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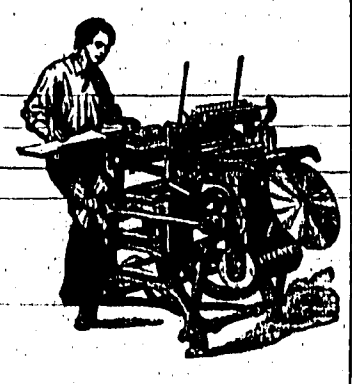

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Poetry

Rights of Ladies.

BY DENNIS M'FLINN.

Hurrah! for the time that is comin'
Och, wont the people be bloomin'
Wid fithers and crinoline thin,
Election day thin I am a thinkin',
Will be the great day of the year,
Whin lasses an' lads will be drinkin'
Together the candidates beer.

An' thin whin we mate in convention,
The ladies of coorse will be there,
An' may be somebody will mention
Me biddy to sit in the chair,
An' may be for office select her,
Wid four or five dollars a day,
Its meself 'twould vote to elect her
An' put in me pocket the pay.

Whats the use to wrangle wid biddy
About who the livin' shall make?
An' sure, if twill plaze her I'm riddy
To give up the bed for her sake,
An' be stayin' all day at the shanty,
To tind to domestic affairs.
A boilin' the half an' potatics,
An' mendin' the rips an' the tairs.

Thin whin election approaches,
An' the lasses are marchin' the strate
Wid big bands of music an' torches,
An' Biddy a sthandid' the trate,
I'll be on the sidewalk a hurrahin'
For me own darlin' Biddy McFlinn,
Wid a chile in me arms, an drawin'
A cab wid another one in.

An' whin she is makin' her speaches
Before the great min of the land;
Sure thin I will find her me braches,
An' sit by her side on the stand.
An' after she's done wid her talkin'
Och, thin how the people will cheer,
An sthrait to the polls we'll be walkin',
An be votin' for Biddy me dear.

An whin all the votin' is over
An' Bidd's elected, shure thin
I'll live like a pig in the clover
With honorable Misses McFlinn.
The shanty I'll quickly be lavin'
An livin wid elegant taste,
Wid a horse an' shay for me drivin'
An' a nayger to wait on the baste.

It's niver a lie I'm spakin'
But thruo every word that I say,
It's meself 'twould never be takin'
The rights of the ladies away.
I'm a lassis thinkin' it proper
To shoulder the mortar an' brick,
Bad luck to the thief that would stop her,
I'd black his two eyes purty quick.

The way is for all to kape asy,
An give to the ladies their way—
They'll step up an' vote like a daizy,
No matter what blackguards may say,
An' thin should they office be takin',
Or twirlin the pick or the sphade,
An' for us the livin' be makin'
Who cairs; so the livin' is made.

Reviews.

REAL LIFE IN THE SPIRIT LAND.—Being Life Experiences, Scenes, Incidents, and Conditions, Illustrative of Spirit Life, and the Principles of Spiritual Philosophy. Given Inspirationally by Mrs. Maria M. King. Vol. 1.

Mrs. King is a resident of this town, and the book has been left on our table by her husband. We have taken it up with more interest than we generally have in books of this class because, judging from its title, we hoped to find some definite and tangible expression of the ideas of spiritualists concerning the character, conditions and attractions of the future state. We have not been altogether disappointed. It is possible to gather from it, we think, a tolerably exact understanding of the writer's ideas of the future existence, and, we suppose, of the spiritualists, as a body, for, while they do not admit the authority of any person or persons, to speak for them, there are points on which they are supposed to agree, and this book is evidently intended to be general in character, and is, we judge, as free from points of controversy among avowed spiritualists, as any can be. There must be points of agreement, those points must be clearly stated and well understood, and firmly believed in, or there can be no organization, no united action and no succes, and although opposition to evangelical religion, as represented by the several church organizations, has probably been one of the chief "bonds of sympathy" in the spiritualistic organizations so far, there must be something more than a negative bond. There must be something positive, if the organization is to be more than a passing cloud, black and threatening for a time, but soon breaking into fragments and disappearing to leave the sky as calm and unruffled as before.

And while this book does not attempt to *discuss* the principles of Spiritual Philosophy, it bears directly upon the most important point in any religious belief; that is the future state. All religions derive their importance from the fact that man is immortal, and that his future existence is to be the outgrowth of this. But for these two facts all religion, and all religious belief, would be idle. If man was not immortal, or if his conduct here had nothing to do with his condidition hereafter, the future would be of no consequence and would have no more interest to us than questions concerning life in the planets or stars. But admitting the immortality of man, and that the conduct in this life determines the character in the next, and the future possesses an intense interest, which no reasoning man in the possession of his faculties can resist. Following the promptings of common sense, he will desire to know what that life is to which this is but the stepping stone, and what course of action is likely to secure the best results.

