

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 26.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Our New York Letter.

New York, June 25, 1872.

Some one has put on record the remark that "New York is not by any means an American city." To a certain degree, it is true. Like Paris and New Orleans it has its *quartiers*, where you may find respectively clasped the Frenchman, Spaniard, Italian, German and Chinaman. And yet all of these national elements you will find cosmopolitan in one locality—the Bowery.

What Broadway is to the West side of the town, the Bowery is to the East. It is the shilling promenade. The poor live there; and you see the peculiar characteristics of poverty written in blurred and nasty emblems all over the neighborhood. Starting from City Hall, within two hundred rods of Broadway, you strike little old cloth-shops intermingled with cheap corner groceries and subterranean saloons. You are on the old-colonial stage road to Boston—Chatham street. The procession that passes you is composed of the working class—during the day—but at night look out for thieves. There are dens notorious to the police as receptacles for stolen goods, "cribs" where congregate the robbers of the town, and houses in which every window for six or seven stories upwards is a picture of squalid half-dressed women and children. The street terminates in an irregular open space, on what was once a steep hill side, and is known as Chatham square, but a mockery, i.e. the way, on that shape, for it is anything but square.

This is the beginning of the Bowery proper—the vestibule of the social catacombs, in which lie buried all around you every species of humanity that is obliged to plop for an existence. See it at night. In spite of the street lamps there is nothing brilliant about it. The shadows seem to float out from the crowded tenement houses that loom in the darkness on either side. In the dingy beer shops and dirtier cellars, lurk some of the worst specimens of our population, uncanny forms of varied evil staring at you from every corner, or diving down dimly-lighted stairways to shrink from sight. Here are to be found the little street Arabs, the boy- and girls preposterously old, who will soon fill the penitentiaries; here the once innocent country girl who has dropped in the great maelstrom, and is reeling round and round in her dance towards death—a red-blotted, fearful, burlesque upon woman. Here is the city "rough," black and white, hiding perhaps from justice, or awaiting some new opportunity to go forth with brass knuckles, knife or burglar's "jimmy."

The bear gardens are also a feature of this locality. Step into the "Atlantic," and you may almost fancy yourself in the Faderland. The hall is immense, and thronged by hundreds who gather around the little tables where, with pipes, lager and Rhein wine, they while away the hours. A fine band furnishes the music and the scene is bewildering. Further on is the Bowery Theatre—the grand play house of the *gamins*, where the audience may eat peanuts and shout their criticism at the top of their voices. The deities of the true-blood-and-thunder drama preside here, and curious phases of life are visible on all sides.

The worst—by far the worst feature of this neighborhood is its tenement houses. Or rather, they ought to be called Seven Story Coffins, for probably nowhere else in America is there such a congregation of people literally packed in death-tainted dens and dying by inches. Windows broken; lodgers dirty; clothes' lines extending across the tunnel like street, wherein are flying in the wind the ghosts of ragged garments; children playing around the filth that lies the curb stone gutters reeking with pollution; tumors of liquor from the cellar dram shop; jeers, screams, outbursts—these are a part of the rude surroundings of a New York tenement house, with its wild untamed population of hundreds.

We leave this disgusting locality with a sense of relief, and re-enter the Bowery to continue our journey up town until it merges into the clearer and more dignified neighborhood of the Cooper Institute and Union Square.

All of the "breathing spots" of the Metropolis, by the way, have now put on their summer dress, and you will find no spectacle more scintillating than that which is presented on a summer evening, and especially on Sundays by the thousands who flock thither to enjoy the fresh air.

In this connection I may remark that all of the public squares have undergone marked improvements—the iron railings being removed, the paths widened and the birds encouraged to build their nests. Union Square, just at the head of Broadway and Fourteenth Street, is destined to become a beautiful spot. Twenty years ago the houses around it were the residences of the most aristocratic citizens, and there was an air of dignified seclusion about the place peculiarly West Endish.

Now, these old homes are giving place to magnificent business establishments, and in a little while you will see an array of architectural beauty unequalled in any city of the United States.

Among the ancient landmarks thus yielding to the march of progress is the Roosevelt mansion on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, and fronting on Union Square. The property has been purchased by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and they are now erecting a superb edifice in the Renaissance style which in its elegance will overshadow every building in the neighborhood. It is but a little while since this company commenced operations in New York—being of Western origin—but their machines have become so popular with the masses, because of their superior utility, convenience and economy that wealth and success have crowned the enterprise, and the proprietors are enabled to vie with the older corporations who have so long held the market.

