

The Pioneer.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

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McCOWAN & NICHOLS, Editors.

Bridgeton, N. J., February 14th, 1884.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TRENTON, Feb. 12, 1884.

The debate over the passage of what is known as the "Cemetery bill" during Wednesday's session of the Senate, was one of the most interesting heard in the State House for many years.

Messrs. Gardner, Griggs, Cochran, Brinkerhoff, Nichols and Carpenter, took part in the discussion, but the best speech made was by Senator Youngblood, of Morris County. Alluding to Governor Abbott's attitude toward the colored man, he read from the records proving that the present position of the Governor on this question is in direct opposition to his votes and speeches while a member of the Legislature. He there figured as a most pronounced defender of human slavery, and the opponent of constitutional amendments. After his rancorous hatred of the black man for a score of years, he now comes in at this late hour to create agitation, and to pose as his friend. Then the black men were chattels, to be buried like dogs; now they have votes, and are therefore the objects of his tender care and attention. The Speaker was glad of this conversion.

"While the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return."

He could not help asking himself, if the colored men were still in slavery and without the right to vote, whether the Democratic Governor and his party would show such a tender solicitude for him. As a sign of the times, it was a gratifying incident. Once the Governor of this State had no concern for 4,000,000 live colored men. He cared not to what grave their bones found rest. To-day one dead colored man has from him the love, sympathy and affection which he denied in times gone by to the whole race.

The bill, which was published in last week's PIONEER, passed by a unanimous vote of the Senate, with the exception of Mr. Doughty, of Somerset, who alone voted no.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution as follows: No corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall have the benefit of any future legislation except on condition of surrendering any exclusive contract or privilege that it may have with the State in relation to the payment of taxes, was taken up on final passage Wednesday.

Mr. Gardner opposed the resolution, claiming that the measure was unjust, and that it would prove a source of great embarrassment and litigation. The proposition was impracticable.

President Vail advocated the resolution. He showed the evils existing—the loss of State sovereignty. The State is suffering, he said, from the contracts made in which the other party has the advantage, and this amendment proposes a plan by which the State can get back what it has lost. It is not proposed to take from the railroad companies any right they have, but it is simply intended to inform them that if they desire the benefit of future legislation they must surrender their exclusive grants.

Mr. Gardner contended that the amendment would change the organic law of the State, making it impossible to change the law, if at any time it should be found to work injuriously. It proposes that the railroad companies shall surrender what they now have when they acquire other privileges that they deem more valuable. The effect of the amendment at best is doubtful; no one can foretell its end.

President Vail again urged the passage of the measure, saying that it was not hasty legislation. There was nothing to fear. Even if it passed both Houses, it would have still to be submitted to the people. The amendment was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Applegate, Brinkerhoff, Carpenter, Cochran, Doughty, Griggs, Hires, Merritt, W. B. Miller, Nichols, Pancoast, Schenck, Stainsby, Vail (President), Vanderbilt, Youngblood—16.

Nays—Beatty, Cranmer, Gardner—3. The registry law for cities of the third class will not be repealed in time to affect the March election, and it may not be repealed at all the present session. The law may be amended, however, and made less objectionable to the people.

It is not probable now that there will be a Joint Meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature this Winter. The Republican Senators will not consent because of the Governor's partisan course, and also for the reason that they do not believe in surrendering the most important office in the State into the hands of an incompetent man. It is for the best interests of the people that Major Anderson be retained. If there is no Joint Meeting, of course there will be no filling vacancies in the office of Commissioner of Deeds in various portions of the State. As there are too many Commissioners at present, it will be no disadvantage to anybody to let a few of them go out for a year.

The Governor has sent very few nominations to the Senate thus far. The principal one, that of Mercer Beasley, Jr., as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer County, has met with some opposition at the hands of Senator Vanderbilt, and is not yet confirmed. It appears that the Senator recommended another man for the place, but the Governor did not see fit to appoint him, hence Mr. Vanderbilt's disappointment. The other nominations were a long list of commissioners for taking the Acknowledgement of Deeds in other States.

