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[For the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.]

VENICE.

Oh! Venice! White-robed city of the sea!
Like Venus, born upon the sea's white crest,
With snowy bosom to the blue waves prest,
Thou art, and ever were a mystery—
(A cameo, cut from out the water blue,
And hung upon the bosom of the Earth.)
As in a dream, I hear sweet songs of mirth.
I see a bark, with gulls of crimson hue,
In brighter flowers decked and o'er-horble
A jewel falls, to moisten the rising tide—
Slowly the voices faint, that call thee "bride"—
Fades crimson sail—safely golden argosy.
My heart is in the past with thee,
Thou nymph of classic bathing in the sea.

JAMES NORTH.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1879.

It is easy for the reader of our political history since the nominal close of the war, to trace the successive steps taken in the States that participated in that great crime, to reach the position of open defiance to United States authority reported in this morning's telegrams on the part of a party State Court in Alabama.—With few exceptions the men who precipitated that four years war, who led the rebel armies, who set their respective commands the example of laying down their arms in token of submission in April, 1865, have taken the place of political leaders to a people that they betrayed into the overt acts of treason and armed resistance to the authority of the United States. They have largely moulded, directed and made public sentiment in the South what it is to-day. The old heresy of State's rights which went down into a common grave with the "lost cause" on the collapse of the rebellion, has been resurrected little by little by the men who had forfeited every right, but who were turned adrift to plot further mischief through a mistaken magnanimity. It has been made a rallying centre for Northern and Southern Democracy.

Both houses of Congress will soon be in undisputed possession of the rebel leaders of less than twenty years ago. Through the conciliation dodge many of the most important Federal positions in the late Confederacy have been filled with their creatures, and the Upas tree of States rights is again in full bloom, giving promise of another abundant harvest of its poison fruit. And if the peril of the present situation is not sufficiently appreciated to solidify the loyal elements of the country, a Democratic majority in both Houses will likely make them appear enough after full possession shall have enabled them to bind their opponents hand and foot.

The arrears of pension bill which had previously passed the House, went through the Senate on Thursday, with but four dissenting votes; and it is believed that the President will either sign, or at least will not veto it. The amount of money it will take to satisfy its provisions is variously estimated from fifteen million to twenty-four million dollars. It seems the opinion that the provisions of the bill have been so loosely drawn as to facilitate the prosecution of fraudulent claims to a successful issue. The bar interposed by existing law to the granting of a large number of claims which it was found impossible to prosecute to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, because evidence could not be obtained sufficiently conclusive that the cause of death or disability was contracted in the service and line of duty, is to a great extent removed by this supplementary law. We may expect to see these revised, and on an avalanche of new ones based on every conceivable pretext will undoubtedly give ample employment to the clerical forces of the Pension Office and War Department for some years to come, should the bill become a law.

The tragic occurrences that have followed the stampede of the Cheyenne captives corralled at Camp Robinson, seems likely to lead to a demand for more light—an itemized bill, to speak—that the responsibility may be fixed where it properly belongs. As gathered from the dispatches the whole business as managed by the custodians of the Indians looks like a series of blunders. From these sources it appears that these savages were being forced to a desolate Southern reservation, hundreds of miles away from the homes they had occupied for generations and away from the graves of their ancestors, at least such of them as would have been left nominally free after the Kansas and Nebraska authorities had selected such of the warriors as they should decide were amenable to punishment for crimes committed during their marauding raid through those two States last summer. They were only induced to move at all by fear of the force that surrounded them. In addition it is alleged that they had next to nothing and were allowed only the most meager supply of food. In any view, the conviction is irresistible that they would never have voluntarily chosen the desperate chances for life offered by the naked and frozen prairie, had not those offered by their captors seemed more so. And while there is not usually a great deal of sentiment wasted on these National wards, the feeling is growing that these particular Indians have been the subject of a gross outrage.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6th, 1879.

The following extracts are taken from the report made by the Judges on the Department of Education and Science at the Centennial, which has recently been issued. The teachers, school officers, and pupils of the State, who made contributions of school work for the New Jersey exhibit, will be gratified to know the estimation that was placed upon their efforts by those whose judgment must be valued above that coming from any other source.

ELLIOT A. ARGAN,

State Supt. of Public Instruction.