The teachings of the Bible are exact and plain on this point. Two conditions of life are portrayed, one of misery unutterable and the other of inexpressible enjoyment, and how to escape the one and gain the other is left without danger of mistake to those who candidly and carefully seek to know. The distinguishing feature of the Bible Heaven, is perfect happiness of heart and life, derived chiefly from companionship with God and angelic intelligencies, and it follows, necessarily, that unless the heart is brought into such harmony with God and his laws that companionship with him and those who are like him in his moral nature gives happiness, then no happiness is possible. This seems to us the plain intent of the Bible, and a just inference from its teachings.

After this somewhat wide departure from the matter under consideration, we come back to the book before us, and to its teachings which are not derived from the Bible, and do not profess to be.

It claims to be a revelation of an inhabitant of the spirit world—John Adams—made through the medium, Mrs. King, and to be an account of what he has seen and heard in "spirit land." The narrations were given to him by the subjects of them, and by him *revealed* to or through Mrs. King. There are several of these naratives. Chapter first is "The experience of an Unknown One," being a narrative given by the spirit of a slave who died in a dismal dungeon from the combined effects of scourging and hunger during the seventeenth century, and who was a Catholic. His experience after death is given. The first sensations were like a recovery *from a swoon. He was free from pain,* and had no wish but to remain in that state of inactive rest. He remained in this semi-consciousness and perfect quiet for an hour, when his "newly-born spiritual body" had acquired more strength, and he began to look about, and found himself surrounded by a mellow light, and saw angelic forms hovering about whom he soon afterwards discovered to be buried relatives. Then he knew he was dead. It was hours before he gained sufficient strength to go to his spirit home with his attendants. The details of the journey are not given. Some time after arriving there he entered upon that course of "education and discipline" which would prepare him for the "higher circles' of spirit life with the wise and pure redeemed from the human grossness.

He was educated by living his life over again in memory and in review, so vivid as to make it a real experience, and more intense than the reality had been. His tormentors at length arrived in the spirit land, and he was made their teacher and labored and toiled with them much as fleshly teachers do, and succeeded in bringing them to love him as they had before hated him, and with this his experience closes. A very uninviting heaven, we should say. Earth with its toils is preferable.

The next is a slave mother's story. Her earthly career ended with a whipping and salting down, after the manner of the late chivalry. The details of her experience as a slave, and of her experience in the spirit land are given. In the latter it was her work to watch over the children she had left on earth, and a troublesome time she had. To quote her own language she "had yet to wade through deep waters, whose channels were beds of mire;" an experience suggestive of anything but happiness. The narative of her guardianship of one of her sons is simply the story of his slave life, all of which is probable enough.

Chapter third is devoted to "Children in the Spirit Land" and it is true, they require the same care and watchfulness, the same training and educating as in this lower sphere. We learn that the school-rooms are bowers attached to the temples, and so constructed that outside objects are hid from view, so that the attention of the group cannot be distracted from what is being taught, while "the profusion of roses fragrant air, and the cheering smiles of a loving teacher, make it a pleasure to the children to remain within as long as is required for a lesson." The children will be delighted to know that there is no "compulsory study," in those bowers. The guardians are the nearest relatives fit for the guardianship.

Chapter fourth is "A Council of Ancients," but the chapter has some important side issues. It comes out incidentally but strongly, "that it requires a male and female to compose a whole man as a perfect being" and therefore "a sage of the spirit land may be understood to be, in one sense, a man and his wife, who is also a wise woman." This is good doctrine, and in the general treatment of the women question the chapter seems to us excellent, giving to man and woman each a distinct and proper sphere.

The council was presided over by Ben Franklin, and composed of such men as Pitt, Lafayette, Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Otis, &c., &c., and had reference to the affairs of this nation, decided upon the choice of Lincoln for the presidency, and the general course the events of the rebellion should take, and was in session frequently during our national struggle, and the sessions are still going on.

Chapter fifth is another narration, being a chapter in the life of a poet, but we must pass it in this review. Chapter sixth is devoted to the condition of the depraved in the spirit land, and is of importance in understanding the issue between spiritualists and church people. It is stated that as there is no *vengeance* in God's nature (we should take issue here at once) there is no punishment. Consequently, we find the most depraved surrounded by all that is lovely and tranquillizing. "Nothing of beauty and harmony was lacking in the temple devoted to the instruction of the lowest class of humanity." Nor was any outward restraint put upon the wretches who were there, but in order to keep them within proper bounds *they were psychologized!* In these ways they were educated and disciplined to a better life.

In chapter ninth we have an interesting subject, "Courtship and Marriage in the Spirit Land." The chapter is so unmercifully hard on "bachelors" and "spinsters" that we ought to pass it in silence.

"In dread anticipation of our fate, made dumb."

We did not suppose there was 'marrying and giving in marriage' in that sphere, but here we find that those who fail to marry in this sphere, will be forced to it in the next. We do not see that, according to this revelation, there is any difference between courtship there and here. The whole chapter is a curious one, and must be read to be understood. One thing is gratifying. It is does not advocate free-love, but upholds marriage, and takes ground respecting divorce, that can generally be approved.

