

South-Jersey Republican

VOL. 8, NO. 19

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISEMENTS

E. T. BACH, M. D.
Special attention to the treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES
A limited number of in-door patients received.
Hammon, N. J.

J. L. HOWELL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
103 Third Street,
Camden, N. J.
Prompt collections made in all parts of the State.

M. D. & J. W. DEMPY
Dealers in
**GENERAL HARDWARE AND WHEEL-
WRIGHT SUPPLIES.**
Hammon, N. J.

P. S. TILTON
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES, FLOUR & FEED, &c., &c.,
Hammon, N. J.

CHAS. E. ROBERTS
PLASTERER & BRICKLAYER.
Particular attention given to setting
Ranges, Boilers, Heaters, Ovens, &c. All letters
sent to my address, or orders left at my residence
will be promptly answered.
217
Hammon, N. J.

H. A. TREMPER
TAILORING DONE
AT THE NEW BRICK STORE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. All alterations
made of Tailor's Trimmings kept constantly on
hand.
29-47
Hammon, N. J.

C. J. FAY
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS & OILS.
Hammon, N. J.

W. O. SACKER
REFRESHMENT ROOMS
Hammon, N. J.

E. H. NORTH, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Hammon, N. J.

K. K. THOMAS
OVER PACKER'S BALCONY,
Hammon, N. J.

J. P. ABBOTT
ATTORNEY AT LAW & MASTER IN CHAN-
CERY,
May's Landing, New Jersey.

CHARLES M. NEAL
ATTORNEY AT LAW & PROCTOR OF AD-
MINISTRATORS,
OFFICE, 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Second Story, Front Room,
Philadelphia.

C. M. ENGLEHART & SON
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE
254 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

IM. H. ROBINSON
HOUSE SIGN, AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,
Hammon, N. J.

Q. E. MOORE
WHEELWRIGHT AND JOBBER,
Hammon, N. J.

Q. VALENTINE
WHEELWRIGHT & UNDERTAKER,
Hammon, N. J.

JOHN BUTTERTON
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST,
Hammon, N. J.

JOB PRINTING,

AT
Republican Office.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

GOOD PRESSES.



And with
New and Modern Styles of Type

And prepared for all kinds of
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

Business Cards, Bill Heads, Cir-
culars, Programmes, Bills of
Fare, Wedding and Visiting
Cards, Checks, Receipts,
Ball Tickets, Labels,
Price Currents,
Head Rags, Pamphlets, &c.

Special Attention given to printing
COLORS AND GOLD.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MEAT MARKET
Consistently on hand the best quality of
PRIME BEEF, MUTTON, PORK
CORNED BEEF, VEGETABLES AND
PRODUCE.
In season. Prompt attention given to all orders.
BENJ. BOWLES.
Hammon, N. J.

Wonder of the World!
WOMAN'S RIGHT WASHING
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Good Agents Wanted.
SAMPLE WASHING FOR \$2
LARGE COMMISSIONS.
Send for sample and descriptive circular
address
C. M. JONES,
Wilmington, Del.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1870.

No. of Policies issued in 1869. 8,778
Amount Insured in 1869. \$21,240,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by the
Company up to April 30th. 25,000
OFFICES, CONTINENTAL BUILDING,
Nos. 22 & 24 NASSAU ST. COR.
CEDAR, NEW YORK.

President.
T. B. LAWRENCE.
Vice President.
M. D. WYNKOOP.
Secretary.
P. ROGERS.
S. C. CHANDLER, JR.

DIRECTORS.
James B. Colgate, of Trevor & Colgate, Bankers,
Charles M. Decker, (late Secretary of State),
Hilton Scribner, 139 Broadway,
R. Ward W. Bogart, of O. M. Bogart & Co. Bakers
Mr. B. Wynkoop, of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck,
Ray Henry G. Blah, D. D. Newark, New Jersey
Luther W. Frost, New York,
Joseph T. Sawyer, Merchant, No. 45 Liberty St.

