before him. That it will be a useful one to the public there can be no question, and public service, backed by ability, rarely fails to receive recognition and reward.

Baritan.

METUCHEN.

Attempted Robbery.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., a daring attempt was made to rob the residence of Chas. Andrus, M. D. The thieves effected an entrance through a parlor window, but had only succeeded in obtaining a watch chain when they became alarmed by the barking of a watch dog and fled. The noise awakened the inmates of the house, when a man minus a coat was seen to leave the premises, by a member of the family. Search was instituted, but no trace of him could be found. Robberies of this kind are getting to be of frequent occurrence in our village, and it is time that our citizens adopt some means to prevent them. It is true we have a Protective Association, having for its object the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, but so far it has availed us but little. What Metuchen requires is a night patrol of at least three men (with the power of deputy-sheriff) and a lock-up, and then arrest any suspicious person or persons who may be found on our streets after certain hours. In the morning take them before the proper authority on charge of suspicion and vagrancy, and have them dealt with as circumstances may require. There is scarcely a night passes but what our town is thronged with this class of men, and until such means are adopted as will have the desired result, the lives and property of our citizens are in danger. Let this matter be attended to.

The usual influx of summer residents and boarders has fairly begun, and those of our villagers who take boarders have received more applications than they have accommodations for. Why cannot Metuchen have a hotel similar to the Park House in Plainfield? We have no doubt it would prove a safe investment.

On Thursday night last a valuable colt (belonging to a man by the name of Wittenburg) while running on the Penn. Railroad track near Metuchen depot, was instantly killed by a west-bound freight train.

Through the extreme kindness and generosity of Mr. Wright Robins, the Alert Baseball Club have succeeded in obtaining a ball field. The ground will be ploughed and rolled, and when finished will be first-class in every respect. The Alerts and Actives of South Amboy will play on these grounds on Saturday next.

Rahway.

Common Council.

The Common Council convened at 8 o'clock, the President in the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The expunging resolution offered by Mr. Pratt in relation to the Council authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate bonds without consulting the finance board, was lost. Communications from the Fire Department were read and disposed of in the usual manner. A communication from the Mayor, appointing George Wright Chief of Police, was read and referred to the Finance Committee. A further communication from the Mayor, appointing a Finance Board, was read and referred to the Finance Committee. A remonstrance from the property owners on Railroad avenue, in relation to widening the road bed of Pennsylvania Railroad on said avenue, which privilege was granted to the Company by the old Council. On motion of Mr. Pratt, Attorney Vail was granted the privilege of the floor in behalf of the property-owners. Mr. Vail made quite a lengthy speech, denying the power of the Common Council, under the charter, to grant to a private corporation, without a petition signed by a majority of the property-owners on said street, concluding with a demand that a commission should be appointed. Councilman Howell spoke in favor of the improvement, and showed what an advantage to the whole city a new depot would be, and that the Company did not purpose taking any more land than was at present occupied by the telegraph poles; also, that they intended to curb along the line of the street, where the rails would be set out, and the road-bed widened. He claimed that a majority of the property owners were in favor of the improvement along said line on Railroad avenue, and that the courts held that the property owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was to be considered as having an equal voice with other property owners; he also stated that the experience of railroad men in relation to fencing in the tracks, had been that they were simply man-traps, and that it tended to increase accidents instead of lessening them. Howell offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to sign a contract drawn up in accordance with the resolution granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the privilege of making the improvement which was authorized by the old Council. After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the City Treasurer to negotiate bonds in anticipation of taxes, and repealing all resolutions inconsistent with this, which was adopted, after which Council adjourned.

The Centennial Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The breaking of the dead-lock in the Common Council, has enabled all to realize how much depended on its organization. Thousands of dollars will be put in circulation right at home. The Common Council has already appropriated \$500 for the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, an enterprise in which the citizens take a most commendable interest. They have had several meetings during the week. Their committees are all actively at work, and they calculate to equal, if not exceed, the Common Council in donations for the purpose. The programme of arrangements has not been completely made out, but enough is known to say that the display will be the grandest ever made in Rahway. The whole Fire Department, Temperance Divisions, and probably the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges will all be out in regalia. The military display, so far as heard from, will be composed of Co. F of the Third Regiment, and two other companies from Elizabeth. A fine band of music from Newark, is engaged, in addition to our own band, which will turn out with the full number of performers. This occasion will arouse in the hearts of all freemen their patriotism, and give an inspiration to the people, and afford a fine opportunity for a pen sketch from some of the artists who reside among us, to be transmitted through the Centennial Through Mail to our grandchildren as an evidence what Rahway did in remembrance of the birth of American liberty. Councilman Bodwell is to go to Trenton and procure a "twelve pounder" which is to announce in thunder tones the dawn of the Centennial day we are to celebrate. Flags of all nations will be displayed at the Police Station, and it is expected that every store, and dwelling house will make a creditable show of national colors. It is said that James H. Durand will read the Declaration of Independence, and J. Henry Stone deliver the oration. R.

The Railway Driving Park Assoc'n.

The attendance at the meeting of the Association on Thursday last was not so great as on the opening day, but still there was a very fair turnout. The horses, with a few exceptions, were mostly good roadsters and colts. The time did not show anything under 3 minutes, although the young horses give promise of speed. Mr. McCormick's dark bay is a very fine looking horse and travels well, as does also Edgar's six-year old. Ritter's bay colt has improved very much. Tappen's horse is capable of showing more foot than he exhibited. The interest in these trots would be greatly increased if the horses were matched as near as possible according to their known speed. It is no interest to see a trot where one of the contestants can be distanced, or to know that one horse is not allowed to trot its full speed for fear of showing too much "day-light" between the contending "flyers."

RICHARDS is making a very great improvement at his news-depot by taking down the partition which divided his store; also, in placing his Ottawa beer fountain in a more desirable place. He will have on hand a large assortment of fire-works in a few days. Orders received and delivered in any part of the city. His works are from the Eagle factory, which are regarded as the very best. Ottawa beer can be had in all its foaming deliciousness. Give him a call.

A Card.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RAHWAY AND VICINITY.— Having been to a great expense in refitting the old and well-established stand of Messrs. A. White & Son, I am now prepared to furnish to fairs, festivals and public or private entertainments, in addition to the regular creams, water-ices and custard (or Delmonico) cream. The creams are guaranteed to be strictly pure. Parties desiring it, will be furnished with cream from New York, at the same rate charged in that city. Fresh cake and bread on hand daily. Pure candies manufactured on the premises. Parties and weddings supplied at the lowest prices, and in the best manner. Experienced waiters furnished at short notice.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
P. E. REUCK,
(Successor to A. White & Son),
4t 21 and 23 Cherry street, Rahway, N. J.

Another Card.

RAHWAY, June 7th, 1876.
MR. EDITOR:—On Saturday, June 10th, we shall be prepared to furnish to the people who may wish it, Philadelphia steam cream at 30 cents per quart, or ten cents a plate, or at wholesale, 25 cents per quart. We guarantee that there is nothing injurious or deleterious in it, as we make it ourselves on our own premises. We shall still continue the making of creams, water-ices and custard creams. Thankful to the public for their liberal patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
P. E. REUCK,
Successor to A. White & Son,
21 and 23 Cherry St.

P. S.—Parties wishing to buy at wholesale, are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

The Mayor sent into Police headquarters an order of removal to the Chief of Police, for disobeying orders.

SPECIAL attention is called to the advertisement of sorrel mare for sale, and to be seen at the stables of Mr. John T. Hewitt.

THE Centennial Through Mail does not stop at intermediate stations! Get your ticket for a sleeping car!

Staten Island.

TOTTENVILLE.