EXTRACTS.—"In at least one important respect the New Jersey Educational Exhibit was unique. It surpassed all others in fullness and in completeness of organization. Every county in the State, every class and grade of public schools, every high school, all the higher institutions of the State, every important private institution, 25 per cent. of all teachers, and 14,000 pupils, were represented. Besides this, there were 400 photographs of school houses. Nothing like this has been done by any other State or country since the inauguration of such exhibitions. It was enough to kindle the admiration of judges and public. The whole State appeared to have been worked over as a garden is worked by an ambitious cultivator, to make the very utmost of soil and seed. We said to ourselves instantly, here is organization with zeal; thoroughness; efficiency of work.—The whole body of school officers and teachers must have felt a common touch of inspiration, and moved with a unity of purpose, as an army of disciplined men is moved by a common patriotic sentiment, under the direction of a leader whom they have learned to love. New Jersey is a small State, to be sure, but that does not account for the completeness of the exhibit.

But the New Jersey exhibit was also remarkable for the excellence of the pupils' work, and for the uniformity of that excellence. The work done in the smaller towns, and even in the country neighborhoods, compared well with that done in the city schools—a splendid comment on the efficiency of the State Normal School, as well as on the thoroughness of su-

pervision.

Nor does this complete the statement of New Jersey's great merit. The classification and arrangement of her exhibit were so admirable, and the catalogue so complete, that the work of each county, city, village, school, or pupil, could be referred to at will.

Examined in detail, the work in penmanship and drawing challenged especial attention. The map-drawing, which was nearly or quite all from memory, showed unusually good training in geography as well as in the use of the pencil or pen; and the proportion of time bestowed upon spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other elementary branches, furnished gratifying evidence that proficiency in these studies, so much neglected in many schools, is there highly appreciated.

The large and attractive display of class-work, shown by the 33 private institutions, was also without parallel in the American section of the exhibition. Drawing, spelling, penmanship, composition, grammar, mathematics, history, geography, book keeping, the natural sciences, and the Latin, French and German languages, were very satisfactorily represented by practical exercises—not in the exhibits of all, of course, but of a considerable number, while in no case was there a lack of representation by exercises in the elementary branches.

Add to the foregoing the carefully-prepared histories of the several counties of the State, the numerous statistical charts showing the present condition of education in the State at large, with the pecuniary basis on which it rests, and finally some remarkable independent exhibitions made by young persons zealously devoted to various branches of the sciences and of art, and the reader will gain some idea of the very able and thorough manner in which New Jersey did her part in Group XXVIII of the Centennial Exhibition. She has made rapid progress within recent years, and is really among the most progressive of the States in respect to education."

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of an old fruit can that can be devised is to make it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill new cans. This is done in the following manner: The can is pierced with one or more pin holes, and then sunk in the earth near the roots of the strawberry or tomato or other plants. The pin holes are to be of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a quart can, properly arranged, will extend its irrigation to the plant through a period of several days; the can is then refilled. Practical trials of this method of irrigation leave no doubt of its success. Plants thus watered flourish and yield the most bounteous returns throughout the longest droughts. In all warm localities, where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit cans, as here indicated, will be found profitable as a regular gardening operation.—*Scientific American.*

"Tell you what, boys," said old Mr. Slough, "he elevated himself to his perch on the cracker barrel, "you may talk about your improved threshing machines, but, when I was a youngster, it seemed to me that an old dad, with a shingle attachment, was a threshing machine upon which no improvement could ever be made." Time has verified the wisdom of the old man's opinion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Jennie June thinks girls should be taught to help themselves. Bless your soul, Jennie, they do. We eat opposite to a delicate, blue-eyed, spirituello creature of 16, at the boarding house table, and saw her help herself to a plate of soup, a sirloin steak, a chicken's wing and drum-stick, two baked potatoes, three plates of corn, two pickles, four hot rolls, a dish of macaroni, a quarter of a mince-pie, a wedge of apple-pudding with wine sauce, and two dishes of vanilla ice-cream. They do help themselves.—*Rockland Courier.*

TEMPERANCE.

[For the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.]

Resist the Cup!

Resist the cup! The Tempter comes

In many a fair, alluring guise;

Within wine are blasted hopes

And fearful destinies.

Resist! resist! or ye will fall

Within the Tempter's cruel thral.

Resist the cup! O, woe! ye go

Adown the path that leads to hell?

Would ye to evry prospect fair,

O brother, bid farewell?