The campaign for the Judgeship in Cumberland County is waxing warm. On Monday, Counsellor-at-Law, Chas. E. Sheppard, of Bridgeton, put in an appearance at the Executive Chamber, with a lengthy petition from leading Cumberland Democrats in favor of the appointment of Richard Lott, Esq. This action on the part of Mr. Sheppard woke up Deputy Warden Laning, of the State Prison, who vigorously objected. From all that can be ascertained, the situation on the Judgeship seems to be changing. Last week we said that it looked as though either Messrs. Hampton or Moore would be named, but now there is a possibility that Lott may be the man.

Senator Gardner, of the Oyster Commission, has reported a bill which will practically reorganize the oyster business in this State in case it becomes a law. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a State Oyster Commission, consisting of nine persons, to hold office for five years. They shall be citizens of the State, one each to be appointed from Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic, Cumberland and Cape May. These shall employ a competent engineer and cause a survey to be made of all the natural oyster and seed beds in the State. The bill prescribes at length the duties of said commission. Five thousand copies of this bill are to be printed for distribution in the counties where the oyster industry flourishes. Next week the PIONEER will publish the act in full.

The following very important bill has passed the Senate. If it becomes a law it will be a move in the right direction:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, the study of the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey shall be included in the course of study in all public schools of this State.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of school trustees, boards of education, and similar bodies in the school districts of this State, to see that the same attention is paid to this study as to the usual and ordinary branches of study in said schools.

3. And be it enacted, That the State Board of Education be and they hereby are directed to have prepared, so soon as may be after the passage of this act, a treatise upon the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and to publish said treatise in a convenient form, and to furnish copies of said treatise to such school trustees, boards of education, and similar bodies as shall apply for them, at such price as the said State Board of Education shall deem sufficient to reimburse the school fund for the expense of preparing and publishing the said treatise.

On Tuesday afternoon, the bill dividing wards in cities of the third class, where there are five thousand inhabitants, came up on its final passage in the House of Assembly and was lost. This is the bill giving the people of Bridgeton power to secure a new ward out of the First ward. The act

passed the Senate unanimously, but there was developed an unexpected opposition in the House. Mr. Nichols, however, went over to the Assembly after the bill was lost and succeeded in having it reconsidered, and recommitment to a committee in order that some amendment might be made to it to satisfy those who objected. Another effort will soon be made to have it taken up and passed.

CITY COUNCIL.

Council met on Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

Members present—Hampton (Pres.), Rogers, Rocaup, Geo. Loper, Whitaker, Eli Loper, Campbell, Hancock, Cox.

James Pogue presented his resignation as Judge of Election in 2d precinct, First ward.

An application was read from Wm. Dare for the dedication of a street extending from Railroad avenue, First ward, and was referred to councilmen of First ward to view and report to Council.

A number of permits were granted citizens to build.

Bills for current expenses were presented and ordered paid.

The Finance Committee's report was presented and ordered recorded.

N. V. Getsinger was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Jas. M. Pogue, as Judge of Election of the 2d precinct, 1st ward.

The following orders were drawn on the City Treasurer: Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$100; Dr. J. Moore, School Supt., \$2,000, State school tax; E. M. Riley, \$200, salary as Treasurer; Dr. J. Moore, \$100, salary as School Superintendent; Wm. A. Logue, \$100, salary as City Solicitor.

The Treasurer's report was presented and referred to the Printing Committee to publish. The Water Report was ordered printed in pamphlet form.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Governor Abbott's views as to appointments on the bench, do not seem to agree with those of his predecessors. Five years ago, in a special message to the Senate, Governor McClellan said:

Something more is necessary than that the Judiciary should be really pure, impartial and just—it is also requisite that the people should believe them to be so, and that they should be convinced that no unintentional or unconscious party prejudice should work injury to any seeking justice.

I believe that, if the judiciary of any nation or State is entirely composed of any one political party, it will often be difficult to convince members of the adverse party that they can obtain even-handed justice.

The Inferior Courts of the Common Pleas are now composed of two members of one political party and of one member of the other, and it happens that it now for the first time falls to the lot of a Governor of this State to decide whether this condition of affairs shall continue, or whether only one party shall be represented in these courts.

With a deep sense of my duty as the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, whose province it is to render exact and equal justice to all its people, I have determined to preserve the non-partisan character of the Judiciary. I do this with the confident hope and expectation that both political parties will maintain this policy in the future, and that the precedent will be approved and followed by my successors in office, to whatever political party they may belong.