As Mr. Duflan was driving home on Thursday last, his horse became frightened, and Mr. D. jumped out to save himself, and the horse dashed on until he reached Ayres' Corner, where he turned, upsetting the carriage, and smashing it badly. "Joe of the Corner" at this time appeared upon the scene, and the horse, seeing his gigantic frame interposed between him and further progress, came to a halt and was speedily captured by the aforesaid Joe.

The Centennial Fair and Festival was a grand success. W. A. Brown, Superintendent of the Sunday School, appeared as the Father of his Country, and Mrs. Alfred De Boice as the stately Martha. Most of the teachers and scholars were dressed in the costume of yore, a feature of which were blue aprons with white stars.

Dr. G. C. Hubbard has removed to his new drug store, which in appearance and contents is a great addition to the town.

Mr. JACOB ELLIS has taken possession of the store adjoining the old drug store, and has converted it into a seegar manufactory.

Mr. JOHN B. WOOD has been appointed Notary Public by Gov. Tilden.

A MEETING was held last night in the Bethel M. E. Church, to take into consideration the celebration of the coming Fourth, when it was decided to have "a grand time," to be held in Totten's Grove.

We understand that a white-lead factory at Rossville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss unknown.

PLEASANT PLAINS.

THE St. Marks' M. E. Church, of this place, had a grand fair and festival last night, which was pleasing and satisfactory in every respect.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND Valley School District, No. 1, held a special meeting on Saturday night, to take into consideration the teachers' salary for the coming year, and decided to reduce the salaries from \$800 to \$700 per year.

MILLVILLE.

THE Base Ball Club held their annual meeting last evening, and changed the name of the club to "Adelphi," and elected the following officers: President, M. C. Ihseng; Secretary, A. Cole, Jr.; Treasurer, Joseph Ayres; and E. Sanders, M. D., of New York, as orator of the day. They expect to have a grand time on the Fourth of July. The following persons were elected members: Jas. Christopher, A. O. Ihseng, James and Albert Arneberg, James T. Cole and G. Dissoaway.

East Brunswick.

SPOTSWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDEPENDENT HOUR": We have a base-ball nine in Spotswood, with a B-bee captain, that rejoices, like everything else, in the name of the "Cintin-yels." It was extemporized for a match on Saturday, with the Red Clouds. In spite of the advantage given by practice to the latter, the Cintin-yels found they had a "hard row to hoe," only winning by one run in a score of 19 to 20. There were plays on the part of the Red Clouds that would have cheered the heart of a professional. A splendid double-play made by short-stop Sawyer—a hot-line ball taken from the bat, opened the eyes of their opponents and made them anxious for the laurels. The pitching of N. VanDyke, and the catching of Captain Arose, deserve complimentary mention. Altogether the boys nine played exceedingly well, showing material free of mettle, and without any "muffing."

GAZER ON.

Monroe.

JAMESBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDEPENDENT HOUR":

Will you allow us through your columns to contradict the many and various rumors going the rounds of the country in regard to the prevalence of the smallpox in our village. We have not a case in the town, the nearest one being three miles from our station. Furthermore we have had no cases of the smallpox, and only one case of the varioloid, and that of the very mildest form; in fact, so mild a type that the physicians were hardly able to tell that it was the varioloid. This person has entirely recovered and been at work for several days. There is scarcely a case of sickness of any kind in the town, the general health never being better than at present.

We deem it but justice to our citizens as well as those whose duties call them here, that the public should be apprised of these facts. Fortunately we have so far escaped this fearful pestilence, and as our citizens have become thoroughly aroused and careful in regard to its reaching us, and as the disease is now on the decrease in the infested localities, we trust we shall entirely escape it.

By publishing this you will greatly oblige the citizens, by whose request this is written.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE S. COURTER.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN D. BUCKELEW, at present the U. S. Consul at Stettin, Germany, has recently arrived at his beautiful home on the hill. He will remain in this country until about the middle of August, when he will return to his official duties. His hosts of friends are glad to see him looking so well.

THE citizens of Jamesburg and vicinity are working hard to make the Centennial celebration on the coming Fourth of July a grand success. The entire programme cannot yet be announced, but will include the ushering in of the day with salutes of cannon, musketry, ringing of bells, etc. At 10 o'clock A. M. a procession will be formed, consisting of a troop of horsemen under the direction of Capt. V. W. Mountk; a company of cadets, 38 young ladies, representing the States, a company of militia, lodges of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., etc., Major F. L. Buckelew being in command of the entire procession as Marshal.

The Freehold cornet band will head the procession and discourse their sweetest music during the day and evening.

After raising a Centennial flag pole and unfurling a beautiful flag, the entire procession will move to Wigwam Grove, where the remaining exercises of the day will be held, Judge Wm. T. Hoffman of Jersey City being the orator. The Declaration of Independence will be read, a local history of the country be given, singing and national airs, music, etc.

The display of fireworks in the evening from a platform erected on the shore of the lake for that purpose, will be very fine. All who wish to enjoy a pleasant day and evening should come and help us celebrate this one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth.

Cranbury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDEPENDENT HOUR."

ON last Saturday the Mutual Base Ball Club of this place, played a game of ball with the Oriental Base Ball Club of Hightstown, on the grounds of the latter, in which the first-named club were victorious by a score of 18 to 14. This was a very interesting game from the first, but the superior batting of the Mutuals gave them the game.

On the same day the second nine of the Mutuals played a game with the first nine of the Mutuals of Perrineville, on the grounds of the latter, in which the second nine were victorious by a score of 79 to 14.

Taking everything in consideration, this speaks well for Cranbury. These are the first match games either nine have played in their new uniforms, and the citizens who contributed to the same, think they have not misplaced their "lucre."

It gives us pleasure to be able to contradict the rumors that have gone the rounds of the press and the country in relation to the prevalence of small pox in this region. The communication in our last week's issue was inserted over our correspondent's signature by mistake, and we have his authority to deny it. The facts are that there has not been a single case of small-pox, and but three or four cases of varioloid in this township. No death from the latter disease has occurred here, and but two in Monroe township, both not within three or four miles from this township. We are gratified beyond measure to be able to make this announcement.

New Brunswick.

Y. M. C. A.

Dr. D. C. English and F. R. Stout have been elected delegates to the International Convention at Toronto, Canada, in July. President Campbell of Rutgers College, and Rev. Thos. Nichols were elected life members of the Association.

Attorneys.

Messrs. Robert Adrian, son of Hon. G. B. Adrian, and Henry Weston, Jr., were admitted to the bar as attorneys at the examination by the Supreme Court last week.

Legal.

In the case of the Webster Carpet Loom Co. vs. The New Brunswick Carpet Mills, upon a motion for injunction for the infringement of the looms of the former, the Court ordered the case continued to June 23, and defendant to serve complainant's solicitor with affidavits five days previously.

To bring horses out of a stable on fire, throw the harness or saddles to which they are accustomed over their backs, and speak to them in the tone of voice with which they are familiar.

Piscataway.

DUNELLEN.

MR. CHAS. BALDWIN has purchased the Dunellen Hotel, and will remodel and thoroughly modernize the whole structure. Mr. Baldwin is an enterprising gentleman and "knows how to keep a hotel."

MESSRS. POTTER & AUSTIN have received the contract for building the bridge over Green Brook at Washington avenue.

NEW-MARKET.

An enterprising genius near this place has caught several crows, clipped their wings and turned them loose in his potato field, where they cause the destruction of quite as many bugs as Paris Green or lime.

A LARGE attendance was present at the East New Jersey Baptist Association last week. Rev. Wm. Ralinson of Rahway preached the annual sermon, which was so highly appreciated that it was resolved to print it in all the denominational papers, and money was subscribed to print it in pamphlet form.