Resist! resist! O, turn and fly

Ere you, too-late, for rescue cry!

Resist the cup! O, do not think

To tostly quaff the sparkling wine!

Twill mock you with libations wild

That, serpent-like will twine

Around your soul, and drag you low

Into the abyss of endless woe.

Resist the cup! O, turn and fly

As from the portals wide of hell,

For Want and Crime and grim Remorse

Within the red wine dwell!

Resist! O brother, do not dare

To daily with the Tempter fair!

To daily with the Tempter fair!

Wm. H. HOPKINS.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Personal Liberty.

Personal liberty is the privilege of doing whatever is right. It is the liberty of doing unto others as you would others should do unto you. There is not a rum-seller between the sea-washed shores of America, that would want any other man to make a set of him, nor drunkards of his children, and yet these saloon keepers are the ones that cry for personal liberty, and in that cry, only desire to be let alone in their nefarious business, that they may make drunkards and sots out of men, and bring to homes the fearful curse of a drunkard's misery and woe. Personal liberty is wanted, but not at the expense of morality, good government and happy homes.—*Blue Ribbon News.*

Delusive Effects of Alcohol.

Alcohol, though not commonly considered as a narcotic, is nevertheless properly classed with those substances, for its effects on the living body are essentially the same. It is produced, not by any formative process of nature, but by a process of decay, or the decomposition of the saccharine matter of organized bodies. The grand characteristics of all narcotic substances in their antisocial or life-destroying property. When they are not so highly concentrated as to destroy life instantly, they produce the most powerful and often the most violent and distressing vital reaction, which causes a corresponding degree of exhaustion, depression and prostration; and they often destroy life purely by vital exhaustion in this violent and continued vital reaction. But when the disseminating sensibilities of the system have been depraved by the habitual use of these substances, and its powers of giving a sympathetic alarm greatly impaired, these same substances—even the most deadly in nature—if the quality be only commensurate with the degree of physiological depravity, may be habitually received into the stomach, and received into the general circulation and diffused over the whole system, and slowly but surely destroys the constitution, and always greatly increases the liability to disease, and almost certainly creates it, without any of these symptoms which are ordinarily considered as the evidence of the action of poison in the human body; but on the contrary, their stimulation is attended with that pleasurable feeling and agreeable mental consciousness which lead the mind to the strongest confidence in their salutary nature and effect.

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Add to the foregoing the carefully-prepared histories of the several counties of the State, the numerous statistical charts showing the present condition of education in the State at large, with the pecuniary basis on which it rests, and finally some remarkable independent exhibitions made by young persons zealously devoted to various branches of the sciences and of art, and the reader will gain some idea of the very able and thorough manner in which New Jersey did her part in Group XXVIII of the Centennial Exhibition. She has made rapid progress within recent years, and is really among the most progressive of the States in respect to education."

Nothing in Lippincott's Magazine for February will be read with more interest than the sketch of the Hungarian artist, Munkacsy, by his intimate friend, Mr. John R. Tait, of Baltimore. The striking character and romantic career of one who, starting without education, means or resources of any kind, has by force of genius and industry attained a high place among the painters of to-day, make this account of his private life and early struggles one of great interest, which is enhanced by the fact that some of Munkacsy's finest works are owned in America, and that his *chef d'œuvre*, *Milton Dictating to His Daughter*, has attracted great notice at the Paris Exposition, and has been purchased for the Lenox Library in New York. The text is embellished with a finely-engraved portrait.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald gives a graphic description of the great barrack of Joujou; and Edward King sketches with his usual vigor "Hungarian Types and Austrian Pictures." Both these articles are well illustrated.

"Woman's Husband," a series of brilliant sketches of American society, is continued, as is also Miss Olney's delightful novel, "Through Winding Ways." "The Colonel's Venture" is a Virginia story, by Rebecca Harding Davis; and "Carrie Fane," a pleasant New England sketch, by Mary N. Prescott.

There could hardly be a more pathetic story of real life than that which is set before us with full details in "The Latter Days of the Bonobresses." "In a Cabinet," by Frederic M. Bird, depicts the Roman emperors and their families in connection with numismatics. There is a lively sketch of Lord Beaconsfield's career, and a pleasant account of the school at which the "Daughters of the Legion of Honor" are educated; with other short and amusing papers that help to render the number highly readable and attractive.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides and Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, nor so instructive as Vick's *Floral Guide*. The paper is the choicest, the illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Church New Books—A large catalogue of a careful selection of standard and valuable works, offered at prices much less than they have ever known such books to be sold, has just been issued by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. It will be sent, free, on request.