We have recently enjoyed a session in the shape of a city tornado that uprooted trees, unrooted houses, and played all sorts of pranks with window glass, shutters, awnings and perambulating Dolly Vardens. Our other "Sensation" is the "Strike." The movement has become comprehensive and systematic. Twenty thousand mechanics refuse to work more than eight hours a day, and many of the employers are equally obstinate in declining to accede to their demands. My impression is that the contest will result in a compromise.

Some terrible murders and suicides have been committed during the last week, and justice seems to be among the things that were. In one instance, when an irate Frenchman shot his wife dead in the street, the people came very near hanging him to a lamp-post, and it looks very much as if they were getting up to that point of indignation which sometimes calls on Judge Lynch to produce his rope. The weather has become excessively hot, and there is an exodus to watering places.

The *Aldine* makes its usual artistic appearance this month. No periodical in New York is watched by the public with more interest, or treasured in the household so long. Its illustrations constitute a superb picture gallery.

THEN AND NOW.—Less than a year ago Horace Greeley addressed a letter to Gen. Blair, over his own signature, in the New York Tribune, in which he used the following words;

"General, I long ago learned that principles were inconvenient, and that he who makes his own aggrandizement his aim, must wear them loosely, or put them aside altogether. I doubt that you would ever have attained your present dizzy elevation had you permitted yourself to be embarrassed with them. But I am old-fashioned and cannot change my camp nor my flag with your admired facility."

Greeley isn't so old as he thought he was. He has evidently renewed his youth. Before the Cincinnati Convention he thought he was an old-fashioned crow, too

old to forage in new and strange corn-fields. He supposed that his Tariff views were as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; he supposed his hatred of the Democracy was so deep seated that he never could enjoy cuddling under the same dirty bed clothes; but since the President-elect broke out all over his person, he is willing to sink his protection doctrine in the little ponds that spot the several Congressional Districts; he is willing even to accept a nomination at the hands of the party which he has labored so long and so often to prove made up of the slum of society. Why, Horace, your principles set more loosely upon you than that old white coat—*Campaign Independent*.

CROPS IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY—FIELD TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

—The West Jersey Agricultural Society having announced a trial of Mowers and Raspers for Tuesday, June 18, a large number of farmers attended at the ground selected for the trial, at Woodstown, Salem County, N. J. Nearly all of the best known machines competed. They were operated in grass only, as the grain was not sufficiently advanced. The Society awarded their first premium to the Buckeye Mower. The hay crop in Southern Jersey has suffered from the dry, cold Spring, but the late rains have greatly improved the prospects of the wheat, which now gives promise of a very fair yield.—Tribune.

In this connection I may remark that all of the public squares have undergone marked improvements—the iron railings being removed, the paths widened and the birds encouraged to build their nests. Union Square, just at the head of Broadway and Fourteenth Street, is destined to become a beautiful spot. Twenty years ago the houses around it were the residences of the most aristocratic citizens, and there was an air of dignified seclusion about the place peculiarly West Endish.

Nellie Grant's visit to Victoria.

Those very "liberal" journals who have gone so far beyond the rules of partisan warfare as to ridicule the President's daughter, now on a visit to Europe, by calling her "Princess Nellie," will find nothing to ridicule in the subjoined letter addressed by that young lady to Queen Victoria. It is perfectly such a letter as might be expected on the occasion to which it refers between that quiet unassuming and intelligent American girl, Nellie Grant, and the good-hearted, sensible and motherly woman—Victoria.

LANGLEY HOTEL, May, 1872.

MY DEAR LADY AND QUEEN: I am embarrassed at the honor of an official request, given through a high officer, (your Lord Chamberlain, I think,) to be presented to your Majesty. I should dearly love to see you, that I might tell my mother and father that I have been thus honored. I am but a simple American girl; that I am the President's daughter gives me no claim to your recognition as a sovereign. If, with the kind lady who is acting as my chaperone, I might visit you I should be very glad. Our Secretary of Legation hints a some political significance in this opportunity.—I cannot so interpret it, and would not wish to be so received, because it would not be right, as I am nothing in American politics, and I am sure my father would not desire to appear other than my simple self. If, with this explanation, your Majesty will allow me to visit you I shall be greatly honored and be very proud.