FOR SALE!

A **SORREL MARE,**

7 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS HIGH,

AND WEIGHS ABOUT 1,200 POUNDS,

thoroughly sound and kind, and suitable for

CARRIAGE OR TRUCK.

Apply to **JOHN T. HEWITT,**

In whose stables the mare can be seen.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

H. B. ZIMMERMAN,

IMPORTER OF HUMAN HAIR,

And Manufacturer of

HAIR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Wholesale and Retail.

30 CHURCH ST., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

W. P. DALLY,

SCULPTOR AND DESIGNER IN MONUMENTS, TOMBS & STATUARY.

FAYETTE STREET, PERTH AMBOY.

WILLIAM P. EDGAR,

CLAY MERCHANT,

WOODBIDGE, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

GEORGE F. CRATER, PROPRIETOR,

COR. GEORGE AND SOMERSET STREETS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

(Opposite the Depot),

WOODBRIDGE HOTEL,

Woodbridge, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS.

Good Stabling, Driving and Fishing.

Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars

A. GRINSTED, Proprietor.

STAGE FOR SALE!

A light stage, in good order, for sale cheap.

Apply to **GEORGE BREWSTER.**

LAKESIDE HOUSE,

A Summer Boarding-house, six miles west of Newburg, N. Y. Good boating and fishing. Terms, \$7 to \$12 per week. References given. Address

JAMES M. WESTCOTT,
Box 596, Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

MILTON LAKE ICE!!!

Milton Lake Ice!

Milton Lake Ice!

(ESTABLISHED 1849.)

ICE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Delivered to any part of the City.

ORDERS

LEFT AT

REUCK'S ICE CREAM SALOON,

Opposite Post Office,

will receive immediate attention. Also, an

ICE DEPOT

Will be erected in the rear of W. L. Brown's Feed Store, and any quantity can be obtained there at any time.

Thankful for past patronage, I remain,
A. WHITE, Proprietor.
Rahway, N. J., May 18th, 1876.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. B. DUNHAM,

(SUCCESSOR TO WOODRUFF & DUNHAM),

MANUFACTURER OF

First-Class Carriages

AND

LIGHT WAGONS,

AND DEALER IN

Carriages and Wagons

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO DEALER IN

Carriage Materials,

84 IRVING ST., OPP. PENN. R. R. DEPOT,

RAHWAY, N. J.

Having secured the premises heretofore occupied by Wm. H. Flatt, as a

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

and having enlarged and fitted up the same for a manufactory, I have now facilities that are unsurpassed for the production of fine work.

Also, special facilities in the

REPAIRING

Department, for good and prompt work at reasonable rates.

E. B. DUNHAM,
84 Irving street, Rahway.

NEW

Book and Variety Store

JUST OPENED AT

123 MAIN ST., RAHWAY, N. J.,

where we offer a fine stock of

BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS,

PICTURES AND FRAMES,

BRACKETS AND WALL POCKETS,

POCKET BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

CROQUET SETS,

GAMES,

BALLS, &c., &c.

A large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Including handsome Gilt and Tinted Paper

Decorations for Halls, Frescoed Borders, Window Shades and Fixtures, Paper Curtains and Fire-Board Prints.

Call and examine our Stock.

JOHN G. COOPER,

Rahway, May 4, 1876.

P. E. REUCK,

(Successor to A. WHITE & SON)

CATERER,

21 AND 23 CHERRY STREET,

RAHWAY, N. J.

Prepared to furnish

SOIREES, SUPPERS, WEDDINGS, &c.

with everything necessary to make an entertainment complete.

Ice Cream and Ices,

of every variety, Charlotte Russe, Charlotte de

Gothic Meringues, Grand do., a la Creme do.,

Calves Foot Jelly, Wine do., Orange do.,

Blanc Manger, Velvet Creme do., in forms,

Larded Game, Game Pies, a la mode Beef,

Jellied Ham and Tongues, Boned Turkey,

Chicken and Lobster Salad.

MANUFACTURER OF

PURE CANDY.

TABLE ORNAMENTS.

Nuga, Nuga do., oranges, Macaroons, Kisses,

Fruits and Flowers.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE, SANDWICHES, &c.

BRIDE CAKE

handsomely ornamented. Also, all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Cake made to order.

OBLIGING WAITERS

supplied, and Music, Boquets of Flowers, and

everything needed to complete the table.

Parties at a distance attended to.

CLIPPINGS FROM OLD DOCUMENTS.

Old-time Newspapers, and what They Said.

We publish below a variety of clippings from ancient newspapers, which may prove interesting to our readers in these Centennial times, and which may prove very appropriate for the Centennial Through Mail, for those who shall read the INDEPENDENT HOUR one hundred years hence.

We are indebted to Mrs. Samuel Dally for a copy of a paper entitled "The Effort, edited and published by a Society of Young Men," at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1820. The copy before us is Vol. I, No. 3, and in dimensions is 10 1-4x15 1-2 inches, four pages, three columns to the page, each column being two inches wide. The typographical "get up" of this paper was undoubtedly very good for that day and date.

The following are some extracts taken from its pages; and first is a piece of poetry, which evidently had a local significance:

LOVE-SICK WILL.

Poor Willy sobb'd as he went off
From pretty Amboy town,
And gave a vent to precious tears,
And griefs with griefs to drown.

He found in Arnold's wat'ry vale,
With chilling meadows wet,
A veil for all his tott'ring cries
That were less cheering yet.

With kerchief in one hand he sat,
(On reads his hat was laid),
The other drew a letter out;
He reads on, undismay'd.

A full piece read, he then did cast
His swollen eyes down;
And statue-like he peaceful sat,
Nor gave a single frown.

But Nature burst her iron bonds,
And tears again did flow;
Boundless grief did reign above,
And rain'd the tears below.

Some more he read and in it found,
His sum of grief and woe;
And bitterly he cried aloud,
"How could Sue treat me so?"

Such bawling times we never saw:
How woeful was his star!
His kerchief was a little ball,
Of silk and lachryma.

Then of his billet doux he thought,
And who was left to woe;
And grievously he did exclaim:
"What shall poor Billy do?"

But reason came as he did stop
The leaks of nature weak;
He vow'd within a week, once more,
To Sue he'd kindly speak.

And as he rose to come away,
He thought he'd been so true;
And said "In word and Will I am,
Enamour'd of my Sue."

And then he thought of future days,
Of little Wills to come;
And swore with willing count to sue
His Sue, and others shun.

Ye lasses of this placid town,
This heav'nly spot of earth!
Consider well our grievous tale,
Nor grieve us more in Perth.

But kindly ope those little ears,
More sensitive to be;
To hear the cry of wounded man:
Alas! Alas! for me.

And lads with ardor strive to be
Some six feet or above;
For, rest assured, of all the men,
'Tis high men lasses love. BARD.

The following are extracts from a letter to the "Effort," dated Turin, March 3, 1827:

"At the Church of St. Jean we saw a most splendid altar-piece and dome of black marble, but what is really marvelous, is, that in a silver box in the altar, is the identical shirt, stained with blood, in which our Saviour was crucified! It is shown once every 25 years; only the King, Pope and one of the Cardinals have keys to the box, and no other persons, consequently, can open it. It appears, as the story goes, to have been a gift from Geoffri, on his return from the Holy Land. It was, a long time ago, at Chambery, and during a terrible conflagration that happened in that city, the church which contained the relic was burned to the ground; the silver box was melted, but the shirt was only just sufficiently singed to give evidence of the miracle!