President Arthur issued the following proclamation on Friday last:

Gen. William T. Sherman, General of the Army, having this day reached the age of 64 years, is in accordance with law, placed upon the retired list of the army, without reduction in his current pay and allowances. The announcement of this severance from the command of the army of one who has been for so many years its distinguished chief can but awaken in the minds not only of the army but of the people of the United States mingled emotions of regret and gratitude—regret at the withdrawal from active military service of an officer whose lofty sense of duty has been a model for all soldiers since he first entered the army in July, 1840—and gratitude, freshly awakened, for the services of incalculable value rendered by him in the war for the Union, which his great military genius and daring did so much to end.

The President deems this a fitting occasion to give expression in this manner to the gratitude felt toward Gen. Sherman by his fellow citizens, and to hope that Providence may grant him many years of health and happiness in relief from the active duties of his profession.

Gen. John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, is looming up as a Presidential candidate. His opposition to the Fitz John Porter bill has made him very strong with the Grand Army Posts in the West, and the probabilities are that he will have the majority of the delegates to the National Republican Convention from the States of Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa.

Senator Youngblood's speech in the Senate last week, on the "cemetery bill" was a scathing arraignment of Gov. Abbott's record on the color question, while a member of the Legislature.

The ground on which an Iowa man asks for a divorce is that his wife is a drunkard; and the peculiarity of the complaint is its specification that she acquired the habit of intemperance while tending bar in his own saloon.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The outlook is one of deepest gloom. When it was hoped the waters would be receding, they were instead rising with great rapidity, mounting up an inch an hour, and all hope that we would be spared a repetition of last year's disaster has fled. The great flood of 1883 has been surpassed, and with the waters still rising in all the streams above, and increasing in violence at this point, there is reason for much alarm. What will be the limit now no one can tell. The best judges have no hesitancy in predicting 48 feet, a depth of one foot and six inches over the highest mark of 1883. This means a frightful destruction of property, perhaps an alarming loss of life and much hunger. Houses that withstand the water at its present depth will be overturned at 68 feet, or at a less depth, and in instances there will be a consequent loss of life and thousands will be cut off from a condition of self dependence. No matter how cheerful one may be, or how hard one may strive to look upon the bright side there is absolutely not one ray of hope struggling through the dark murky clouds that so persistently hang over the city. It is not a week since the sun has been seen, and hope and cheer have been gone as long. Everything is gloomy, and the future is filled with yet darker pictures. The relief committees are loudly calling for more liberal contributions, as they have an immense amount of work to perform that had not been anticipated. The public must respond. The burden upon their hands is hourly increasing, and there will be no relief until the waters recede, which cannot possibly be before the ensuing week. The situation in the east end is growing worse. Over 800 houses are under water on the river front offward, and many cases of destitution exist.

Cumminsville is almost entirely submerged, the depth of water reaching all the way from four to twenty feet. The post office has been removed, and the police station abandoned. The relief committee is ameliorating the prevailing distress. Water is making its way through the sewers in the east end, and fears are entertained that they will burst and add to the general destruction. In the west end, the territory covered by the flood is simply immense. Coleraine avenue, at Camp Washington, was reached, and Free-man avenue, at Lincoln Park, has been covered. Harrison avenue, at the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore railroad depot is submerged. Duckworth's distillery is flooded to the second story. Quincy street, between Spring Grove avenue and Thomas street bridge, is two feet under water, and communication with Fairmount was cut off. In the east end there are fully 300 families turned out between Under Cliff and Columbia, and the distress is becoming more general. Between Columbia and Tusculum, the track of the Little Miami railroad is four feet under water, and all through trains have to go by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. At Tusculum and Delta there are fifty-eight houses submerged, and 100 families, averaging three in number, dependent upon hospitality or charity. All along Eastern avenue the houses are in a deplorable condition, and the Fulton school house has five feet of water on its floor.

The houses in the bottoms south of Eastern avenue present a pitiable spectacle, turning over in all directions and some floating off. The following has been received from Lawrenceburg, Ind.:

"To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati:

"Communications are cut off from all sources but by way of Cincinnati. We must have food for our people, and will be pleased to receive provisions such as possible. Distress is increasing every hour.

SAMUEL DICKENSON, Township Trustee and Chairman of Relief Committee."

H. C. Urner, chairman of the relief committee, replied to the above by stating that Cincinnati could not help any one outside the city, as she had more sufferers within her limits than she could properly care for.