ECONOMY CLUB—*Harper's Magazine* for \$3.15, *Scribner's* \$3.30, *New York Weekly Tribune* \$1.20, and other periodicals in proportion, are supplied through the Economy Club of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. List sent free.

SECOND HAND BOOKS—A catalogue of about 20,000 volumes of second hand and shelf-worn books, in every department of literature, to be sold at nominal prices, will be issued to-day, January 25th, by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. It will be sent post paid for 10 cents, and the dime afterwards credited toward the price of any books ordered.

The Phrenological Journal for February is an excellent number of this startling and popular magazine. It opens with a life-like portrait and phrenological and biographical sketch of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. It contains also portraits and sketches of the late Bayard Taylor, American Minister to Germany, and also of the Marquis de Lorraine and Princess Louise.

The chapter on Brain and Mind discusses on Organic Quality, its nature and influence, illustrated with nearly a dozen fine engravings. Strange Plants are also illustrated. The Use and Abuse of Mind through Conflict and Sin is an interesting paper.

The Health Department is well sustained by the admirable articles on Dietetic Delusions; Experiments in Magnetism; and the proper position in which to sleep, while our social relations as men and women are discussed in Single-Blessedness; Can the sex of the Human Cranium be determined? A new Scientific Expedition around the world, etc. There is also a great amount of valuable information in the Editorial department, answers to Correspondents, etc. The publishers of this Journal have kept abreast of the times by making a reduction in price, but maintaining the high standard of their magazine in its literature and usefulness. It is now published at \$2.00 per year, with liberal premium offers to subscribers. Send 20 cents in postage stamps for this number to S. R. WELLS & CO., Publishers, 737 Broadway, New York.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE, the first number of which has just reached us, is unique in its form and typographical appearance. Even though its contents were doubtful it is so attractive to the eye that one need not delight in turning its pages, which present a varied array of choice selections from the latest foreign magazines and reviews. Sir Erskine Perry, many years a resident of that country, discusses "The Future of India;" Richard A. Proctor treats of "Supposed Changes in the Moon;" T. Adolphus Trollope writes of "The Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poet, Guarini;" there is a learned and entertaining article on "The Phenicians in Greece;" and of lighter but not trivial articles there are: "Theatrical Makeshifts and Blunders;" "The Happy Valley"—a picture of life in India; "An Imperial Bard," which gives a wonderful picture of peasant life in Russia; "Some Gossip about Leicester Square;" "A Woman's Love"—a Saxonian Story; "Christians in Morocco," etc.

To all who have been longing for the era of low-priced, first-class literature, not the least attractive feature of the LIBRARY MAGAZINE is its low price, \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy. To see so much that is excellent offered for so little cost is sure to put a cheerful smile on the face of a person of literary taste, and a dime or dollar into the hands of the publishers, THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine.

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A Winter Landscape.

A solemn silence fills the lonely woods;
The cold moist leaves lie motionless below,
The brook, in icy cloak encrusted with snow,
Mute as a mask, forgets all summer mirth.
The wreeds, like witches' weird, in tattered
And still as death, for faint the breezes
blow;

Winter's thin choir is hushed, not oft the
crow
Gives voice to the clas voiceless solitude,
Under the muted sky broods everywhere.
A soft, half-smiling gloom; all life is whist,
And nature, kneeling, makes unuttered
prayer;
The world is a cathedral vast and bare,
The road a long-drawn aisle, where, awed
I list
The singing wires' loud anthem thrill the air.

The Song of the Stream.

Over the meadows and grasses
The brook runs and flows,

Silent and soft as a dream;

And the earth, in hush, embraces
Conceals the traces.

Of the secret birth of the stream;

Till my threads are braided and woven,
And speed through the clover

Chamomile, and gather and sick,
And with a soft sparkle, and daily,
With song and glee;

And about from the terrible brink I

Then the white of the wind divides me,
And the rainbow hides me;

As I waver, scatter in air;

And I dash with silvery showers

The song of the flowers

And the looks of the forest's hair;

Till proudly, with waters wedded

My strength is bedded;

By mead and slope, and ice;

And the ladder that deliver

Theirs tribute river

To the universal sea.