March 5th.—We called to-day on the Marquis de La Tour du Pin, present Ambassador for the Court of France. We were presented to him and the Marchioness, and found them very pleasant and agreeable. "During the revolutionary period," the Marquis observed to me, "I was in America under the most distressing circumstances—poor and homeless." He succeeded in establishing himself with his wife on a little farm, near Albany; he became a farmer; his wife made butter and cheese, and sold it in the market: and they lived in this way until the restoration of the Bourbons. He then, once more, became the man of rank and fortune—now filling the high state of Ambassador, and living in princely style. I could not avoid contrasting their present magnificent way of living, with the times when she carried eggs and butter to market, in the style of New York.

The following is another letter, copied by the "Effort" from the Boston News-Letter:

PLYMOUTH, August 29, 1730.

As there has been discovered in this our town, a very wonderful phenomena, I have sent you an account thereof, for

the perusal of your curious readers. Walking last week, by a place where they were about to dig a cellar, we discovered a stone on which there seemed to be engraven certain letters, which when we had cleaned from the dirt, we read to our great astonishment, engraven very deep, the ensuing lines:

"The Eastern World enslaved, its glory ends;
And Empire rises where the sun descends."
YOUR ASSURED FRIEND, &c.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE "HEATHEN CHINESE."

A Canton newspaper, brought by the America and now before us, says that wealthy Chinese have timber for their coffins always in their houses. They are called "Longevity Planks," and it is customary to congratulate a man, who has obtained coffin slabs to his liking. It may be worthy of notice that the ship America, now at the wharf is the first vessel that ever arrived at this port, direct from Manilla.

The "Effort" published a list of letters remaining in the Post Office, Jan. 1st, 1829, signed "L. Golding, Ass't P. M."

We are indebted to Mrs. Rebecca C. Arnold for a copy of the "Ulster County Gazette," Vol. 2, No. 88, January 4, 1800. This is in mourning for President George Washington, whose death occurred twenty-one days previous to the issue of this number. We make the following extracts, concerning his death, funeral, and the honors paid to his memory by Congress and the country:

CONGRESS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Marshal with deep sorrow on his countenance, and in a low, pathetic tone of voice, rose and addressed the House as follows:

The melancholy event which was yesterday announced without doubt, has been rendered but too certain. Our Washington is no more! The hero, the sage, and the patriot of America—the man on whom in times of danger, every eye was turned and all hopes were placed, lives now only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an afflicted people.

If, sir, it had not been usual, openly to testify respect for the memory of those whom Heaven has selected as its instruments for dispensing good to man; yet such has been the uncommon worth, and such the extraordinary incidents which have marked the life of him whose loss we all deplore, that the whole American nation impelled by the same feelings, would call with one voice for a public manifestation of that sorrow which is so deep and universal.

More than any other individual and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this our wide-spreading empire, and to give to the Western world its independence and its freedom. Having affected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have seen him convert the sword into the ploughshare and voluntarily sink the soldier into the citizen.

When the debility of our federal system had become manifest, and the bonds which connected the parts of this vast continent were dissolving, we have seen him the chief of those Patriots who formed for us a Constitution, which by preserving the Union will, I trust, substantiate and perpetuate those blessings our revolution had promised to bestow.

In obedience to the general voice of his country, calling on him to preside over a great people, we have seen him once more quit the retirement he loved, and in a season more stormy and tempestuous than war itself, with calm and wise determination, pursue the true interests of the nation, and contribute more than any other could contribute to the establishment of that system of policy which will, I trust, yet preserve our peace, our honor, and our independence. Having been twice unanimously chosen the Chief Magistrate of a free people, we see him at a time when his re-election with the universal suffrage could not have been doubted affording the world a rare instance of moderation, by withdrawing from his high station to the peaceful walks of private life.

However public confidence may change and public affections fluctuate with respect to others, yet with respect to him they have, in war and in peace, in public and in private life, been as steady as his own firm mind, and as constant as his own exalted virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the last tribute of respect and affection to our departed friend. Let the grand council of the nation display those sentiments which the nation feels.

For this purpose, I hold in my hand some resolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the House.

"Resolved, That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

"Resolved, That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and that the Members and Officers of the House wear black during the session.

"Resolved, That a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That this House when it adjourns, do adjourn to Monday.

These resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Sixteen members were appointed on the third resolution.

Generals Marshal and Smith were appointed to wait on the President to know at what time it would be convenient to receive the House.

Generals Marshal and Smith having waited on the President with the first resolution, reported that the President would be ready to receive them at 1 o'clock this day. The House accordingly waited on him.

The Speaker addressed the President in the following words:

SIR,

The House of Representatives, penetrated with a sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the nation, by the death of that great and good man, the illustrious and beloved Washington, wait on you, sir, to express their condolence in this melancholy and distressing event.

To which the President made the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I receive with great respect and affection the condolence of the House of Representatives on the melancholy and afflicting event in the death of the most illustrious and beloved personage which this country ever produced. I sympathize with you—the nation, and with the good men thro' the world, in this irreparable loss sustained by us all.

JOHN ADAMS.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee, to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country, and that they had appointed seven members to join a committee for that purpose. Ad'd till Monday.

To the President of the United States:

The Senate of the United States respectfully take leave, sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country has sustained in the death of General George Washington. This event, so distressing to all our fellow citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, sir, to mingle our tears with yours: on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man at such a crisis, is no common calamity to the world: our country mourns her Father. The Almighty disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest benefactor and ornament. It becomes us to submit with reverence to Him, who "maketh darkness His Pavilion."

With Patriotic pride we review the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied, but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reproved the temperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. The scenes closed, and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory; he has traveled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honour; he has deposited it safely, where misfortune cannot tarnish it—where malice cannot blast it. Favored of heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness.

Such was the man whom we deplore. Thanks to God, his glory is consummated. Washington yet lives upon earth in his spotless example—his spirit is in Heaven.

Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic Statesman, and the virtuous Sage; let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labours, and his example are their inheritance.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I receive with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments, in this impressive address, the obliging expressions of your regret, for the loss of our

Country has sustained in the death of her most esteemed, beloved and admired Citizen.

In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections, on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to say, that I have seen him in the days of Adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest and most trying perplexities; I have also attended him in the highest elevation and most prosperous felicity; with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation and constancy.

Among all our original associates, in the memorable League of the Continent in 1774, which first expressed the sovereign will of a Free Nation in America, he was the only one remaining in the General Government. Although with a constitution more enfeebled than his, at an age when he thought it necessary to prepare for retirement, I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother; yet I derive strong consolation from the unanimous disposition which appears in all ages and classes, to mingle their sorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the world.

The life of our WASHINGTON cannot suffer by comparison with those of other countries, who have been most celebrated and exalted by Fame. The attributes and decorations of Royalty, could only have served to eclipse the Majesty of those virtues, which made him, from being a modest citizen, a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds, who believing that characters and actions are marked by success alone, rarely deserve to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honor, and Envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived long enough to life and glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered he would have been immortal. For me his departure is a most unfortunate moment. Trusting however, in the wise and righteous dominions of Providence over passions of men, and the result of their councils and actions, as well as over their Lives, nothing remains for me but HUMBLE RESIGNATION.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to Magistrates, Citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our History shall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want Biographer, Eulogists or Historians.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, }
Dec. 22, 1799. }

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED.

GEORGE TOWN, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the Great—the Father of his Country and the Friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles round, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to depress the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form! There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the ornament at the head of the coffin, was inscribed SURGE AD JUDICIVM—about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—and on the silver plate,

GENERAL

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Departed this life, on the 14th December, 1799, Æt. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was removed—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed & moved on in the following order:

Cavalry, }
Infantry, } With arms reversed.
Guard, }
Music, }
Clergy, }
The General's horse with his saddle, holters and pistols.