In Covington the water gradually encroaches, and many families have moved two or three times already. The poor are good to the poor, and willingly crowd up and condense their household affairs to extend the shelter of a roof, but the mills and factories are under water, and even the tobacco factories, high and dry, have shut down. It follows necessarily that while the shelter is freely given the food is scarce and the purse light. Hence the appeals for help are rapidly increasing.

The situation in Newport is even more appalling than on Sunday night. The rains said rise of the rivers caused those hopeful heretofore that the worst was over to give up in despair, for Monday dawned with seventy-seven business blocks, 2,000 houses under water, and 15,000 people helpless. Mayor Horton has issued a proclamation stating that one-half of the city is under water, and calling for outside relief immediately. The real suffering is but just begun, as, besides the flood sufferers, nearly all the manufacturers have shut down, and the persons thus thrown out of employment must be fed until the waters subside. The situation is becoming worse hourly.

In Dayton, Ky., the condition of affairs becomes hourly more desperate. Many who have already moved once or twice were again compelled to seek other and safer quarters. All hope that the village would pass through the flood unharmed has been abandoned, and gloom sits upon every face.

The relief forwarded from other points is small and entirely inadequate, and the list of sufferers even for food and fuel is greatly augmented. Supplies at the groceries are rapidly disappearing. The entire town of Pleasant is under water. There was not a foot of dry land in the corporation limits. The people are camping on the hills in the rain.

At Portsmouth the water is over four feet higher than the highest last year, and still rising.

The steamer Bonanza is afloat in the street. The hotel is doing business by boat through the second story windows. At nine o'clock the river stood sixty-seven feet one inch, and is rising at the rate of one inch an hour. It is reported that five persons have been drowned.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Post Publishing company has transmitted to Lieut. John A. Rhodes, of the United States revenue cutter Dexter, a check for \$2,053, being the amount of the fund raised as a testimonial to his bravery in rescuing passengers from the wrecked City of Columbus. In accepting the same, Lieut. Rhodes suggests that he be allowed to divide the fund among his brother officers and crew, which request is acceded to by The Post.

President Winslow Steps Down. New York, Feb. 12.—It is announced in Wall street that President C. F. Winslow, of the North River Construction company, has resigned. He stated he had done so because he had been hampered since the company was placed in the hands of a receiver.

Locomotive Engineers. BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 12.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and friends are in correspondence with General Manager Egleston, of the Grand Trunk, relative to the proposed reduction of wages.

PRESIDENTIAL WIRES.

Mr. Sherman Said to be Pulling Them With a Vim.

The Alleged Alliance Between Him and Mahone—"A Poor Relation at the White House"—Meaning Words Never Spoken.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—A Washington special to The Press divulges as follows the alleged alliance between Mr. Mahone and Mr. Sherman, as a part of a scheme to secure the presidential nomination:

"Whatever John Sherman does now relates to the Chicago nomination. Cold, calculating and ambitious, he makes no mistakes. When he offered the 'outrageous resolutions' people wondered. When they came up for consideration in the senate Sherman and Mahone stood together. The Virginia delegates were in the resolutions. Those of other States were in view. Sherman, not Arthur, will have them. Mahone was in search of support from a positive man—a man of will for an ally; a man of courage and not too scrupulous for a leader, if he must follow, and in John Sherman he has found him.

"There never have been the relations between Mahone and Arthur that have been represented. Mahone was in a struggle that had for its possible outcome a great state. He was willing that Arthur should have the benefit of whatever would be of service to him or his administration. In return he asked only for the degree of confidence and support to which so much entitled him. Arthur accepted the offer without acknowledging the relation. Mahone felt this, but could not help himself. Despite the representations of Mahone's freedom to use the administration and the alliance with Arthur, whatever he received from Arthur or the administration he helped himself to. He took whatever he wanted whenever and wherever he found it. Arthur never did anything except at Mahone's demand. There never was an alliance between Arthur and Mahone. A great delusion has existed about this. Mahone has always felt that he was a poor relation at the White House. As expert an actor as Arthur is, he was never able to disguise this. In the death struggle last fall Mahone complained that he was not supported as he should be. He fought for all he obtained, and obtained but little more than he could not be prevented from taking.