— Bayard Taylor.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

To say that Harvey Frothingham was in a bad temper was to put the mildest form of words to express the savage mood in which he found himself one winter's evening, as he shot through the main street of the town of L——, on his way home.

Everything had gone according to his plan.

Entirely ignorant of the fact that Harvey Frothingham was a man of standing and wealth in L——, pretty Josie allowed the minor facts, that he was insultingly free in his addresses, to influence her so strongly, that her dignified mother thought it best the lesson be modelled, and when he went for his wife she refused the house.

To add to this discomfiture, the heiress, Miss Maude Chesterton—who he had held in reserve, that his ambition might win a wife if his love would not—had coolly informed him that she was engaged to Mr. Holman.

Now, if there was one man above another who was utterly detestable in the eyes of Harvey Frothingham, it was Fred Holman.

They had both been rivals—a school, where both stood well in talent, application and social position; and Fred was ever ready to interfere in every step, carrying away the contested prize far more frequently than it suited Harvey to have.

And now, when Maude had been ever gracious to the son of the wealthy banker, Silas Frothingham, she answered his love-suit by the tidings that his life-long rival had won the promise to be his wife.

"And the worst of it is, it will be just the match to suit his uncle," muttered Harvey, savagely. "No fear of his disinheriting Fred now."

For Harvey knew that Fred depended entirely upon the good-will of his mother's brother, James Rutherford, a wealthy man, and the chief source of his income. He had been left an orphan when a mere boy, and had been adopted and educated him, and would probably make him his heir.

But the bachelor, having long ago put away sentiment, if he ever felt it, looked to Fred for a mate that would increase his fortune, and assist him in his income.

It was the wish of his heart to wed the husband of Maude Chesterton, and his wish was to be fulfilled.

Harvey Frothingham, at odds with love, would like to see his rival refused, disinherited, humbled; he felt himself the victim of Maude's sullen, cold disposition could get him no peace.

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He strode over the pavement in a savage mood, and started suddenly to see Josephine Ormand coming out of a shop a few steps in advance of him. In her hand were several small packages, and her face was pale and anxious.

"Let me carry some of your parcels," he said, lifting her hat as she spoke.

"Thank you, I have only a few steps to go," answered Josie, hurrying forward nervously.

"You need not be afraid of me," Harvey was noting her nervous manner. "I will not annoy you! Why will you not believe my respect is great for you as my love?"

And before he knew exactly where his words were leading him, the young man was renewing the offer he had made.

At the door of a small lodging-house, he stopped and faced him.

"You have spoken so before, Mr. Frothingham," she said, gently; and because I believe you are sincere, I

will tell you what I have kept secret for so long—Be quick!—Be quick!"

"Josie!—Be quick!—Why do you stand there?" cried a voice in the narrow hallway, and a man stepped into the bar of light thrown across the open door by a street lamp.

In the passage, Maude Chesterton, turning, as rapid steps followed her, hurried toward Ruthford.

"Fred Holman!" muttered Harvey, starting forward. "Married! and to Ruthford!"

It almost concealed him in his own disappointment to think of the hold he had upon his rival. Engaged to Maude Chesterton, and married to Josie Ormond! Fancied the proud face when she knew she had been deceived for a girl who was a nobody! And such a name to be to Harvey! Everything to think of the wrath of James Rutherford when the news reached him.

But in his triumph Harvey forgot that he had resolved to be very cautious to have strong proof of his rival's marriage before venturing to accuse, to either his mother or his brother.

He had avoided the number of the house in the glare of the street lamp: "No. 28 Ralph street."

This was the entry made in his notebook in case his memory proved treacherous.

It seemed as if fortune favored his plan.

Only the next day, happening to go into a large fruit and flower shop, he saw Fred Holman selecting the contents of a large fancy basket of choice fruits and rare blossoms.

Nodding carelessly to Harvey, he wrote the address upon a card and handed it to the girl holding the basket.

"You will send this at once," he said, and then left the shop.

And Harvey, taking the place Fred had just vacated, read the card:

"Mrs. F. Holmes, No. 28 Ralph street."

What proof was needed now? It was not in the name of Fred Holman that he worked openly in any scheme, a blow in the dark suited him better. Feeling sure of his position now, he hurried homeward to write two anonymous letters, that would, he fondly hoped, disconcert and utterly confound the two, listening intently, heard Fred's husky voice.