Cols. Sims, Ramsay, Payne, }
Fall Banners, }
CORPSE }
Fall Banners, }
Cols. Gilpin, Martseller, Little, }

Mourners,
Masonic Brethren,
Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn on the bank of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic Brothers, and the Citizens, descended to the Vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry, and 11 pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the Vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and to the departed Hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas! the son of glory was set forever. No—the name of WASHINGTON—the American President and General—will triumph over DEATH! The unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate the future ages!

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ZURICH.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 20th.

DOWNING STREET, Oct. 19, 1799.

Dispatches of which the following are a copy and extracts, have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay and Lieutenant Colonel H. Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Greenville, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Department:

Extracts of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay to Lord Greenville, dated Head-Quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30.

My Lord,

It is with extreme concern I inform your Lordship that an attack has been made on the allied army, the result of which has been favorable to the enemy. The combined operations of the Allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and six battalions of the army commanded by General Korzhoff, were detached to Uznach on the 27th, for the purpose of increasing the force destined to act on that quarter. The enemy, who was no doubt, apprised of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th at a very early hour in the morning; a brisk attack of musketry was heard on our left in the neighborhood of Wallishosen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighborhood of Baden. The attack on our left was merely intended for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy passed the Limmer in great force in the neighborhood of Weimengen, between Zurich and Baden. By this manœuver they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the eight battalions of Gens. Markoff and Durasoff, who were posted between Weimengen and the Rhine; and after leaving a corps for the purpose of observing and attacking them they ascended the Limmar toward Zurich. A regiment of dragoons, being in consequence of the detachments that had been drawn to the left, the only force remaining in that part where the passage was effected, the enemy advanced and arrived in the neighborhood of Zurich before they experienced any resistance of consequence; the plain in front of Zurich between the Limmar and the heights, which running parallel to the Limmar, form a continuation of the Aldra to the N. West, being occupied at the time by a line of their infantry and cavalry, who with a very numerous train of artillery attacked with great vigor the troops in front of the Zurich, and prevented their detaching to the right, the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed.

At a late hour in the forenoon, some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmar, but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town; and notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position on the side of the French rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At sunset the French had made themselves masters of part of Zurich Berg and nearly surrounded the town. The attack on the position of General Horze had terminated rather in favor of the Austrians; but Gen. Horze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action and Gen. Petrusch, who suc-

ceded to the command of the army, having resolved in consequence of the loss he sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach. The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich, and the position in that neighborhood without delay. On the 26th in the morning the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the course of that night in the neighborhood of Egli-san and Schaffhausen without experi-encing any loss of consequence during their march. We have to regret the loss of between two and three thou-sand killed, wounded and missing; and ten pieces of cannon, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Rus-sians, but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these. The army under the command of Gen. Korsakoff is at present posted with its right to Egli-san, and its left to the Lake of Constance. By a letter just arrived from Field Mar-shal Suwarrow, it appears that he has taken the Mount Saint Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Allt Dorf and Schweitz.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

LONDON, October 24.

EVACUATION OF HOLLAND.

No further advices from the Duke of York have been received since our last; but as Col. Browning reached the Hel-der on Saturday last, with the final in-structions of government, it is probable a great many of our troops have ere this, embarked on their return to Eng-land. Some of the Dutch loyalists are already arrived. Six hundred of them were brought over in the Alkmar man of war, which arrived at Deal on Tues- day, where three other ships full of peo-ple of the same description, were hour-ly expected, having sailed from the Texel immediately after the Alkmar. The convention, by which the whole Russian army is to evacuate Holland, was signed on the 18th instant, and it is to continue in force for six weeks from that date—a circumstance which has given rise to a supposition that the treaty embraces more objects than have yet been publicly expressed. If it bears relation merely to the evacuation of the country by our troops, and a general exchange of prisoners, the business might be done in as many days as are allowed weeks to accomplish it. The probability therefore is that there are involved in the armistic some subjects, the nature of which may require a con-siderable time to adjust; but upon this topic we shall for the present decline any speculation, under the hope, that a day or two will put us in possession of the facts.

All that is at present known for cer-tain is, that we have agreed to evacuate Holland, without injuring either the personal or new Dien works; that all the enemy's guns are to be restored; that the Helder is to be left in the same con-dition in which we found it; and that the prisoners are reciprocally given up. It is understood that we are also to deliver up 8,000 or 10,000 of the French prisoners now in England; but respect-ing this point we have as yet received no satisfactory information. Upon the whole, if we have the consideration of the humiliated situation in which the event of the expedition has unfortunat-ely placed us, we shall find but little cause to regret the nature of the terms to which we have thus been induced to agree. The acceding to them on our part was dictated by the pure principle of humanity, and the laudable determi-nation of saving our brave countrymen, by negotiation from the destruction which otherwise seemed to await them must be considered as paramount to every other feeling, whether of mistaken honor or national pride.

The following is a specimen of the advertisements in this paper:

For Sale,

The one half of a

Saw Mill,

With a convenient place for BUILDING, lying in the town of Rochester. By the Mill is an inexhaustible quantity of PINEWOOD. And also, of other timber.

A STOUT, HEALTHY, ACTIVE

Negro Wench.

Any person inclined to purchase, may know the particulars by applying to JOHN SCHOONMAKER, junr, at Rochester. November 13, 1799.

Luther Andres

& Co. have this day,

Been opening GOODS both fresh and gay.

HE has received near every kind, That you in any Store can find, And as I purchase by the Bale, I am determined to retail For READY PAY a little lower Than ever have been had before.

I with my brethren mean to live; But as for credit shall not give.

I would not live to rouse your passions, For credit here is out of fashion, My friends and buyers one and all, It will pay you well to give a call. You always may find me by my sign, A few rods from the house divine.

The following articles will be received in payment. Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats, Corn, Butter, Flax, Ashes and Raw Hides. These articles will be taken in at the Esopus prices. CASH will not be refused. Warrink, Dec. 24, 1799.

A RELIC OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says it is indebted to C. B. Nelson, Esq., of that city, for the privilege of presenting to the public, for the first time, the fol-lowing beautiful and characteristic mem-orial of Dr. Franklin. It was written to Miss E. Hubbard:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1756.

DEAR CHILD: I condole with you. We have lost a most dear and valuable re-lation, but it is the will of God and Na-ture that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter into real life. Existing here on earth is scarcely to be called life. 'Tis rather an em-bryo state—a preparation to living, and man is not completely born until he is dead. Why, then, should we grieve that a new child is born among the im-mortals—a new member added to their society? We are spirits. That bodies should be lent to us while they can af-ford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or in doing good to our fel-low-creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for their purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid become an incumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and be-nevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. That way is death. We ourselves prudently, in some cases, choose a partial death. A mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He that plucks out a tooth parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it; and he that quits the whole body parts with all pains and possibility of pains and diseases it was liable to or capable of making him suffer. Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleas-ure that is to last forever. His chair [alluding to sedan chairs then in use,] was first ready, and he has gone before us. We could not conveniently all start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and we know where to find him?

Adieu, my dear, good child, and be-lieve that I shall be, in every state, your affectionate papa,
BENJ. FRANKLIN.

To be fossilized is to be stagnant, un-progressive, dead, frozen into a solid. It is only *liquid currents* of thought that move men and the world.—Wendell Phillips.

There is nothing that this age, from whatever standpoint we survey it, needs more, physically, intellectually and morally, than thorough ventilation.—Ruskin.

No cosmetics, no arts of dress, no studied adjustment of light and shade, can adorn the human face or form like health. The perfection of all colors on earth is *flesh color*, which blends them all in one in the mortal face of an im-mortal, and the perfection of that is seen only in the rosy hue of health.—Dwight.