"The words put in Riddleberger's mouth, 'We are for Arthur because Arthur is for us,' were never spoken. That was a myth. It was a false report, deliberately made, perhaps, with not a particle of truth lying back of it. Neither of the Virginia senators ever felt that Arthur was for them or for their cause, except so far as it profited him. They knew that he was not, in the sense that men are for others, to sink or swim together. The votes of the Virginia senators were important to the administration, but nobody knew better than Mahone how Arthur constantly tried to go on without them, and if he must seek their help he begrudgingly it was required. If Arthur has believed that after keeping Mahone standing out in the cold he could call him to fetch the Virginia delegates for him to Chicago he will find out his error, if he has not already done so. Virginia will be for John Sherman at Chicago, Mahone is as cold, calculating and as bold, if not as ambitious, as Sherman, and he is the kind of man to go the farthest in rewarding Sherman for standing with him in those ceremonies in the senate which were as the funeral obsequies to Mahone's cause in Virginia.

"Not for Virginia only is the alliance between Sherman and Mahone, but for the south as a whole. The presidential plan of John Sherman gradually unfolds."

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE How President Lincoln is Said to Have Viewed It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The following letter from Hon. Leonard Swett, one of Abraham Lincoln's closest friends before and after his nomination, appeared in Sunday's Tribune: "As the question of Fitz John Porter is now occupying public attention, a conversation I once had with Mr. Lincoln upon the question seems pertinent. I was standing in his room in the White House, near the foot of the long table behind which he sat, standing with me and we talked upon some subject foreign to the one he introduced, when he called my attention to a large record, a pile of manuscript lying near us on the table. 'That,' said he, 'is the record in the Fitz John Porter case.' The trial had then just closed, and the record of the evidence taken in it was, as I understood, before him for action. 'You know,' said he, 'if I know anything, it is what evidence tends to prove, and when a thing is proven. I have read every word in that record, and I tell you Fitz John Porter is guilty and ought to be shot.' He then added something, the words of which I cannot remember, but the substance was, 'he was willing the poor soldiers should die, while he, from sheer jealousy, stood within hearing of their guns, waiting for Pope to be whipped.' I know nothing of Fitz John Porter's case, but have deemed it my duty, as I happened to hear this conversation, to make it public."

Affairs in Egypt—Baker at Cairo—Hewitt's Command.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Intense excitement prevails in this city over the dispatch published in La Monde that a wholesale butchery has taken place in Tonguin. The French bishop telegraphed to the effect that one priest of the Society of Jesus, twenty-two catechists and 215 Christians had been massacred, and that 108 mission houses had been destroyed. The bishop appeals for help.

It is reported that orders have been sent to the commander of the French war vessel Seignelay, off Suakin, that if the town be attacked by the rebels, the French consul and residents shall be taken abroad, but that the vessel shall take no part in the defense or bombardment of the place.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The government has become convinced of the danger of allowing black troops to guard Red Sea ports, or in fact the use of them outside of Egypt proper. Additional marines have been ordered to Egypt to take the place of the blacks at Suakin, who are to proceed to Cairo. Considerable complaint is made by English officers in Egypt at the recent action of the Egyptian government in stopping the enrollment of Europeans, and releasing those who had enlisted from their engagement, and enrolling blacks in spite of the latter's expostulations, and forcing them into the army.

Sir Samuel Baker has arrived at Cairo. It is his opinion that Gen. Gordon will reach Khartoum in safety, but that he will be powerless when he gets there.

Gen. Gordon has arrived at Berber. He has asked for robes of honor and swords to distribute to local dignitaries.

Gen. Gordon has sent word that the country is becoming quieter.

The proclamation investing Admiral Hewitt with the command at Suakin concludes as follows: "The inhabitants need have no further fear, as the British government has promised to protect Suakin, which is now perfectly safe."

SENATOR SHERMAN.

His Letter Opposes a Treaty of Reciprocity With Canada.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—Senator Sherman's written letter to the iron trade is a review upon the movement originating here and culminating in the organization in New York of an association of capitalists to secure reciprocity with Canada in the matter of a reduction of the duty on coal and iron ore. He writes: "The subject of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada in respect to coal and iron ore has not been brought to my attention, but my first view is entirely against such a treaty. We have plenty of coal and iron ore in this country now protected with a comparatively low rate of duty, and I see no reason to disturb it. Indeed, the whole protective system is now in more danger from its friends than its enemies. The manufacturing interests are beginning to regard coal, iron, ore, pig iron, wool and other articles of domestic production as raw materials, not to be protected by duty. If this new doctrine should get a foothold it would destroy the whole protective policy of the Government. The rule of protection must end to all labor alike—to the labor of the farmer in producing wool and to the labor of the miner in digging coal—and if it is denied to the farmer and miner it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manufacturer. It is labor that is to be protected and not capital. It is indeed more important to develop the natural resources of the country in the production, mining and manufacture of such articles as wool, coal and iron than to protect the higher forms of production where cheap labor is indispensable.

