

South-Jersey Republican.

VOL. 8-NO. 20.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ET BAPCH, M. D.
Special attention to treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES.
Hammon, N. J.
A limited number of in-door patients received.
43-643

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

D. & J. W. DEPUY
Dealers in
GENERAL HARDWARE AND WHEEL-
WRIGHT SUPPLIES,
Hammon, New Jersey.

P. S. TILTON,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES, FLOPPY & FEED &c., &c.,
Hammon, New Jersey.

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

H. A. TREMPER,
TAILORING DONE,
AT THE NEW BRICK STORE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. All alterations
made in Tailor's Trimmings kept constantly on
hand.
324 Hammon, New Jersey.

C. J. FAY
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS & OILS.
Hammon, New Jersey.

W. D. PACKER,
REPAIRING SHOES,
Hammon, New Jersey.

E. H. NORTH, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Hammon, New Jersey.

K. K. THOMAS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Parker's Saloon,
Hammon, New Jersey.

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

CHARLES M. NEAL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & PROCTOR OF AD-
MIRALTY,
OFFICE, 144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING,
AT
Republican Office,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Where all kinds of Printing can be done in the
best manner at short notice. The office is well
supplied with

GOOD PRESSES.

And with
New and Modern styles of Type
for all kinds of
PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

Business Cards, Bill Heads, Cit-
ations, Wedding and Visiting
Cards, Checks, Receipts,
Ball Tickets, Labels,
Order Blanks,
Hand Bills,
Shipping Tags, Pamphlets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MEAT MARKET!
Constantly on hand the best quality of
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK
CORNED BEEF, VEGETABLES AND
PRODUCE,
in season. Prompt attention given to all orders.
BENJ. BOWLES,
Hammon, April 25, 1870.

Wonder of the World!!
WOMAN'S RIGHT WASHER,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Good Agents Wanted,
SAMPLE WASHER FOR 25
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, \$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by the Com-
pany up to April 30th, 25,000

OFFICES, CONTINENTAL BUILDING,
Nos. 22 & 26 NASSAU ST. COR.
CEDAR, NEW YORK.

President,
T. B. LAWRENCE,
Vice President,
M. B. WYNKOOP,
Secretary,
P. ROGERS,
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.,
DIRECTORS.

James B. Colgate, of Treror & Colgate, Bankers,
Chancery M. DePau, (late Secretary of State),
John Lawrence, President,
Hilary Sherman, 429 Broadway,
R. Ward W. Bogart, of O. M. Bogart & Co. Bankers,
M. B. Wynkoop, of Wynkoop and Hallenbeck,
Rev. Henry C. Fish, D. D., Newark, New Jersey
Luther W. Frost, New York,
Joseph T. Bangs, Merchant, No. 45 Liberty St.,
INCORPORATED 1869.

Annual Premiums, \$1,588,750.20
Interest, 79,792.40
Rents, \$1,140,999.00
Accrued Interest, 15,499.00

Paid claims by death
as per list, \$164,250.00
Paid for dividends,
Returned Premiums,
Purchased Policies,
And Annuities, 151,044.97
Paid for Salaries, Taxes,
Rent, Advertising,
Printing, Stationery, &c., 169,702.97
Paid for Commissions,
Medical Fees &c., 188,022.00

Assets
Cash in Banks and in
Company's Office, \$160,710.86
United States Bonds, 115,250.00
Bonds and Mortgages, 296,009.93
Premium Loans So-
unded, 22,150.00
(The actual value of the
Policies securing
these Loans is
about \$2,150,000.)
Loans on Stock, 74,175.41
Deferred Premiums,
Semi-Annual and
Quarterly, 307,008.21
Real Estate New York, 294,730.00
Premiums at Agencies,
and Office Premiums
in course of collection, 520,019.35
Accrued Interest, 49,225.33
Total, \$3,509,102.80

BRANCH OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN NEW
JERSEY, No 20 MARKET ST. CAMDEN.
POTTER BROTHERS,
Managers New Jersey Branch

L. H. ASHLEY,
Special Agt. for Atlantic Co.
741-7.

Milville Mutual Insurance Co.
At the third annual meeting of the Directors of
the Milville Mutual Insurance Company, held on
November 5th, 1870, the following state-
ment of the present condition of the company
was made.