"Bring the last cordial, Josie. Ten drops! I am sure he knew me; but he is faint."

A moment later the same cheery voice spoke again: "Drink this, old fellow. So I see here is Josie! I don't know you know it."

The other voice—oh! so very faint—said again: "Josie—little wife!"

If ever Fred Holman spoke, he spoke from an inner room, and the little wife, seeming to forget her strange visitor, answered quickly:

"I'm coming, Fred."

She was at once to the room from which the voice came, and again the reverend doctor came out. Scroggins challenged, the reverend declared his long successful rival.

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A moment of utter silence followed, and then Josie said: "There is a gentleman, and lady in the other room, Fred, who want to see me. Frank Holman, their daughter and the doctor reported him. A quarrel and fight ensued, doctor coming out. Scroggins challenged, the reverend declared his long successful rival.

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A moment of utter silence followed, and then Josie said: "There is a gentleman, and lady in the other room, Fred, who want to see me. Frank Holman, their daughter and the doctor reported him. A quarrel and fight ensued, doctor coming out. Scroggins challenged, the reverend declared his long successful rival.

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The Republican.

H. E. BOWLES M. D., Editor & Prop'r.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

A Cry from the South.

A letter written by a Mississippi gentleman to a friend in Washington depicts in a woful manner the present social condition of that state. The picture drawn is most gloomy, and represents the negroes to be in an apathetic, listless, ill-fed and ragged condition. Offers of work at fair wages meet with no response, and the writer thinks that unless some new spirit is infused into that region the negroes of Mississippi will speedily relapse into the barbarism of Africa. However this may be overdrawn, it is certain that things are bad there.

There are certain causes that have worked together to bring about such a state of affairs. Slavery bred up the negro to be dependent on his master, ignorant, averse to work and improvident; while at the same time it led the master to look upon all kinds of work as degrading, so that he really spent his time struggling to get out of his slaves. The poor whites were almost as bad as the negroes, and they only grubbed on their few miserable acres to get enough to eke out a scanty living, their highest ambition being to own a "piggy" to do their work for them.

The people down there want an infusion of new blood, says the writer. No doubt of it. They are desirous that Northern men of enterprise and capital should go down there and help pull the state out of the mire. Unfortunately however, northern men of enterprise and means are as a rule possessed of very decided opinions and views on certain subjects. One of their doctrines is that any man may aspire to any position in the gift of the people; and reared in this belief, while every one does not strive for preferment, each one claims the right to it if possible. Therefore if the people of the south wish men of ability and means to settle among them, they must be prepared to accept them with their political and religious convictions. No man worthy of the name will go south to be dictated to as to the manner in which he shall enjoy his privileges as a citizen. And what is more to the point, no man who has any self-respect will go south to recognize the superior claims to office of a pack of lazy good-for-nothings. The south has invited people to come and purchase land, and has afterwards robbed and maltreated them till they cursed the hour they ever set foot in the old slave belt. Unless the south learns to treat new-comers with the courtesy that prevails in civilized communities, it will never arrive in sight of the rear guard of Northern progress. Men of enterprise will rather seek the west which is becoming a mighty nation in itself, and where people are expected to take their policies with them. Let the south ponder over these facts and decide as to what is best to be done for its own benefit.

The history of the two States, Georgia and Louisiana, will convince Republicans who thought that Democratic ascendancy was necessary to good government, and who were inclined to be liberal in their treatment of the South, that their sympathies and support have been misdirected.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association was held at the American Hotel, Trenton, on Monday. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Colond A. W. Jones, of the *Independent Hour*, Woodbridge.

Vice Presidents—C. S. McGrath, *Ocean Wave*, Cape May; J. M. Murphy, *State Gazette*, Trenton; W. J. Leonard, *Times*, Plainfield; Josiah Ketchum, *Apollo*, Belvidere; L. A. Vogt, *Banner*, Morristown; S. M. Hulin, *Record*, Bloomfield; Ed. Gardner, *Edge*, Jersey City; Secretary—J. F. Babcock, *Fredonian*, New Brunswick; Treasurer—Major J. S. Yard, *Democrat*, Freehold; Executive Committee—S. Chew, Camden; A. A. Vance, Morristown; T. C. Bechtel, Trenton; J. S. Yard, Freehold.