INCOME 1869.
Annual Premiums.....\$1,826,750.20
Interest.....19,792.50
Rents.....54,149.99
Accrued Interest.....15,551.00
\$1,940,153.69

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid claims by death
As per list.....\$164,350.00
Paid for dividends,
Returned Premiums,
Purchased Policies
And Annuities.....151,494.97
Paid for Salaries, &c.,
of Executives, Agents,
and Stationery, &c.....167,762.67
Paid Commissions,
Medical Fees &c.....195,039.09
\$680,486.72

ASSETS
Cash in Banks and in
Company's Office.....\$105,710.35
United States Bonds.....115,250.00
Bonds and Mortgages.....296,000.00
Premium Loans Se-
cured.....1,174,055.66
(The actual value of
the Policies secur-
ing these Loans is
about \$2,350,000)
Loans on Stock.....74,172.41
Deferred Premiums
Semi-Annual and
Quarterly.....307,008.21
Real Estate in New York.....294,760.00
Premiums at Agents,
and Office Premiums
in course of collection.....330,019.85
Accrued Interest and
Sundry Securities.....49,325.53
Total.....\$3,500,162.80

**BRANCH OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN NEW
JERSEY, No. 97 MARKET ST., CAMDEN.**
HENRY W. SCOTT,
Manager and Attorney.

L. H. ASHLEY,
Special Agt. for Atlantic Co.
East-ly.

Milville Mutual Insurance Co.
At the third annual meeting of the Directors of
the Milville Mutual Insurance Company, held on
Saturday, May 7th, 1870, the following state-
ment of the present condition of the company
was made:

There is now outstanding amount
Insured.....\$1,837,259.00
Premium notes on hand.....350,554.10
Cash assets belonging to the com-
pany.....32,009.10
Real Estate.....8,000.00
The company has been doing business little
over three years, and is in a very flourishing
condition, all the above statement will show.
All who desire a cheap and reliable fire
insurance to this Co. The cost of which being
about ten (10) cents on a hundred dollars year
for the best class of risks, and more hazardous
one in proportion.

The Directors of the Company are:
Hon. William Moore, Mayor; John M.
Moore, Clayton; Jeremiah Smith, No. 7, Market
St., Philadelphia; Capt. John C. Weaver, Mau-
dett; Nathaniel Biration, Milville; Isaac
B. Mulford, Furman L. Mulford, do.; John M.
Sharp, do.; Francis Rowland, do.

NATHANIEL BIRATION, President.
RAMSEY F. FRISVOLD, Secretary.
FURMAN L. MULFORD, Treasurer.
AGENTS.
J. ALFRED BODIN, Williamstown,
S. E. P. M. NEW, May's Landing.
A. STEPHAN, May Harbor City.
Capt. DANIEL WALTERS, Absecon.
THOMAS E. MORRIS, Jersey Point.
Rev. D. E. BLACKMAN, Fort Republic.
Rev. J. M. GLENN, Atlantic City.
Dr. LEWIS KENDRICK, Atlantic City.
ALFRED W. CLEMENT, Haddonfield.

ESSAY

By MISS LAURA SAYERS.

(Read at the Teachers' Institute, at Hammonton.)

How shall we make Composition
Writing Interesting?

The design of composition writing is to
give pupils such a command of language as
to enable them to express their thoughts
upon any subject in the best manner. But
how low, comparatively, continues the prac-
tice after the necessity for it ceases. It is
bated and dreaded more than any other
school-task. During the first few months
after this was added to my other studies, I
well remember my emotion when the next
composition-day was announced, and also
the subjects, such as "Hope," "Spring,"
"Death," "Benevolence," "The Origin
of Evil," "The Evanescent of Human
Happiness," and other equally suggestive
themes, upon which we were required to
produce sufficient matter to cover, at least,
four pages of note paper. This event was
usually the immediate precursor of a malady
that seized the older pupils, and raged
with unabated violence until a few hours
before the compositions were read, when
they recovered as suddenly as they had
been attacked. The most common symp-
toms were nervous headache, tooth-ache,
and kindred ailments, while a malignant
type of the disease, chiefly affected the
gastric region. It was somewhat remarkable
that the younger pupils, and those exempted
through parental influence, escaped the
infection. We (the afflicted ones) could
readly sympathize with the Hebrews just
before they failed in the brick business.
We had ideas, but when we tried to em-
body them in words, they eluded us per-
sistently, that we were in utter despair.

But when a subsequent teacher, with
better judgment, read stories to us to trans-
late into child language, or taught us how
to write letters or biographies of things
in common use, as pins, books, articles of
furniture, children's toys, &c., (detailing
their manufacture and subsequent experi-
ences), or better still, to take imaginary
voyages, and journeys, into which were
woven all sorts of adventures, the dismal
day lost most of its terrors, and we enjoyed
unbroken health. Hence, it is obvious,
that a long-stop in the right direction, is
the selection of topics adapted to the cal-
lars of the pupils' mind.