There is now outstanding amount
Insured, \$1,837,292.00
Insured, 355,534.10
Cash assets belonging to the com-
pany properly secured, 52,009.16
Real Estate, 5,000.00
The company has been doing business little
over three years and is in a very flourishing con-
dition, as the above statement will show.

We insure at the lowest rates, and call attention
to those who desire a cheap and reliable fire
insurance to this Co. The cost of which being
about ten (10) cents on a hundred dollars a year
for the first year of risks, and more hereafter
use in proportion.

The Directors of the Company are,
Hon. William Moore, Mayor, Camden; John M.
Moore, Clayton; Jeremiah Smith, No. 7, Market
St., Philadelphia; Capt. John W. Weaver, Main
Street, National Station, Philadelphia; Jesse
B. Matford, Furness St., Camden; John E.
Sharp, Jr., Franklin Street, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, President,
HARVEY E. PAINE, Secretary,
FRANKLIN E. MATFORD, Treasurer.

AGENTS:
J. ALFRED BODINE, Wilmington,
C. E. P. MAYHEW, May's Landing,
A. STEPHAN, Egg Harbor City,
Capt. DANIEL WALKER, Haddon,
THOMAS E. MORRIS, Camden, Phila.
Geo. D. S. BLAKEMAN, Egg Harbor,
ALLEN T. LEBLANC, Tuckerton,
Dr. LEWIS REED, Atlantic City,
J. BRAD W. CLEMENT, Haddonfield.

The Message.

(Continued.)
INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Reform in the management of Indian af-
fairs, has received the special attention of
the Administration from its inauguration to
the present day. The experiment of mak-
ing a missionary work of it, with a
few agencies closed to the domination of
Friends and the best to work most
advantageously. All agencies and superin-
tendents, not so disposed of were given
to officers of the army. The act of Con-
gress reducing the army, rendered army of-
ficers ineligible for civil positions, Indian
agencies being civil offices, I determined to
give all agencies to such religious denom-
inations as had heretofore established mis-
sionaries among the Indians, and perhaps
to some other denominations who would
undertake the work on the same terms, i. e.,
as a missionary work. The societies
selected are allowed to name their own
agents, subject to the approval of the Ex-
ecutive and aid them as missionaries, and to
organize and civilize the Indian, and to
train him in the arts of peace. The Govern-
ment watches over the official acts of
these agents, and requires of them strict
accountability as if they were appointed
in any other manner. I entertain the con-
fident hope that the policy now pur-
sued will, in a few years, bring all Indians
upon reservations, and that they will live in
houses, have schools, churches, and
will be pursuing peaceful and self-suffi-
cient vocations; and where they may be
assisted by the law-abiding white man with
the same impunity that he now visits the
white settlements. I call your special at-
tention to the report of the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs for full information on the
subject.

PUBLIC LANDS.
During the last fiscal year 809,541,300
acres of public land were disposed of. Of
this amount 600,000 acres were taken
up under the Homestead law, and 215,951-
581 acres were sold for cash. The remain-
der was located with Military Warrants, Col-
lege or Indian Scrip, or applied in satis-
faction of grants for railroads, or other pub-
lic uses. The entries under the Homestead
law during the last year covered 96,545
acres more than during the preceding year.
The land has been vigorously prosecuted to
the full extent of the means applicable to
the purpose. The quantity of land in the
market will amply satisfy the present de-
mand.

The claim of the settler under the Home-
stead or Pre-emption laws is not, however,
limited to lands subject to sale at private
entry. Any unappropriated land, whether
under the former laws, if the party en-
titled to enter under them will comply with
the requirements they prescribe in regard
to residence and cultivation. The actual
settler's preference right of purchase is even
broader, and extends to lands which were
unsurveyed at the time of his settlement.
His right was formerly confined within
small narrow limits, and at one period of
our history was conferred only by special
statutes. They were enacted from time to
time to legalize what was then regarded as
an unauthorized intrusion upon the national
domain.