I have written this note of my own motion, and because I think it is the right thing to do. I am your Majesty's very obedient servant and admirer.

NELLIE GRANT.

The following autograph letter was received by Miss Nellie from her Majesty the Queen, and the visit took place at the time indicated, and was very informal and pleasant:

WINDSOR CASTLE.

MISS NELLIE GRANT, I have instructed Lady — to convey you this note, and we shall receive you as the daughter of your honorable parents without the intervention of our high officers of State. I shall accept your visits as an "American Girl," and there shall be no other significance in the fact than your kindly expressed desire to see the lady and not the sovereign, I shall find it pleasant to let get that I am Queen in receiving you tomorrow afternoon at our palace of Windsor.

VICTORIA.

WHO ARE THEY?—The stockholders of the Tribune Association, at present, and their functions on the paper, are as follows: Horace Greeley, editor-in-chief, (in temporary retirement); Mrs. Greeley; Samuel Sinclair, publisher; Bayard Taylor, occasional correspondent; Thomas Noon Tinker, foreman of the composing room; Solon Robinson, retired agricultural editor; George Ripley, literary editor; Oliver Johnson, editor of the semi-weekly, and weekly, *Theodore Tilton*, not on the Tribune, but editor of the *Golden Age*; Cornelius A. Runkle, lawyer in charge of the legal business of the Tribune; Chas. E. Wilbour, President of the late New York Printing Company; John Hooper, the veteran advertising agent; Ellis L. Price, an outsider; Silas F. Cheeney, a Connecticut speculator and Mrs. Greeley's brother; John F. Cleveland, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law, and commercial editor; Patrick O'Rourke, engineer, late Treasurer of the Fenian Fund; Philip FitzPatrick, foreman of the press room; Whitelaw Reid, managing editor; Parsons Farnham, an outsider; H. H. Jenny, bill collector and man-of-all-work; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of "Cherry Peddler" fame; the heirs of Stephen T. Clarke, late commercial editor; and the heirs of Albert D. Richardson. The property is divided into one hundred shares with a par value of \$1,000 each; but the market value is now somewhere near \$10,000. Mr. Sinclair is the largest owner, and with his own shares and those for which he is trustee, he can at any time control the concern. It is stated that next Spring the proprietors will tear down their old shanty and put up a proper building. The "old shanty" has disappointed everybody in not tumbling down long ago. About 1845, we think, one winter morning when the snow was two feet deep the Tribune building burned down. The paper was off the press, and so the edition was saved. With some generous assistance from others, the paper appeared promptly the next morning. Meantime John M. Trimble, the lighting builder, then in the height of his successful career—now in his grave—was sent for, and directed to reconstruct the Tribune office. We think he was only fourteen days in getting up what now serves for the front building of the Tribune establishment. Trimble built more theatres than any other architect in the United States. He overworked himself and became blind; yet while without sight he went on with the Albany Academy of Music, and groped his way over the platforms, seeing with his hand, for lack of eyes, and finally superintending the work to the last.

"VICTOR"

Made by the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co.

Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine.

Uses a self-setting needle, which cannot be set wrong.

Does the entire range of family sewing.

Runs very light, easy and fast.

Bold on easy monthly instalments.

Agents Wanted.

J. L. FERGUSON, Manager,

Penns. New Jersey, Delaware,

11a-1y 1227 Chestnut st., Philada.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

Fancy Dyeing Establishment,

J. & W. JONES.

No. 432 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every

description.

Their superiority of Dyeing Ladies

and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known.

Tape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors.

Crape and Merino Shawls dyed to look like new.

Also, Gentleman's apparel and curtains, cleansed or re-dyed.

Kid Gloves cleaned or dyed to look like new.

Calls and look at our work before going elsewhere.

14-22

Without rubbing, or friction of any kind,

without chemicals, and with about half the usual quantity of soap, washings of from thirty to forty pieces, in some instances very much soiled, were accomplished in from five to twelve minutes.

The clothes in every case were perfectly cleaned, and beautifully white.

A linen handkerchief, smeared with wheel-grease and tar, was taken from the boiler in seven minutes, without spot or stain.

Fruit Trees

of all kinds—

Ornamental and Plain

SHADE TREES,

Evergreens and Shrubs,

BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS,

AC., AC., &c.

J. BUTTERTON, is calling the attention of PLANTERS to his large and varied stock of the above, begs leave to intimate that, owing to the past favorable season for plant growth, he confidently believes the stock will be found fully equal to anything heretofore offered by him.