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Jefferson Davis has emerged from obscurity long enough to write a column letter in defense of the right of the people to "instruct" their Representative in Congress as to the course he shall follow. He thinks that unless this right is admitted and obeyed by the Representatives, the corner-stone of our temple is crushed, and it were vain to attempt to prop the superstructure. In the opening of his epistle Mr. Davis observes that he "stands a disinterested observer, upon the political tides." If he is wise he will hire somebody to push him in without life preserver, before he defends another exploded notion so false as this is.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The firm of Burke, Frazer and Connel, Solicitors of Patents, 37 Park Row, New York, have issued a circular giving important information to inventors and patentees. All interested would do well to send and obtain a copy. Mr. Burke, of the above named firm, is the Hon. Edmund Burke, who was Commissioner from 1845 to 1849. Now the total issue of patents twenty-one times more than it was then, and the complications and difficulties of the aditors of patents have increased in nearly the same ratio.

VS ITEMS.

Governor of N.Y. was inaugurated at Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday.

Nineteen million Magazines have been issued in Pennsylvania.

Beacher is calculated to have earned \$2,000,000 in his lifetime.

The Methodist population of the world is estimated at 20,000,000.

Anti-polygamy petitions are raining down on Congress as thick as snowflakes.

Among the business failures of last year the Norristown Herald cites "The Potter Committee."

Workmen in Philadelphia have over \$70,000,000 invested in co-operative loan associations.

The last census of New Jersey shows there is less malarial disease in this state than in any state in the Union.

It is said that Absecon vessel owners have lost, during the past year, several thousand dollars worth of vessel property.

The Potter investigation has been a boon to the Republican party, and a genuine era of prosperity to the Louisiana.

The assistant Democratic editors who have so much sympathy for the bulldozers, should move down to Louisiana and try a few of them for neighbors.

Tribune: The Democratic Congressmen will give up holding caucuses entirely and resolve themselves into a corona's jury.

The South has not only repudiated the Republican party, but two of the States—Tennessee and Louisiana—have repudiated their State debts.

Tissue tickets and outrages by Democrats at last year's election constituted the burden of the testimony before the Teller Committee at Charleston yesterday.

The West Virginia House of Delegates has passed a resolution instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote for government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Potter enthusiastically clamors for the cipher examination in a slow and mournful voice, as if calling for some very odious medicine which he was pretty certain would kill him.

The President favors the "let-alone" policy in regard to the South. If the bulldozers let peaceable citizens alone, every one would endorse the "let-alone" policy once.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

The number of newspapers and other periodicals, issued in New Jersey on the 1st of January, instant, is given as follows:

Daily 22; tri-weekly 1; semi-weekly 2; weekly 149; bi-weekly 1; monthly 6; total 178.

The principle that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, the Potter Committee should call Gen. Butler as a witness and engage Agnes Jenkins to examine him. Perhaps one could find out how the gentle Benjamin came by those cipher dashes.

Elections for United States Senators were held last Friday in eight states. In New York Senator Conkling was re-elected to a third term; in Pennsylvania Senator Cameron was returned; in Indiana Senator Voorhees was elected; for the second General Shields was elected in Missouri; General Smith was elected for short, and Colonel Vest for the long term; in Connecticut Orville H. Platt, in North Carolina Z. B. Vance, and in Florida Wilkinson Calhoun were elected.

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Meat Market,
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FRESH BEEF,
MUTTON, VEAL, PORK,
Corned Beef, Fish, &c.

PRIME YORK STATE BUTTER, CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO

Vegetables in Season.

Our wagon runs through the town Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together With the Silk next to the foot.

A sure cure for the RHEUMATISM, and proof against.

Cold, Damp Feet.

Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods.

Send by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents. State size of shoes, and it for gent, lady or child.

W. JOHNSON.

323 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CANVASSERS and AGENTS do well with these goods.

White Metal Plating.

Mr. Williams has moved to the Butterfield house, opposite Dr. Potter, where he will plate cutlery at the reduced price of seventy-five cents per dozen, if brought to the house.

SKIN DISEASES. — If you have SKIN DISEASE consult DR. VAN DYKE in person or by letter. (Advice free) Office—1510 Mt. VERNON ST., PHILA. 42-14

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BUILDING LUMBER of ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Cedar Shingles

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Standard Cranberry crates \$12 per hundred.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Watches, Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.