The opinion that the public lands should
be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue,
is no longer maintained. The rapid set-
tlement and successful cultivation of them
are now justly considered of more impor-
tance to our well-being than is the fund
which the sale of them would produce. The
remarkable growth and prosperity of our
new States and Territories attest the wis-
dom of the legislation which invites the
tiller of the soil to secure a permanent
home on terms within the reach of all. The
pioneer who incurs the dangers and ex-
pense of a frontier life, and who adds in
laying the foundation of new common-
wealths, renders a signal service to his
country, and is entitled to its special favor
and protection. The laws that secure that
object largely promote the general welfare.
They should, therefore, be cherished as a
permanent feature of our land system.
Good faith requires us to give full effect to
existing grants.

The time-honored and beneficent policy
of setting apart certain sections of public
land for educational purposes in the new
States should be continued. When ample
provision shall have been made for these
objects, I submit as a question worthy of
serious consideration whether the residue
of our national domain should not be wholly
disposed of under the provisions of the
Homestead and Pre-emption laws. In ad-
dition to the swamp and overflowed lands
granted to States in which they are situ-
ated, the lands taken under the Agricultural
College acts and for internal improvement
purpose under the act of September, 1841,
and the acts supplementary thereto, there
had been conveyed to the close of the fiscal
year, by patent or other equivalent ef-
ficiency of title to States and Territories,
2,788,000 acres of land for railroads,
canals, and wagon roads. It is estimated
that there is an additional quantity of 174-
700,525 acres still due under grants for
like uses.

The policy of thus aiding the States in
building works of internal improvement
was inaugurated more than 40 years since
in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid
them in extending their railroads to connect
the waters of the Wabash with those of the
Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois
with those of Lake Michigan. It was fol-
lowed, with some modification, in the grant
to Illinois of alternate sections of public
lands within certain limits to the Illinois
Central Railroad. Fourteen States and
territories have since received similar
subsidies, in connection with their con-
struction of railroads. At the present time
the several sections are rated at the double
minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced
price has thus, in many instances, in-
debt the Treasury for the granted land.

The construction of some of these thor-
oughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous
impetus to the development of our resources
and the settlement of our remote por-
tions of the country. It may, however, be
well insisted that much of our legislation in
this regard has been characterized by in-
discriminate and profuse liberality. The
United States should not loan their credit
in aid of any enterprise undertaken by
States or by corporations, nor grant lands
in any instance unless the projected work
is of a knowledge, financial importance, and
of such a nature as to justify the opinion that it
is important and necessary to bestow
aid of the character described, but should
exercise a discriminating liberality, and
should be more effectively secured
and protected by appropriate legislation.

PATENT OFFICE—CENSUS—PENSIONS.

During the year ending September 30,
1870, there were filed in the Patent Office
18,411 applications for patents, 3,374 inven-
tions, and 160 applications for the extension
of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues
and designs, were issued; 11,094 term-
ed, and 1,089 allowed, but not issued, by
reason of non-payment of the final fees.
The receipts of the office during the year
were \$13,630,429 in excess of the expendi-
tures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been
operationally prosecuted. The preliminary
report, containing much information of
special value and interest, will be ready for
delivery during the present season. The
remaining volumes will be completed with
all the dispatch consistent with perfect ac-
curacy in arranging and classifying the re-
turns. We shall thus, at no distant day,
be furnished with an exhaustive record of
our population and resources. It will, I
doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of
the country, although, during the decade
which has just closed, it was so severely
tried by the great war waged to maintain
its integrity and to secure and perpetuate
its free institutions.

During the last fiscal year, the sum paid
to pensioners, including the cost of dis-
bursement, was \$27,780,811, and 1,758
bounty land warrants were issued. At its
close, 198,686 names were on the pension-
rolls. The laborers of the Pension Office have
been directed to a severe scrutiny of the
evidence submitted in favor of controverted
claims, and to the discovery of fictitious
claims, which have been heretofore allowed.
The appropriations for the employment of
special agents for the investigation of frauds
have been judiciously used, and the results
obtained have been of unquestionable ben-
efit to the service.