Another point, upon which many of us
ur, is to give the child no preparatory train-
ing until he reaches the higher departments
and then to expect well-written produc-
tions, which is about as sensible as to take
a dry goods clerk or a tailor to a farm, and
there demand from him the same amount
of labor as from a man accustomed to hard
muscular exercise all his life. Therefore,
instruction in this important art should
commence at the earliest possible period.

As correct habits of observation are the
basis of all learning, we should begin by
requiring, even young children to tell the
substance of every lesson that they learn.
Then, to form short sentences, containing
words from their spelling lessons. These
two operations can be easily taught before
writing, and will greatly interest the little
ones if well managed. After they have
learned to write, it would save the teacher's
time, and keep the children employed, to
write upon the black-board, words to form
the nucleus of sentences; afterward, two
or more columns of words with intervening
spaces for them to fill, taking care, at first,
that the given words in the same sentence,
be such as are commonly used together.

The next step might be to read or tell them
a short story to be written out in their own
words. Another exercise to be recommended
is the transposition of phrases and sen-
tences, either to change the meaning, or to
make it clear, if ambiguous. Punctuation
might be taught in connection, showing
how the import of language is changed by
different modes of punctuation. An excel-
lent means of practicing this item of com-
position, is to copy extracts from standard
authors. The latter exercise will greatly
assist in parsing and reading, to interpret
the sense.

Again, let the scholars learn to condense
sentences and paragraphs. Write upon
the black-board passages containing re-
dundant qualifying terms and phrases, and
let the class exercise ingenuity in reducing
them to the fewest and simplest words that
will convey the meaning intended. Such
an exercise will tend to make these good
writers of newspaper articles; in which it
is necessary that the thoughts should be
expressed in pithy, condensed paragraphs
to insure an extensive perusal. It would
be equally useful to give them condensed
passages to be enlarged upon as much as
possible, without repetition. Also, to re-
peat the same thought in as many forms as
they can. Likewise, to give simple expres-
sion to be rendered into long paragraphs
and polysyllabic words. Thus, "Birds of
a feather, flock together," may be worded,
"Feathered bipeds of similar plumage, live
gregariously." Or, "It is a long lane that
has no turning," may be rendered
"The way that deviates not right nor
left."

But onward leads through place in-
stantaneous.
May be by fair construction, de-
scribed in harsher, somewhat respectable.

An occasional lesson might be given in
reducing expressions, as it were. For ex-
ample, instead of "The teacher scolded
the class," substitute approved, rebuked,
reprimanded, &c.; or, in the sentence,
"The man was drunk," say, "The man
was intoxicated or inebriated."

A very valuable exercise for all grades
of pupils, is the writing of synonyms. A
few words might be written upon the
black-board (or dictated), to be copied and
returned at some specified time with as
many synonymous terms as can be thought
of, or selected from books; then read them
orally, first from the longest list, and each
scholar reading any additional ones he may
have. In intermediate and grammar divi-
sions, words may be given for original defini-
tions (insisting upon clearness and exact-
ness) with sentences illustrating their use.
At a Teachers' Examination, held a few
years ago in a neighboring city, where the
right definition and use of words in consid-
ered one of the most decisive tests, of a
candidate's scholarship, the word *Galaxy*
was one of the list given; whereupon one
of the candidates distinguished herself thus:
"Galaxy means milky, as 'The ocean often
presents a galaxy appearance.'" There
was an incredible number of equally in-
correct blunders, which shows how much
this subject is neglected.

This exercise might be varied by noting
the differences and resemblances between the
meanings of different terms (with illustra-
tive sentences), especially adverbs and ad-
jectives, so that one might be occasionally
refreshed with descriptive epithets besides
"horrid" and "nice." The scholars will
thus acquire a greatly enlarged vocabularly,
and various shades of meaning will be
presented to the mind of the reader or lis-
tener.

Reading aloud is very efficient in train-
ing the ear to euphonic expressions and
aid the student in acquiring a fluent and
pleasing style of speaking and writing.
If he cannot afford time to study the
parent languages, the thorough mastery
of a standard work on Etymology will be
of great advantage.