Frank Conant's Terrible Crime.

NORWICH, Feb. 12.—Little else is talked of but the brutal murder of Al McClellan by Frank Conant. It cannot be called other than a brutal murder. Nobody seems to side with Conant or make any attempt at an apology for him. The only motive that can be assigned for the crime is jealousy. McClellan declines to say anything on the subject of the murder. The lady is very intelligent, and an ardent worker in the Baptist church. It is hinted about that a female friend of Mrs. Conant became angered at something that had been said or done, and had told her husband that she had been married. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral of McClellan.

DIED.

FITHIAN.—At Roadtown, February 12, 1884. Joel Fithian, aged 82 years.

MARRIED.

BIDDLE—FLETCHINGER.—In this city, Feb. 8th, 1884, by Rev. H. B. Beale, William E. Biddle, of Deerfield, and Anna H. Fletcher, of Stow Creek township.

NEWCOMB—PARSONS.—At Mauriceville, by Rev. S. C. Chittin, Wm. Newcomb, Jr., and Mrs. Harriet L. Parsons, all of Dividing Creek.

RANSLEY—CAMP.—At Mauriceville, Feb. 10th, by Rev. S. C. Chittin, Somers Ransley, of Millville, and Miss Lizze Camp, of Port Elizabeth.

WEEKS—HORTON.—At the Commerce Street, M. E. parsonage, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Jesse Stiles, William Weeks and Miss Emma Horton, all of Bridgeton.

NEWCOMB—BATEMAN.—At the bride's residence, Newport, Feb. 9th, by Rev. M. C. Finch, Adrian B. Newcomb and Loretta S. Bateman.

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Fresh and Reliable.

Early Cabbage Seed,

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Administrator's Sale OF REAL ESTATE

The subscriber, administrator, &c., of Jacob T. Sharp, dec'd., by virtue of an order of the Cumberland County Orphan's Court, dated Jan. 2, 1884, will expose to sale by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, March 8th, 1884.

In front of the hotel of Jackson Briant, in the city of Bridgeton, N. J., between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at 2 P. M., all the following described lots, tracts or pieces of land and premises lying in the said county of Cumberland, and late the property of said Jacob T. Sharp, viz.:

No. 1. A tract of 30 65-100 acres in Landis township, purchased by said Jacob T. Sharp from Moses R. Shulters and Samuel Hay, by deed, recorded in Cumberland County Clerk's Office, in book D. C. of deeds, folio 29, &c.

No. 2. A tract of land near Port Elizabeth, of 150-100 acres, purchased from Fithian Simons and al.

No. 3. A tract of meadow near Port Elizabeth, of 2 acres, purchased from Isaac Sheppard, by deed recorded as aforesaid, in book No. 151 of deeds, folio 61, &c.

No. 4. A tract of land in Landis township, of 15 acres, purchased from Samuel Peacock, sheriff, by deed recorded as aforesaid in book C2 of deeds, folio 398, &c.

No. 5. A tract of land near Port Elizabeth, of 1 1/2-100 acres, purchased of Anna E. Barrett and others, by deed dated November 24, 1877, of 10 acres, purchased from Landis township, by deed recorded as aforesaid, in book No. 157 of deeds, folio 446, &c.

No. 6. A tract of land near Port Elizabeth, of 22-50-100 acres, purchased from Daniel M. Loper and al., by deed recorded as aforesaid in book C. B. of deeds, folio 157, &c.

No. 7. A tract of land near Port Elizabeth, of 2 1/2-100 acres, purchased from Thomas C. Burdall and al., by deed dated May 9, 1878.

No. 8. A tract of land near Port Elizabeth, of about 1 acre, known as the "Lime Kiln Lot," purchased from Hannah E. Willets, by deed dated November 21, 1876.

Conditions at sale. EDWARD S. SHARP, Administrator, &c., of Jacob T. Sharp, dec'd. Feb. 7-13