The subject of Education and Agricul-
ture are of great interest to the success of
our republican institutions, and our happi-
ness and grandeur as a nation. In the in-
terest of one, a Bureau has been established
in the Interior Department—the Bureau
of Education; and in the interest of the
other, a separate department—that of Agricul-
ture. I believe great general good is to
flow from the operations of both these bu-
reaux, if properly fostered. I cannot com-
mend to your careful consideration too
highly the reports of the commissioners of
Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too
strongly such liberal legislation as will se-
cure their efficiency.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy
of the Administration to be thorough en-
forcement of every law; a faithful collection
of the taxes provided for; economy in the
disbursements of the same; a prompt pay-
ment of every debt of the nation; a reduc-
tion of taxation and tariff to be arranged
as to afford the greatest relief to the num-
bers; honest and fair dealings with all
our citizens, and with our foreign neighbors;
and, finally, in securing a pure,
unimpaired ballot, where every man en-
titled to cast a vote may do so just once at
each election, with fear of molestation or
proscription an account of political faith,
nativity, or color.

U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870.

ESSAY

By MISS LAURA SAYERS.
(Read at the Teachers' Institute, at Hammonton.)

How shall we make Composition
Writing Interesting?
(Concluded.)

Often when a letter is long interesting,
the pleasure derived from its perusal is half
neutralized by the vexation felt in getting
original or phonetic spelling unpleasant re-
citations, ambiguous expressions of which
the meaning can hardly be guessed, no
punctuation marks (which can be made to
imply so much) and other defects un-
necessary to mention. Of course, these remarks
do not refer to letters written by our dear
old grand-parents or any one else whose
educational advantages have been limited,
but to young people of the present day
who willfully neglect their opportunities, or
spend too much time on mere accomplish-
ments, at the expense of more substantial
attainments. Let us illustrate this point.

For the purposes, we will suppose that you
are a bachelor on the sunny side of thirty,
with more than the average share of intel-
lectual culture and artistic tastes. At a
brilliant party given in honor of a newly
arrived guest of the hostess, you are intro-
duced to a bewitching young creature, the
charms of whose face and form are en-
hanced by a faultless costume. Your love of beauty
and grace is satisfied, as you watch her
every movement in the voluptuous dance,
and hear her play and sing for the admiring
assembly. At the earliest possible oppor-
tunity you discourse to her of grave and
lofty themes, quote Miltonian, Shakes-
pearian and Tennysonian poetry, and as
she listens with an air of rapt attention,
you imagine that, at last, you have found
a being who can appreciate you. Her re-
plies are monosyllabic, but that you attrib-
ute to speechless awe and admiration of
your intellectual profundity. As her stay
in the city is limited, you spend every spare
hour in her presence, until you decide to
share all of woo or bliss that the future
may have in store for you. Arrayed in a
new suit, purchased that afternoon, you
learn, on calling, that since your morning
visit, she has received a telegram urging
her immediate return home, and has start-
ed on the evening train. You return to
your hotel and after several unsatisfactory
efforts, succeed in penning a glowing effu-
sion that, you are confident, can elicit but
one response. After waiting a month in
such suspense as can be known only by ex-
perience, a dainty, perfumed letter is
handed you one day by the hotel-waiter.
Hounding up to your room four steps at a
time, you open the precious missive with
trembling fingers, and as you read the en-
chanting lines, your blood gradually cools,
until you reach the concluding words, when
you are completely disenchanted:

"Newark city foretenth stole mister
Blank I take my seat and pan to Tell You
im well and ive got your letter And I hoop
these lines will find you Enjoying the
same Blessin ivin bin Agoin to right too
yow 3 weax ago butt ive bin slow Busy
gittin ready too git married that I tink had
every day and ive got fore dressmaker too
yow makin me 19 know dress will 11
of em Is silks will pa sent down to
parms 40 the wide haam was delishusly
Goarjus narcissus was the best deopce
Too meat me & we had an elegant Wride
hoam he is the fortunit gentleman im-
agoin to be Merried two weve bin im-
gery folks on over wed din tower because it is
so fashinable and x-pensive and they say the
scenery is real Nice round, their we have
973 names Down on our wylst of Foax that
wee are Agoin 1900 soft Cards too and
yow may have I weer a Tryon too to have
1000 if we can I hoop yow Will ex-cuse
my Miss takes in the letter fore I didnt
say The maam rossays long onuff too
plish my Educashun an my musik Took
sue much Time that I coodent Lern every
thing els too Celestia Potiobar."