The advantages resulting from a thor-
ough, persistent drill in the exercises al-
ready mentioned (besides others that will
be suggested to the teacher's mind) will be
many, and eminently useful. The pupils
will notice more carefully what they read,
and remember it longer, and will naturally
choose to read better matter than they
otherwise would. Their conversational
powers will also be vastly improved. How
few persons do we meet who talk so grace-
fully that "we take no note of time but
from its loss?"

THE FOLLY OF NOT KNOWING WHEN WE ARE WHIPPED.

(For the REPUBLICAN.)

One of the chief charges brought against
the French at this stage of the war, is that
they are whipped and don't know it. This
condition of mind, according to the wisdom
of those who would advise the Republic to
immediately abandon the contest, arises
from the frivolity and vanity inherent in
the French character.
Let us grant that it does, what then?
Frivolity and vanity are not the qualities
which we generally suppose can serve as
the basis for a steadfast determination to
contend against adverse fortune. But sup-
posing that they are in this case (since
those who tell us so are so wise, and the
French are so peculiar), is the resistance
any the less admirable?

In fact how long is it since not knowing
when you are whipped has become a crime?
It would appear that this characteristic of
mind is peculiarly American, and one which
has much to do with the dogged determi-
nation we have always shown in carrying out
our point. History shows us that from the
very settlement of the country, we have
been constantly whipped, but in spite of
the wisdom of those who were so constant-
ly admonishing us kindly of the fact, we have
never known it.

These Mayflower people were whipped
from the start. A community which makes
its first Thanksgiving dinner on sixteen
kernels of parched-corn apiece, in a deso-
late country, and dominated by disease is
according to all principles of common sense,
a whipped community. Unfortunately,
however, the pilgrims did not know it.

So too in the colonial times, during the
contests about the charters. Your ordinary
wise men, who can see through any mill-
stone, which has a hole in it, would say
that any community forced to hide its
charter in a tree was foolish in not openly
surrendering it, since of course it was no
use to them. They are whipped, why
don't they give up? The trouble was that
the colonists had not yet learned to know
when they were whipped.

So too in the Revolutionary, they were
whipped straight along, from Lexington
to the end. Every important town we
had was in possession of the English. Their
armies would march from one end of the
country to the other. We had no money,
no arms, no credit; our soldiers were ragged
and stood bare footed in the snow.
But the trouble was we were inherently so
frivolous and vain that we did not know we
were whipped, and so stuck it out against
hope till.

In 1812 Jackson, at New Orleans, offered
an instance of a general who was badly
whipped, but did not know it. According
to every military rule he should have sur-
rendered instead of going on to conquer.
In Mexico too, Taylor was very badly
whipped a dozen times, and knew it him-
self, but kept the fearful secret from his
soldiers, so that they, poor ignorant fel-
lows, never knew it, but went on and gained
the victory.

That we were badly whipped in the late
war, was plainly evident to every body with
a grain of wisdom; and they all told us so.
But by this time this ridiculous way of not
knowing when we are whipped had become
a sort of habit of mind, and we pushed on
to the end.

Here in Hammonton too, it would seem
that we have this same absurd ignorance.
We have been whipped by this sad over
and over again, without knowing it. But
we don't care to know it, and, after all, it
would seem that it is best so, by keep-
ing on and doing our best we mean to win
the victory without knowing it, and let us
hope that the French Republic will do the
same thing.

THE WEATHER.—III.

(For the REPUBLICAN.)

As the barometer marks the weight of
the atmosphere, its changes must show
corresponding changes in the weight of the
atmosphere. The significance of these
changes are by no means entirely under-
stood as yet. The variations in the weight
of the atmosphere may arise from its vari-
ations in height, the air moving as waves;
or from its increased density; the greater
or less vapor it contains; or its electric con-
dition; or its variations in temperature.
Long continued observation has shown that
the barometer has an hourly variation,
reaching its lowest point at 4 A. M. and 4
P. M., and its highest at 10 A. M. and 10 P.
M.

This variation is greatest within the
tropics. Humboldt says that there, the
hour of the day can be told by the condi-
tion of the barometer. Towards the poles
this variation decreases, and is always inde-
pendent of its other changes.

In this country it is seldom that the bar-
ometer varies more than three inches be-
tween its highest and lowest points.
To use the barometer as a prognosticator
of the weather, its standard for fair
weather, or its mean should be arrived at
by observation for each particular place,
and as these means vary with different
years, and different months, it is necessary
to be careful before deciding upon it.