Aesthetics is a heavenly ladder, where, like Jacob's angels, pure thoughts and holy aspirations come from and go to God.—Augusta Evans.

The mystic chords of memory, stretch-ing from every battle-field patriot grave to every living hearth-stone all over the land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.—Abraham Lincoln.

Style is the gossamer on which the seeds of truth float through the world.—Bancroft.

Our words are lenses coloring the world with as many different hues.—Emerson.

Eloquence is the transference of thought and emotion from one heart to another, no matter how it is done.—Gough.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass for im-measurable gold mines under the ground.—Longfellow.

Be what your friends think you are; avoid being what your enemies say you are; go right forward and be happy.—Brick Pomeroy.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Dickens.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRKETT & PATERSON,
Call the attention of Ladies and Gents to their stock of
Dry and Fancy Goods
Now in Store, comprising a full line of
SEASONABLE GOODS
Bought for cash, and which they offer at bottom prices.
Fast Colored Calicoes, 6 cts. per yard and up, Brown and Bleached Sheetings at Wholesale Prices Plaid Dress Goods only 12½ cents per yard, Ladies' Two-button Kid Gloves at 85 cts.
GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
Hamburgh Edgings, Embroidery Trimmings, Neck Ruches, Neckties, Aprons, &c.
Birkett & Paterson call the particular attention of gents to the

PROGRESS SHIRT,
two shirts in one—a shirt every one should have who intends traveling. Call and see them.
BOYS', YOUTHS' & MENS' CLOTHING
cheap. Boys' Suits from \$5, Mens' from \$6.50. Just to hand a new stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
at prices lower than before. Will have on hand early next week,
CENTENNIAL AND TRAVELING TRUNKS,
at low figures. A full line of
GROCERIES,
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
WOODBIDGE, N. J.

DAVID P. CARPENTER'S
Carriage Repository,
MAIN ST., WOODBRIDGE, N. J.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGONS
Constantly on hand and Made to order.
Painting, Trimming & Jobbing
at the Shortest Notice.

J. D. DRAKE,
MAIN STREET, WOODBRIDGE,
begs leave to remind the citizens of Wood-bridge that he keeps the
First Meat Market ever Established in Town,
and is the only dealer that has his
Stock Slaughtered at Home.
ORDERS
delivered from wagon daily.

CHARLES DRAKE,
MAIN STREET, OFF. M. E. CHURCH, WOODBRIDGE.
Dealer in
FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOKS,
LAW AND JUSTICES' BLANKS
of the most approved N. J. forms, Backgam-mon Boards, Initials, &c.,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Perfumery, Fine Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brush-es, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass of all sizes and quality, constantly on hand, from 6x3 to 40x60 inches in length. Alcohol, California Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

WOODBIDGE
FIRE BRICK WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1845.

W. H. Berry & Co.
WOODBIDGE, N. J.
Manufacturers of **Fire Brick** of all

shapes and sizes, and Dealers in
FIRE CLAYS,
SAND, KAOLIN AND FIRE MORTAR.
THE BEST GRADES OF
COAL, for Family Use,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.,

RECEIPTS FROM MAY, 1845, TO JANUARY, 1876.

Premiums.....	\$64,893,014 97
Interest.....	16,316,592 79
Total.....	\$81,149,507 76

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Policy claims.....	\$19,262,541 48	being 23.8 pr. ct.
Surrendered Policies.....	4,284,344 89	" 5.3 "
Dividends.....	19,224,524 15	" 23.7 "
Returned to Members.....	\$42,791,410 45	" 52.8 "
Taxes and Expenses.....	8,167,913 05	" 10.0 "
Reserve and Surplus.....	30,190,184 26	" 37.2 "
Total.....	\$81,149,507 76	100.0 "

Life and Endowment Policies, of the usual forms, issued on the most favorable terms.
LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
JAMES B. PEARSON, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

MILTON MILLS.
The subscriber, having purchased the store property of Jos. T. Crowell, known as the **MILTON MILLS FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STORE,** in CHERRY STREET; also, having leased the Milton Mills, which gives him all the facilities and advantages for manufacturing Flour, Feed, &c., will give great care in selecting the best grades of White and Red Winter Wheat, and special attention to the Flour Department. Hoping by prompt attention to business to merit a large patronage, it will be his earnest desire to meet the demands of customers, and give them the very best in his line, and to sell at the lowest possible standard for cash. In addition to his own grades of flour, he will keep constantly on hand ST. LOUIS CHOICE BRANDS. Also, some of the choice Southern Brands, Hecker's Ever Prepared Flour, XXX Best Family Flour, XX Extra Superfine, X Superfine, Rye and Graham Flour, Extra Fine and Yellow Meal, Wheaten Grits, Hominy, Sump, Oat Meal, Feed, Shonis, Rye Feed, Bran and Oil Meal.
In connection with the above, will be kept constantly on hand and fresh, Fancy Articles in his line direct from the manufactory—Cream Tartar, Rice Flour, Crushed Wheat, Split Peas, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.
My Feed and Meal are made of the very best. No cobs or damaged grain used. War-anted as represented, or no sale.
WM. I. BROWN.

E. T. TAPPEN,
DEALER IN
Coal and Masons' Materials.
YARD:
FOOT HAYDOCK ST., RAHWAY, N. J.
BRICK, LIME, LATH,
CEMENT, PLASTER, MARBLE DUST, HAIR.
Cumberland Coal,
SCRANTON, HAZLETON & LEHIGH
COAL.
Also, the Celebrated
EBERVILLE COAL.
BLUE STONES,
SUITABLE FOR
FLAGGING, CURBING, LINTELS,
SILLS, POLISHED HEARTHES,
WELL STONES, CHIMNEY TOPS,
&c., &c., &c.
FLAGGING FOR WALKS
DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
E. T. TAPPEN.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 16th, 1876.—Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, at
7 a. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahoney City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connect-ing with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the west.
1 p. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahoney City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunk-hannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg.
3 p. m., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6.30 p. m., Night express daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connect-ing with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the west. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
Trains leave Railway for Metuchen, New Brooklyn and New Market at 8 a. m., and 2, 4 and 7.30 p. m.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Supt. and Engineer.
General eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt Streets.
CHARLES CUMMINGS, Agent.