On reading the letter a second time, if
you are disposed to be critical, you no-
tice, that though the penmanship is really
beautiful, every line begins with a capital
letter, and contains bad spelling and worse
grammar; there are no punctuation marks,
except periods, which are invariably placed
over the nominative personal pronoun of
the 1st person and singular number; be-
sides sundry other evidences of unaccus-
tomed work. You leave a deep sigh of
thankfulness at your narrow escape, vote
Narcissus your best earthly friend, and re-
solve that, in the future you will be more
cautious before committing yourself. As
correct spelling forms an important part of
perfect composition it may not be irrele-
vant to our subject to say something of the
best methods of teaching it. Since the or-
thography of our language is so irregular,
and further, as the main object of spelling
lessons is to enable him to write correctly,
it is manifestly best to have the lessons
written, once, at least. In a secondary di-
vision of a graded school in Camden, in
which the spelling limitations consisted of
words having the same sound but different
letters in the same sense, as beaver, leaves,
thieves; chief, sheaf; seine, scene; it was
evident that but few could be perfectly
learned in one lesson. The following rules
were, therefore, practiced with decided
success. 1st. Each word was written and
learned before the next was studied. 2d.
The words were never given out in regular
order. 3d. But one trial was allowed in
spelling. 4th. Every word missed was re-
cited out of school-hours, when, if but one
was missed, that only, was re-spelled, but
the lesson was reported imperfect, and was
felt the next time the pupils changed places
in the class, the one having the greatest
number of perfect recitations, being at
the head for two weeks. When more than
one word was incorrect, the whole lesson
was re-written, several words selected at
random were spelled orally, and if more
than one was wrong, the lesson was again
written. 5th. The two scholars with the
greatest number of perfect spelling-lessons
in two weeks were appointed to choose
sides at the spelling-match held every alterna-
te Friday; and as no one liked to be the
last one chosen, and as the words were not
all taken from the Speller, they soon became
more observant of new words. 6th. Occa-
sionally a list of words selected from a news-
paper, geography, or reading book was
written upon the black-board, some right,
but mainly wrong, for them to correct. 7th.
Every word mispronounced in the reading
lessons was spelled in concert, until all
could pronounce it readily the next time it
was seen. 8th. The meaning of words not
in their vocabulary was told them, when
they were required to form oral sentences
illustrating their use, which they soon
learned to do readily. Six months after
this plan was adopted, (including two
months vacation) at a quarterly examina-
tion, the lower class averaged 79.9 per cent.
although nearly all of the original class had
been promoted. Fifty words were given
by the principal to each class. Seven
months later, the higher class averaged 88
and some of the words given then, were geo-
graphical and proper names upon which
they had had no drilling.

If children are taught to express easily
and well what they know, the work of com-
position will not be discontinued when they
leave school. When the girls grow to
womanhood, it will be a pleasure to them
to inform the world through family mag-
azines and news-papers of improved modes
of cooking, house-keeping, nursing, teach-
ing, gardening, &c., or perhaps in writing
stories including truths that are often
best taught in that way. We shall then
have fewer recipes, that are useless, either
from indefiniteness, or the omission of some
particular upon which its whole success de-
pends. And, when the boys attain age and
experience, we shall learn from them, how
to have our farms better managed and more
productive; they will give us shorter and
more useful directions in their more interest-
ing lectures, speeches, and newspaper articles,
besides other things which they can tell so
well, but which would interest a large au-
dience if printed. We should also know
more of foreign lands, without the fatigue
and expense of traveling.

In conclusion, judging from my own
school-day experience, I am persuaded that
a pupil will write more spontaneously, if
not compelled, to copy a specified number
of pages. When he has told all he knows
of a subject he should be permitted to stop
as I do now.

LAURA SAYERS.

A Dinner of Herbs.

Between eight and nine o'clock on a fine
September morning, a young married couple
stood together at the window of a charm-
ing little house, pleasantly situated at Nor-
wood.

The neatly appointed breakfast equipage
had not been as yet removed by the apron-
maid servant, but the meal had concluded,
and the master of the little cottage was
about to take his departure by train for
the scene of his daily labors.