In connection with the barometer, the
thermometer should also be always used.
When scientific observation of the weather
becomes general, and by means of the tele-
graph, simultaneous observation may be at
once compared, the barometer will probab-
ly regain much of the credit it has lost as a

THE FOLLY OF NOT KNOWING WHEN WE ARE WHIPPED.

(For the REPUBLICAN.)

One of the chief charges brought against
the French at this stage of the war, is that
they are whipped and don't know it. This
condition of mind, according to the wisdom
of those who would advise the Republic to
immediately abandon the contest, arises
from the frivolity and vanity inherent in
the French character.
Let us grant that it does, what then?
Frivolity and vanity are not the qualities
which we generally suppose can serve as
the basis for a steadfast determination to
contend against adverse fortune. But sup-
posing that they are in this case (since
those who tell us so are so wise, and the
French are so peculiar), is the resistance
any the less admirable?

In fact how long is it since not knowing
when you are whipped has become a crime?
It would appear that this characteristic of
mind is peculiarly American, and one which
has much to do with the dogged determi-
nation we have always shown in carrying out
our point. History shows us that from the
very settlement of the country, we have
been constantly whipped, but in spite of
the wisdom of those who were so constant-
ly admonishing us kindly of the fact, we have
never known it.

These Mayflower people were whipped
from the start. A community which makes
its first Thanksgiving dinner on sixteen
kernels of parched-corn apiece, in a deso-
late country, and dominated by disease is
according to all principles of common sense,
a whipped community. Unfortunately,
however, the pilgrims did not know it.

So too in the colonial times, during the
contests about the charters. Your ordinary
wise men, who can see through any mill-
stone, which has a hole in it, would say
that any community forced to hide its
charter in a tree was foolish in not openly
surrendering it, since of course it was no
use to them. They are whipped, why
don't they give up? The trouble was that
the colonists had not yet learned to know
when they were whipped.

So too in the Revolutionary, they were
whipped straight along, from Lexington
to the end. Every important town we
had was in possession of the English. Their
armies would march from one end of the
country to the other. We had no money,
no arms, no credit; our soldiers were ragged
and stood bare footed in the snow.
But the trouble was we were inherently so
frivolous and vain that we did not know we
were whipped, and so stuck it out against
hope till.

In 1812 Jackson, at New Orleans, offered
an instance of a general who was badly
whipped, but did not know it. According
to every military rule he should have sur-
rendered instead of going on to conquer.
In Mexico too, Taylor was very badly
whipped a dozen times, and knew it him-
self, but kept the fearful secret from his
soldiers, so that they, poor ignorant fel-
lows, never knew it, but went on and gained
the victory.

That we were badly whipped in the late
war, was plainly evident to every body with
a grain of wisdom; and they all told us so.
But by this time this ridiculous way of not
knowing when we are whipped had become
a sort of habit of mind, and we pushed on
to the end.

Here in Hammonton too, it would seem
that we have this same absurd ignorance.
We have been whipped by this sad over
and over again, without knowing it. But
we don't care to know it, and, after all, it
would seem that it is best so, by keep-
ing on and doing our best we mean to win
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the victory without knowing it, and let us
hope that the French Republic will do the
same thing.

THE WEATHER.—III.

(For the REPUBLICAN.)

As the barometer marks the weight of
the atmosphere, its changes must show
corresponding changes in the weight of the
atmosphere. The significance of these
changes are by no means entirely under-
stood as yet. The variations in the weight
of the atmosphere may arise from its vari-
ations in height, the air moving as waves;
or from its increased density; the greater
or less vapor it contains; or its electric con-
dition; or its variations in temperature.
Long continued observation has shown that
the barometer has an hourly variation,
reaching its lowest point at 4 A. M. and 4
P. M., and its highest at 10 A. M. and 10 P.
M.

This variation is greatest within the
tropics. Humboldt says that there, the
hour of the day can be told by the condi-
tion of the barometer. Towards the poles
this variation decreases, and is always inde-
pendent of its other changes.

In this country it is seldom that the bar-
ometer varies more than three inches be-
tween its highest and lowest points.
To use the barometer as a prognosticator
of the weather, its standard for fair
weather, or its mean should be arrived at
by observation for each particular place,
and as these means vary with different
years, and different months, it is necessary
to be careful before deciding upon it.

In connection with the barometer, the
thermometer should also be always used.
When scientific observation of the weather
becomes general, and by means of the tele-
graph, simultaneous observation may be at
once compared,

17-36 May's Landing, New Jersey