Standard Pear Trees.

Advices from London inform him these also will be of extra fine quality.

HEDGING.

All the Plants, evergreen and deciduous, suitable for this purpose, are kept of various sizes and have been repeatedly transplanted.

Hothouse and Window Plants.

An extensive assortment of rare and choice kinds adapted to window culture.

LONDON NURSERY,

Hammonton, N. J.

Oct. 17, 1871.

C. J. FAY,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Av's.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window-Glass, Raw and Burnt Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neatfoot Oil, Sawing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also Ayers' and Dr. MacLean's Medicines, Domestic Dyes, and a variety of articles usually kept in a country Drug-Store.

PHYSICIANS' APOTHECARY.

Almond and put up wine.

DRUGS FOR CHILDREN.

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Bradfield's U. V. Pill, Allcock's Porous Plaster, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and R. R. Avenues. C. J. FAY.

On 2d fl.

THE Miles Washer!

PATENTED FEB 14, 1871.

CERTIFICATES.

We the undersigned, citizens of Vineland, N. J., having witnessed a family washing done by the Miles Washer, of two boilers full of clothes in 10 minutes time without rubbing or chemicals, have severally and carefully examined each piece and pronounced them as clean as by hand rubbing.

S. Phoenix, Mrs. S. Phoenix; Mrs. A. W. Morhouse, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. James Wooding, Mrs. S. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. Alford, Mrs. S. Cotton, A. C. Cotton, Mrs. A. M. Hyde, O. R. Hyde, E. G. Lyons, Mrs. S. Cross, Miss M. S. Cross, S. Ensign.

REPORT OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

VINELAND, Dec. 18, 1871.

The Committee appointed by the "Farmers' Club" to examine the "Miles Washing Machine," report that they have witnessed its operation on several occasions, during the past week, and find it to be in every respect all that its inventor claims for it.

Without rubbing, or friction of any kind, without chemicals, and with about half the usual quantity of soap, washings of from thirty to forty pieces, in some instances very much soiled, were accomplished in from five to twelve minutes. The clothes in every case were perfectly cleaned, and beautifully white.

A linen handkerchief, smeared with wheel-grease and tar, was taken from the boiler in seven minutes, without spot or stain.</

HAMMONTON,

Atlantic County, New Jersey.

Earthquake Waves.

The writer was in Australia when the great Chilean earthquake occurred in 1868. The wave-breaking phenomena, as regards Australasia, occurred there only at New Zealand, and even then it was confined to one or two places noted for their susceptibility to earthquake disturbance. At Sidney, one thousand two hundred miles distant, the sea merely ebbed, and flowed in rather quick succession, and for very short periods. At Newcastle the waves were very small, and all the waters of the River Hunter were strangely disturbed by electricity as to cause the iron steam-boats to swing broadside on to the tide, besides which, as at Sydney, the tide rose and fell. At Adelaide and King George's Sound the tide also ebbed and flowed in like manner, whilst Melbourne was totally unaffected by oceanic disturbance. The wave broke on the shores of Japan with a hansom and force second only to that observed at Sidney. The wave, however, but in a very small measure, also occurred in a few islands in the South Pacific and at the Chinchas Islands, off the Peruvian coast.

It will be noticed, that the localities where the wave broke on the shores are notoriously subject to earthquake disturbance, Japan being only second on the list after Chile and New Zealand.

Next, those remarkable exceptions, who point to a possible subterranean connection with the present great focus of earthquake disturbance, the Persian seaboard. If this view be adopted, it only reasons us to assume that a subterranean disturbance took place at Japan, New Zealand, and other islands to which the Chilean earth-thrusts penetrated, and there caused that mysterious prior recession of the sea from the shores in each locality where the great sea-waves subsequently broke. Now, it appears to the writer, that the conclusion of such a fact, is that the Persian Gulf must be the seat of a powerful seismic disturbance, caused by the utter recoil of the earth, which has shaken all the places where the ocean waves broke on the shore.

Opposite to the great earth-thrusts on the South American coast passed the power to break a wave across the Atlantic Ocean, and to bring the same into existence of ten thousand five hundred miles, and back up to Brazil, travelled the rate of two hundred and fifty-five to three hundred and ninety-four miles per hour, is only preposterous, in a second degree, to suppose that a wave could exist on the ocean, or that a wave could be generated by the recoil of the earth, the important part, are the waves of millions of dollars in this country, mixing with the thirty-fourth part of clear fluid from the reservoirs, in a scaling of art, changes it into a tenacious silk thread. On one side of the girdle, the fluid is third and transparent, on the other it is a strong fibre. Probably its exit into the atmosphere contributes something toward the con-

dition of the air, and the atmosphere.