Robert Denwillow was only a solicitor's
confidential clerk, on a salary of rather less
than the much abused three hundred
pounds per annum; yet he contrived to
find life very tolerable on the whole. He
was a fine, honest faced, stalwart person,
about thirty-two or three, who loved his
friends, his old mother and sisters, and
adored his pretty, spoilt, wild, loving wife
— a bright-eyed, potent, chirping little
woman, ten years his junior.

The morning was splendid; the room
was cheerful, the servant-maid brisk and
willing, and the eggs and rashers had been
unexceptional, the coffee clear, the rolls
crisp, and the butter, really butter. Yet
for all that, as she stood amid the flowers
in her bay-window—herself, in her white
dress and blue ribbons, the most attrac-
tive object there—there was a mullen spot
on Lina Denwillow's pretty mouth—that
was not pleasant to see.

"Come, dear, I must go in two min-
utes," said her husband. "I think I
shall be home early to-day. You shall
have a roast leg of pork, you know."

"And you promised me that gray moire
antique at Swan & Edgar's," retorted the
lady, sulkily.

"But, Lina, dear, I had no notion mor-
rows were so expensive. Why, they wanted
twenty guineas for it."

"Well?"

"Well! Why, it is the twelfth part of
our whole year's income."

"But if it was to please me?"

"To please you I would make a good
many sacrifices, you know well my dear
Lina;—but if I were to try to please you at
that rate, I should soon be in the Bank-
ruptcy Court."

Lina tossed her golden head contemptu-
ously.

"Besides, what does my little wife want
with such superb fabrics?" said her hus-
band, laughing. "No, no, Lina. Leave
moires to duchesses. I like you best in
your white muslin. There, I must go!
Give me a kiss, and don't forget the pork.
Bye-bye! You'll be better-tempered when
I come home, poppy."

And whistling cheerily, away hurried
Robert Denwillow to catch the train to
London bridge.

Like most of her sex, Lina could have
borne any opposition letter than her hus-
band's imperturbable good temper. She
was out of humor, and she knew it. She
wanted to quarrel, and she would quarrel
and she couldn't because it takes two quar-
rels to a quarrel, and her husband had not
afforded her the slightest excuse for sliving
way to her ill-humor.

No sooner was he fairly out of sight than
the little woman rang the bell furiously.

"Ann!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"When the greengrocer calls, turpins
and potatoes."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And when the butcher calls, a leg of
mutton for boiling."

And there was a malicious twinkle in
Mrs. Denwillow's eyes.

Ann opened her mouth wide with aston-
ishment.

"Lor, ma'am, I thought master said
something about roast pork."

"Never mind what your master said—
"But, ma'am," remonstrated Ann, bold-
ly, "master can't bear boiled mutton, and
then I've got the onions for the stuffing."

"Put on your bonnet immediately,
Ann," returned her mistress, with stern
dignity, "and go to the Italian warehouse,
and order a bottle of capers."

And with a look of dismay Ann van-
ished.

"Oh, my! I ain't sho a tartar!" mutter-
ed she, as she quitted.

Wifely instincts revolted from such a piece
of selfishness as that.

Six-half-past—nearly seven, and no
Robert Denwillow! The little woman's an-
ger had all gone. She was now seriously
alarmed. "Thrice had she descended to the
kitchen, to confer with Ann; each time
less angrily and more anxiously, and she
was already thinking of paying her servant
another visit, when Ann herself with a
hasty and unceremonious knock, entered
the parlor. The girl looked flurried and
alarmed.

"Oh! if you please, you're not to be
frightened, but Mr. Hodges, the station
master, has sent up to say as there's an
accident on the line!"

"What?" screamed Lina, pale as death
and with an awful sinking of the heart.

"A Crystal Palace train has run into the
four-thirty; please, ma'am; and seventeen
persons are killed and many wounded. It
is near New Cross—the same. These acci-
dents is always near New Cross."

"Oh!" sobbed poor Mrs. Denwillow,
"I've lost the best husband—my poor
Robert! And I so wicked to him! Oh!
oh!"

"Law, no, if you please, ma'am, master
ain't killed. Here's a 'gram as Mr. Hod-
ges said I was to give you. It ought to
have come an hour and a-half ago, but
were delayed in

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