Agents for the Howar

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Rogers & Bro. Celebrated Plated Ware.

No. 254 North Second Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity for their generous patronage in the past, and hopes, by fair dealing, a continuance of their custom; and would inform them that he has a new and well-selected stock of.

**Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Ladies' and Gents'
Furnishing Goods,
Trimings, also**

Stationery,
School-Books,
Willimantic & Holyoke Cottons,
Sewing-Machine Silk & Twist,
Sewing-Machine Needles,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Articles,
Notions, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, to suit the times, at the

Cheap Cash Store

of
E. H. CARPENTER.



Miscellaneous.

FOR EVERY FAMILY!

You can have fresh fruit and vegetables the whole year by using the

GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT

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Vegetable Evaporator

It can be used on a kitchen stove, no extra expense for fuel.

Dries fruit and vegetables beautifully in two hours.

Retail Price \$3.50 to \$10.

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GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant work of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody can afford it. One agent reports making over \$1000 a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home at night. You can do it as well as sleep. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

Weights and Measures.

Clerk's Office, Co. of ATLANTIC, January 23d, 1878.

As per Section 9 of the Act known as Chapter COXXXIII of the laws of 1872 of this State, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform standard of Weights and Measures in this State; and to provide for the appointment of a State Superintendent and Inspector of the same."

Now, therefore, I, L. A. DOWN, Clerk of the County of Atlantic, by virtue of said office, duly authorized and required the County Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures, hereby give public notice that I am in readiness to inspect any scale, beam, weight or measure in this county, and to prove and verify any Surveyor's chain used or to be used by any person in this State for measuring land.

And I hereby call special attention to the Section 15 of said act, requiring all persons in this State who shall after thirty days from the publication of this notice be found using any false or fraudulent beam, scale, weight or measure, or who shall neglect to have the same adjusted and sealed by the authority aforesaid, and who, after complaint shall have been made and upon due notice thereof, continue to use said beam, scale, weight or measure, or surveyor's chain, without correction and adjustment, as provided by this act, such as offending shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every offense, recoverable in an action of law, with costs, before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half to be paid to the complainant, etc.

To Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors:

Your attention is respectfully directed to Section 2 of Supplement to said Act, which requires that chains used by them in surveying land be compared and proven by the standard of measurement, provided by the State, and now in the custody of the county clerks of their respective counties as often as once in two years.

L. A. DOWN, County Clerk.

EDWARD McCARTY.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

MILLVILLE, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1878

\$1,454,936 23.

This strong and conservative Company insure FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and other property against loss or damage.

By Fire and Lightning

At lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten years.

VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form of policies, without restrictions as to ports used, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. E. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1878.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walter Abecson; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tucker-ton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alred W. Clement, Haddonfield, H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., 21-1v. HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering a perfectly safe insurance for just what it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The proportion of loss to the amount insured being very small, and expenses much less than usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about ten cents on the hundred dollars per year to the insured on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous properties, which is less than one-third of the lowest rates charged by stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being over Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per cent. only, twice within the ten years for which the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to the members than any other insurance offered. And that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammonton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL, CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,

Hammonton, N. J.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

TOBACCO.

—X—

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalties of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG.

14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN-TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about \$3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over \$20,000,000.

These goods sold by all Jobbers at manufacturer's rates.

Sold at the Centennial Store.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Spring Arrangement, 1878.

DOWN TRAINS

Front Mail Train

Leave At. A.M. P.M.

Vine St. Wharf..... 5:00 8:15 3:15 6:15

Cooper's Point..... 5:00 8:33 4:33 6:38

Haddonfield..... 4:40 8:39 4:39 6:47

Ashland..... 4:40 8:39 4:39 6:47

Kirkwood..... 5:22 8:46 4:46 6:52

Berlin..... 2:00 8:50 4:59 7:02

Ateo..... 4:33 8:06 5:06 7:12

Waterford..... 6:00 9:14 5:12 7:24

Ancoa..... 6:08 9:19 5:17 7:28

Winslow.....

Vineland Junction..... 7:25 9:25 5:23 7:35

Hammonston..... 7:50 9:38 5:32 7:42

DeCosta..... 8:10 9:37 5:36

Elwood..... 8:20 9:45 5:44

Egg Harbor..... 9:00 9:55 5:54