It is directly evident, that the di-

strophic laws, to assert, that a single

wave can exist on the ocean, unless it is

found in the spider family, a sub-

ject to be hereafter tested.

Spinning a cocoon, then is simply

winding itself round and round in a soft, silken, flossy material extruded from its own body. The silkworm apparatus by which the worm accomplishes that abhorrent work, is fit for a college professor, and the particles of water apart to admit the bow, and it is due to those remarkable hairs clinging with a tenacious grip to the rear of the bow, to the long grace of the tail until torn away.

I am really a loss to precise knowl-

edge, but man should have imagined it was that the only of the forces

of nature are capable of creating such

an ocean, unless the initial force be constant.

Had he supposed otherwise on board

ship in a hurricane of twelve.

The seas, local falls in drifts, and so

down the slope to caught, a dead, glassy calm.

Then an earthquake may, by a sudden upheaval, cause that not, but ready to rise, and owing to the tension of the initial shock, it would

not be observed by vessels at a distance of ten miles, much less than one thousand.

It is true that waves could be transmitted by hydrostatic undulation to great distances, and do not it is to out-

run the storm that gave them birth; but they owe their power of transmission to the sustained initial forces as when that ceased, the power of transmis-

sion would also cease.

The diurnal motion of the grand tidal wave, and the varying the condition

of the moon, and the sun, when

those planets cease to exert that power,

the tidal waters seek their normal level in the ocean.

There are people, who have a fixed

idea that ocean waves possess progress-

ive motion, which is a mistake. Let

us suppose that they have the power

of self-motion, and that is to say,

that the waves are to be con-

sidered as living beings, who have

the power of self-motion, and

manufactures, which is a kind of

wealth, taste, and convenience.

The diurnal motion of the grand tidal

wave, and the varying the condition

of the moon, and the sun, when

those planets cease to exert that power,

the tidal waters seek their normal level in the ocean.

There are people, who have a fixed

idea that ocean waves possess progress-

ive motion, which is a mistake. Let

us suppose that they have the power

of self-motion, and that is to say,

that the waves are to be con-

sidered as living beings, who have

the power of self-motion, and

manufactures, which is a kind of

wealth, taste, and convenience.

Indeed, he is thought, whenever his pa-

reys, he is

PLATFORM

OF THE Union Republican Party.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declared its faith, appeals to its hilt, and announces its position upon the question before the country:

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has aspired with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who roved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Rail road and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year, great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high repute throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this benignant progress.

Second. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are a law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Third. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth. The national Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally dangerous, and we, therefore, favor a return of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of offices.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon imports, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, prosperity, and growth of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrines of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge constant careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the simplest field for capital, and for labor—the creator of capital—the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and the steady demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fourteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Fifteenth. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing

ng evils, by interference with rights not guaranteed by the people to either the State or National Government.

Sixteenth. It is the duty of the general Government to adopt such measures as may tend to encourage and restore American commerce and shipbuilding.

Seventeenth. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commanded him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

Eighteenth. Henry Wilson nominated for the Vice Presidency, known to the whole land from the early days of the great struggle for liberty as an indefatigable laborer in all campaigns, an incorruptible legislator and representative man of American institutions, is worthy to associate with our great leader and share the honors which we pledge our best efforts to bestow upon them.

**WHEELER
AND
WILSON'S
IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machines,**

Are the BEST, being
Unique, Simple and Practicable.

This machine will hem, gather and sew on without any change and runs, &c. Will sew from Swiss Muslin to Heavy BEAVER CLOTH.

Over Half a Million now in Use,
They have stood the test of twenty years' use
and it is no experiment to purchase one.
SOLD ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

Warranted for three years by
PETERSON & CARPENTER, Gen'l Amts.

John Scullin,
Traveling Agent,
Hammonton, N. J.
10a5-lysaw

ALLEN'S
Dried and Ground
FISH GUANO,

Contains 18.72 per cent of Ammonia.
Good and Reliable Manure for all
Crops.

See that every Bag has my Trade Mark.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano
Received direct from the Government.