Railroad Time-Tables.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, as follows: Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars at-tached, 9.30 a. m., 6 and 8.30 p. m. Sun-day, 6 and 8.30 p. m.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, via Phila-delphia and Erie Railroad Division, con-necting at Philadelphia, 9.30 a. m., for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8.30 p. m., connecting at Corry for Titus-ville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman man Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 a. m., arrive at Washington 4.10 p. m. Regular at 8.40 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m. Sun-day, 9 p. m.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7.30, 8.40, 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 3, 4, 4.10, 5, 6, 7, 8.30, 9 p. m. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8.30, 9 p. m. Emigrant and second class, 7 p. m.
For Newark at 6, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 3.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5, 5.20, 5.40, 6, 10, 6.20, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 10, 11.30 p. m., and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30, 7 and 8.10 p. m.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 3.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5.20, 5.40, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 10, 11.30 p. m., and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30, 7 and 8.10 p. m.
For Rahway, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40, 4, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5.20, 5.40, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 7, 8.10, 10 p. m., and 12 night. Sunday, 5.20, 6.30 and 7 p. m.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 a. m., 2.30, 4.50 and 6.20 p. m.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8 and 11 a. m., 2, 3.10, 4.10, 5.20, 6.10, 7 p. m., and 12 night. Sun-day, 7 p. m.
For East Millstone, 11 a. m., 3 and 5.20 p. m.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m.
For Princeton, 7, 8.40 a. m., 12.30, 2, 4.10 and 7 p. m.
For Lambertville, 9.30 a. m., 2, 3, 4.10 p. m.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere 9.30 a. m., and 9 p. m.
For Flemington, 9.30 a. m., 3 p. m.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 p. m.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 p. m.
For Freehold, 7.30 a. m., 2 and 4.10 p. m.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7.30 a. m., 2 p. m.
For Hightstown, Pemberton and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2.30 p. m., and via Mon-mouth Junction, 4.10 p. m.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 a. m., via Perth Amboy, and 7.30 a. m., via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows—From Pittsburg, 6.55, 10.30 a. m., and 9.20 p. m. daily; 10.15 a. m. and 7.40 p. m. daily except Mon-day. From Washington and Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., 4.05, 5.15 and 10.27 p. m. Sun-day, 6.20 a. m. From Philadelphia, 5.10, 6.20, 6.55, 10.15, 11.20, 11.54 a. m., 2.15, 4.05, 5.15, 6.10, 6.50, 8.44, 7.35, 10.27 p. m. Sunday, 5.10, 6.20, 6.55, 11.54 a. m., 7.40, 9.20, 10.27 p. m.
Trains leave Woodbridge for New York, at 7.13 and 8.14 a. m., and 12.14, 4.20 and 6.40 p. m.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway; 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 114, 116 and 118 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Emi-grant ticket office, 8 Battery Place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.
F. W. JACKSON,
Gen'l Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Div.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west; also to Central Penn-sylvania and New York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing December 1st, 1875. Leave New York as follows:
5.30 a. m., News train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamamenad, Wilkesbarre, Potts-ville, Scranton, &c.
6.05 a. m., Way train for Dunellen.
7.45 a. m., Way train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 a. m., Morning express, daily (except Sun-days), for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the west. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkes-barre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Wil-hamport, &c.
10.15 a. m., Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 p. m. Express for Flemington, Easton, Al-lentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahoney City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Colum-bia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harris-burg, &c.
2.45 p. m. Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
3.30 p. m., Way train for Dunellen.
4 p. m., Way train for Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-road.
4.30 p. m., Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 p. m., Way train for Dunellen.
5.15 p. m., Evening express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5.30 p. m., Way train for Somerville.
6 p. m., Way train for Somerville.
6.30 p. m., Way train for Dunellen.
7 p. m., Way train for Somerville.
8.30 p. m., For Easton.
9.30 p. m., Way train for Somerville.
12 p. m., Way train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5.30, 6.15, 6.35, 7, 7.30, 7.45, 8, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12 m., 12.45, 1, 2, 2.45, 3, 3.30, 3.45, 4, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6, 6.15, 6.30, 7, 7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15, 12 p. m.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. R.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK,
LONG BRANCH AND SQUAN.
Time-table of May 1st, 1876. —Trains leave New York from foot of Liberty Street, North River, at 8.15, 11 a. m., 4.15, 5.30 p. m. All trains run to Long Branch. The 3.15, 11 a. m., and 4.15 p. m. trains run through to Squan.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Mata-wan Station with all trains.
Woodbridge for New York at 7.47, 8.55 a. m., and 12.32 and 5.23 p. m.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng'r.

THE JERSEY BLUES.

Name of a pure and Fabian race
Who filled their natal soil,
And watered with their blood each place
That blossomed with their toil.
A name endorsed by patriot worth,
By valor stern and true,—
Dear to the spot that gave me birth,
The name of Jersey Blue.
Dark was the hour the godlike breast
Of Washington was tried;
How'er forsaken by the rest,
They still clung to his side.
However dark the hour, said he,
As darker still it grew,
There's hope while yet there clings to me
One dauntless Jersey Blue.
Though dreary as that winter rose
Their country's prospect then,
And bleeding footsteps marked the snows
Where marched those suffering men.
Yet vainly might the hailstorm fall
Or leaden showers pursue;
No blast could chill, no foe appal,
The stubborn Jersey Blue.
And oft the roar of battle drowned
The howling wintry blast,
Till from that gloom a morning dawned
Of victory at last;
And mid the darkest frowns of fate,
That undespairing few
Made Freedom's victor-field the State
Which reared the Jersey Blue.
Hushed is his voice whose call of yore
Turned out that veteran line;
At roll of morning drum no more
Their ranging bayonets shine;
For them the trump of Time hath blown
The soldier's last tattoo;
To final quarters now hath gone
The last old Jersey Blue.
Yet though those hearts where valor dwelt
Lie earth-enwrapped and cold,
Our own have kindred pulses felt
Whene'er their deeds were told.
Should future days bring back again
The scenes our fathers knew,
No son of theirs would ever stain
The name of Jersey Blue.
Earth wrapped and cold, they do but sleep;
The valiant never die;
The only King they owned doth keep
Their muster-ground on High.
Each file its wonted place will take,
And veteran ranks renew,
When God's last reveille shall wake
The slumbering Jersey Blue. R. M. P.

CENTENNIAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1876.

The great cause of excitement here among those in authority, and indeed the most disturbing element that has manifested itself since the Exhibition opened, is the conflict between the Board of Finance and the Centennial Commission, as to which is the supreme power in the management of the gigantic "show." Some of the Commissioners, appointed as they were by the Governors of the several States under an act of Congress, had very little to do with preliminary arrangements, and nothing whatever to do with the raising of funds. They came to the Exhibition, acquiesced in the proceedings of the Board of Finance, and proceeded to appoint all the minor officers, and vote themselves salaries to be paid by the Finance Board. These proceedings very naturally proved distasteful to the financiers, who have appealed to some of the best legal talent in the country for advice upon the disputed point. Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Abraham Browning of Camden, and Wm. L. Hirst of this city, have each given opinions, which are unanimously in favor of the supremacy of the Board of Finance over the Commissioners. It is not known that the latter body have submitted to this decision, but it strikes us it would be better for them to do so, to say nothing of the disgrace that would ensue should the affairs of our nation's great enterprise be dragged through the courts.

The question as to whether the Exhibition shall be opened on Sundays is still, in spite of the decision of the Commissioners, an extremely live one. Much is said pro and con, but no one can doubt (whatever the clamor and outcry of the present may demand) but that the verdict of posterity will justify the decision made.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the display of opals from Hungary. They surpass in brilliancy and beauty any collection of these precious stones ever placed on exhibition. The likenesses of the Emperor and Empress are engraved upon two of these stones, and set respectively in a bracelet and bracket, the work being as clearly cut as upon the finest cameos. This shows a great degree of advancement in art, as these stones were formerly considered too soft to engrave upon.

The Canadian Commission, in order to induce more of their countrymen to exhibit articles of produce and manufacture, have offered special medals to the Canadian exhibitors, the medals to be awarded by foreign judges.

The approaching Convention at Cincinnati, has detracted somewhat from the interest of the Exposition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A Fine Sloop Yacht,

NEARLY NEW, 28 FEET LONG, 10 FEET BEAM,

With Cabin 12x7 Feet.

Apply at the

SALAMANDER WORKS,
Woodbridge.

SEVERAL

FIRST MORTGAGES For Sale.

Titles perfect, and bondsmen good.

Abundant margin in values. Apply to

THORNE & WEAVER,

Exchange Building, RAHWAY, N. J.

J. BAYLES & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

789 BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST., N. Y.

Our Assortment of

STYLES AND QUALITIES OF GOODS,

Are such that all can be satisfied.

OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

FASHIONS AND FABRICS

FOR THE SEASON.

ARE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

N. B.—If not convenient to call, by sending a postal card to Geo. W. Mills, care INDEPENDENT HOUSE, he will call upon you at your office or residence, with samples of goods and take your measure.

J. BAYLES & CO.

J. BAYLES.

G. W. MILLS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

LARGE STOCK, NEW GOODS.

I would call the attention of the citizens of Woodbridge and vicinity, to my Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which in regard to STYLE and QUALITY, cannot be undersold.

KNICKERBOCKER WALKING SUITS, Entirely new cut and fabric—\$10, \$12, \$14, \$18.

Fine **ENGLISH DIAGONAL AND BASKET PATTERN,** in Frock Coats and Vest to match, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$18, \$20.

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, only \$10.

Large Line Fancy **CASSIMERE PANTS,** \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, and upwards.

YOUTH'S CASSIMERE SUITS, \$6, \$7, \$9, \$12.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, \$2.50 to \$9.

Large Stock of **PIECE GOODS** for Merchant Tailoring.

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES CASSIMERE for PANTS to order, \$5, \$6, \$7, and up.

BUSINESS SUITS to Order, \$16 and up.

Call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

GEORGE MILLER,

CLOTHIER & MERCHANT TAILOR,
143 MAIN ST. COR. LEWIS,
RAHWAY, N. J.

JAMES T. MELICK,

CLOTHING.

(UNDER MELICK HOUSE),

Main Street, Rahway,

Has now on hand a large stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

New Goods, all Wool. **PRINCE ALBERT FRONTS** made from \$10 to \$15.

Black Cassimere Pants, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Vests, from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING a Specialty.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BAGS, TRUNKS, VALISES.

Clothing Made to Order.

PRESSING AND CLEANING done at short notice. **J. T. MELICK.**

E. T. HARRIS,

REAL ESTATE,

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Agent

IRVING AND CHERRY STS., RAHWAY, N. J.,

Is prepared to offer for sale, to let, or exchange, in the city of Rahway and vicinity,

HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

LOTS of various sizes, FARMS of from ten to two hundred acres, at low prices and on reasonable terms. All wanting such will do well to call at my office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOODBRIDGE TAX SALE.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., April 10th, 1876.

To the Township Committee of the Township of Woodbridge:
Sirs:—In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex," approved April 4th, 1873, I herewith return the names of all persons delinquent in paying taxes assessed on real estate in the said township for the year 1875:

Table with columns: DISTRICT, ROAD, ASSESSOR'S DESCRIPTION, and Amount. Lists names like Annes Samuel, Black Thomas, Bellows Geo. F., etc., with their respective property details and tax amounts.

I hereby certify that the foregoing return is correct and in accordance with the law under which it is made, and that the said taxes are now unpaid, and have been returned by me as delinquent.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th day of April, A. D., 1876.

The subscribers, the Township Committee of the township of Woodbridge, do hereby give notice that they will sell at public vendue on **TUESDAY, JULY 11th, 1876,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Masonic Hall, in the village of Woodbridge, the above described lands, tenements and hereditaments or real estate of the said delinquents; to the person or persons who will take the said premises for the shortest term and pay the amount of the said delinquent taxes, with the interest thereon, and the cost of advertising and sale.

Conditions made known at the time of sale. Delinquents can settle with the Collector, and have their names removed from this advertisement previous to the day of sale. Woodbridge, N. J., May 13th, 1876.

WM. H. BERRY, WM. E. FRNE, NATHAN E. MEAD, JOSHUA C. CUTLER, ISAAC INSLEE, Jr., Township Committee.

May 25, 1876. Pr's fee, \$50.40

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.

In pursuance of an order, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Middlesex, on the 12th day of April, 1876, the subscriber, administratrix of the estate of John H. Campbell, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the 18th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., at the School House of A. D. Brown, in East Woodbridge, the following described property, viz:

- No. 1. A lot of land containing about 24 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge landing to Rahway, butted and bounded as follows: West by the aforesaid road, North by lands of Charles Jackson, deceased, East by lands of Emma Brown, deceased, and South by lands of Olivia Brown, deceased.
- No. 2. A lot of land near the above described lot containing 20 acres, more or less, bounded West by lands of George Brown and Warren Brown, North by lands of Olivia Brown, deceased, East by lands of Miles Vernon, and South by lands of Julia A. Brown.
- No. 3. A wood-lot containing 4 acres and seventy-one one-hundredths of an acre, bounded North by lands of Charles Jackson, deceased, East by lands of George Brown, South by lands of Olivia Brown, deceased, and West by other lands of John H. Campbell, deceased.
- No. 4. A lot of salt meadow containing 3 acres and seventy-one one hundredths of an acre, bounded as follows: Northerly by lands of George Brown, Easterly by lands of Abraham Ellis, deceased, Southerly by Woodbridge Creek, and Westerly by lands of George Brown.

Also all the undivided one-sixth interests of the said John H. Campbell, deceased, in the following described lots of land:

- No. 1. A lot of land adjoining the lands of Emma Brown, deceased, and bounded as follows: North by lands of John H. Campbell, deceased, Emma Brown, deceased, George Brown, Warren Brown, and Olivia Brown, deceased, East by lands of Miles Vernon, South by lands of Emma Brown, deceased, and West by lands of Warren Brown and John H. Campbell, deceased: containing 20 acres more or less.
- No. 2. A wood-lot adjoining the above described lot, containing 2 acres and ninety-one one-hundredths of an acre, bounded as follows: West by lands of Warren Brown, North by lands of Charles Jackson, deceased, East by lands of Henry Simmons, and South by lands of Olivia Brown.
- No. 3. A wood-lot containing one acre and eighty-one one-hundredths of an acre, bounded as follows: North and West by lands of Julia A. Brown, East by lands of Miles Vernon, and South by lands of Lydia Brown.
- No. 4. A lot of salt meadow situated upon the sunken marsh, containing 5 acres and sixty-nine one-hundredths of an acre, bounded as follows: North by lands of Warren Brown, East by Oyster Creek, South by the Staten Island Sound, and West by a small creek.

Together with all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Woodbridge, N. J., May 18, 1876.

FRANCES M. CAMPBELL,
Administratrix.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE!

**NEW STOCK!
NEW PRICES!**

T. B. KNIFFIN & CO.

From Murray St., N. Y.
Have just opened
A NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

**CHINA, GLASS,
SEMI-PORCELAIN,**

**SILVER-WARE,
STONE-WARE,**

CUTLERY!

TIN WARE

House-Furnishing Goods

**114 BROAD STREET
ELIZABETH, N. J.**

The PRICES, the STYLES, and the QUALITY of the wares offered by this firm defy competition.

GOODS PACKED AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE STATE Without extra charge for Packages or Cartage.

HARDWARE,

**STOVES, TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,**

**CROCKERY,
GLASS-WARE, LAMPS**

FURNITURE,

**MATTRESSES, CLOCKS,
CARPET MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,**

**ALL SIZES ROPE,
PAINTS AND OILS.**

**PARIS GREEN
FOR A
Potato-Bug Exterminator.**

Field & Garden Seeds

FISHING TACKLE.

Special Attention is called to our ELEVATED OVEN RANGE, "Our Favorite."

ALSO, THE NEW CABINET RANGE, The most Complete Hot-Closet Range ever made.

**NEAR THE DEPOT,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.**

C. W. BOYNTON & CO.,

**MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS**

**VITRIFIED
SEWER PIPE**

**FARM DRAIN TILE,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.**

**THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

NEWARK, N. J.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 443 BROAD STREET.
Authorized Capital, \$250,000.

OFFICERS:
JAMES G. DARLING, - - - President.
LEWIS J. LYON, - - - Vice-President.
HIRAM M. RHODES, - - - Treasurer.
A. P. SCHARFF, - - - Secretary.

AGENT FOR PERTH AMBOY,
R. P. BARTON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

List and descriptions of property forwarded on application.