Ground Bone and Bone Meal.
LAND PLASTER, in Bags, Barrels and Bulk

J. J. ALLEN,
No. 4 South Delaware Avenue,
8-20 PHILADELPHIA.

Popery!
The Foe of the Church & Republic

What it has done. What it is doing and what it means to do—Its power—Its despotism—Its infallibility—Its frauds—Its relics—Its miracles—Its idolatry—Its persecutions—Its hatred of our public schools and of civil and religious liberty. Its startling crimes. Its horrid wickedness and its New York Riots.

A book that is wanted everywhere.
Permanent Employment at Liberal Pay Offered!

Young Men, Ladias, Teachers and Clergymen, in every town and county. Send for circular to
ZEIGLER & McCOURDY,
518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 139 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 603 North Sixth St., St. Louis Mo.; 274 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. 4-11

OUR CHEAP CARPETS!

Cheapest Carpets in Philada.

Where to Buy Them.

Who has not heard of Evans' Cheap Carpet Store? There you can buy your Carpets much lower than at any other store, and rely upon their being as represented. Our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings & Window Shades.

We would like all to satisfy themselves by calling at other stores FIRST. But DON'T buy without examining the great inducement we offer to cash purchasers.

JOHN J. EVANS,
No. 217 North SECOND St.; first Carpet Store
above Vine St., opposite Wood St. 13-29

OUR CHEAP CARPETS!

**COLTON'S
SELECT
FLAVORS,**
Or the CHOICEST FRUITS and SPICES.
One-third of the quantity is more than equal to the
other two-thirds, and they are not
dissolved in water, but are
mixed with the flavoring materials
in the usual way. Colton's
Flavors are the best ever seen. Don't
be deceived by inferior imitations.
J. W. COLTON, NEW YORK CITY.

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Thursday, May 16, 1

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave	Arrive	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Vine St. Wharf.....	7:00 A.M. 8:00 P.M.	8:45 9:00	9:15 9:30	9:45 10:00	10:15 10:30	10:45 11:00	11:15 11:30
Cooper's Point.....	7:15	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45
Knight's Siding.....	7:04	8:34	9:19	9:48	10:28	11:03	11:48
Talldonfield.....	8:04	8:44	9:19	9:48	10:28	11:03	11:48
Asblond.....	8:21	8:42	9:27	9:53	10:32	11:07	11:52
White Horse.....	8:48	8:48	9:32	9:57	10:32	11:07	11:52
Berlin.....	9:23	9:02	9:46	9:52	10:27	11:02	11:47
Atco.....	9:41	9:09	9:56	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47
Waterford.....	10:04	9:50	9:58	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47
Ancora.....	10:24	9:56	9:58	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47
Winslow.....	10:42	9:32	9:55	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47
Hammonton.....	11:02	9:42	9:55	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47
DaCosta.....	11:12	9:48	9:55	9:58	10:27	11:02	11:47

UP TRAINS.

Leave	Arrive	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Leaves Vine St. Wharf.....	1:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M.	1:45 2:00	2:15 2:30	2:45 3:00	3:15 3:30	3:45 4:00	4:15 4:30
Absecon.....	6:15 11	6:45 7:00	7:15 7:30	7:45 7:55	8:15 8:30	8:45 8:55	9:15 9:30
Pomona.....	6:35 12	6:45 7:00	7:15 7:30	7:45 7:55	8:15 8:30	8:45 8:55	9:15 9:30
Egg Harbor.....	6:47 12	6:42 7:00	7:12 7:30	7:42 7:55	8:12 8:30	8:42 8:55	9:12 9:30
Elwood.....	7:13	7:40 5:02	7:55 8:00	8:25 8:30	8:55 9:00	9:25 9:30	9:55 10:00
DaCosta.....	7:23	7:06 5:14	7:40 8:00	8:15 8:30	8:45 9:00	9:15 9:30	9:45 10:00
Waterford.....	7:29	7:21 5:25	7:45 8:00	8:20 8:30	8:50 9:00	9:20 9:30	9:50 10:00
Ancora.....	7:41	7:54 5:42	7:55 8:00	8:30 8:30	8:55 9:00	9:30 9:30	9:55 10:00
Winslow.....	7:42	7:49 5:48	7:57 8:07	8:32 8:30	8:57 9:07	9:32 9:30	9:57 10:00

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave

Arrive

Mon Tues Wed

Thurs Fri Sat

Sun

Mon Tues Wed

</div