The three remaining chapters of the book are "Incidents of Spirit Life," "Methods of Teachers and Guardians with their Pupils and Wards," "Passages from the experience of Napoleon Bonaparte as a Spirit." The limit to which this hasty review is confined, makes a futher notice impossible. Those who wish to know the views of spiritualists concerning the future life, will do well to read the book. We think we do the author no injustice when we say that according to it, spirit life, is this life over again. Its essential features are the *same, and we fail to see wherein it is improved.* One thing will be noticed. The Bible and this book cannot be true. If spirit life is what this book portrays it, then the Bible is all wrong, from beginning to end. If the Bible is true, then this book is an unmeaning mass of words. The two are in conflict.

It is known, of course, that we judge the work from an anti-spiritualistic standpoint, and that we are an entire unbeliever in spirit communications; so emphatically so that we do not believe any departed spirit ever had, or ever will have or can have communication with those still in the flesh. We are free from all doubt, and entirely at ease on this point, and our judgement of the book differs widely from the judgement a spiritualist would give it. The book will be of more than ordinary interest to them, and while chapters fourth and ninth contain points of controversy among spiritualists, the other parts of the work will prove very acceptable we presume.

The book is for sale in this town by Mr. Warren Samson. It is well printed on good paper and neatly bound.

The Lost Bracelet.

"Just one penny, if you please, ma'm."

It was the day before the end of the year, and, late in the afternoon, a beautiful and richly dressed lady was walking up the street with her arms laden with parcels. Hundreds of people were hurrying along, jostling each other as they passed up and down the crowded thoroughfare, but her bright, happy face was like a ray of sunlight in the gathering darkness of the winter afternoon, and the owner of the clattering shoes that had been following her some distance took courage from its sweet expression, and put up its modest plea for "just one penny."

It was a low, pleading voice, scarcely audible in the noise and bustle around; yet the lady heard it, for she turned and looked an instant at the little creature before her. Her scanty garments were a poor protection from the frosty air, and her gloveless hands and pale face looked blue and pinched with the cold; her miserable hood had fallen on her shoulders, and a pair of eloquent eyes looked up into the lady's face, while, with her stumpy broom, she swept the crossing.

"Never mind," said she to herself, "I can walk home, this poor little thing needs this more than I do;" and she dropped into the open palm before her the only sixpence left. "There, child, a happy new year to you," she said, in a sweet, sympathizing voice, which made the tears come into the dark eyes of the little girl as she tried to thank her.

It was a long walk that the lady had before her, and the omnibuses rattled along with a provoking empty seat or two inside; but her heart was light and happy with the little sacrifice which she had made, and just as the jets of gas began to blaze out of the windows she reached her home. She had been married only a short time, and as she looked around her pretty rooms, she felt more than ever grateful that God had given her such a happy home. She had not removed her hat and cloak when she heard her husband's step in the hall, and, with a smile and kiss, she met him at the door.

"Why, Kate, how tired you look; have you done a great deal of walking, to-day?"

Kate blushed and smiled, but deception was not a part of her nature, and she replied—"Yes, Henry, I walked all the way home."

"You shouldn't have done that," said he, a little reproachfully; and then he laughed as he continued: Did you spend all your money; so that you could not afford a sixpence to ride home with?"

"Well, I suppose I must tell," said Kate with another blush, "I did have just one sixpence left, and was going to ride, when such a poor little girl——"

"Yes, that's it, I know what's coming. Why, Kate, you make the very mischief among the poor people and my pennies; they are the most ungrateful set in the world."

"But," said Kate, earnestly, "she was such a delicate, half-clothed, and, I am afraid, half-starved little street-sweeper——"

"Street sweeper!" and her husband held up both his hands in mock horror, "why, Kate, they pick up handfuls of money in a day; and did you walk home and give one a whole sixpence? Oh, oh, what won't your innocent little heart do next?"

Kate was about to reply, when, on passing her hand up her arm, she exclaimed suddenly, "Oh, Henry, my bracelet is gone—your gift last new year's day—what shall I do? where could I have lost it?"

"That is to bad," said he thoughtfully, but the next moment he continued shrugging up his shoulders mischievously: "May be some *honest* person has picked it up Never mind, though, I can replace it some time."

Her husband took her hand and put something in it, closing the slender fingers tightly over it, saying, "Don't distress yourself any more about bracelets and street-sweepers; here's your new year's gift, and the next time you go to town get a pretty dress with it." Kate's hand had closed over a note.

The day after new-year's day she was again in the city; and as she was passing by the identical spot where she had given away her sixpence, she felt her dress pulled gently, and turning around, she encountered the same little half-clad girl.

"I'm so glad that you've come ma'm," said the child; "you dropped this the other day, and I've been saving it for you ever since," and pulling something out of her bosom, she put it into the lady's hand. Hastily unrolling the bit of newspaper, Kate saw her bracelet. What a triumph for herself and Henry. "Thank you, thank you, my child," she exclaimed, taking the little bare hand in hers.

"I tried to find you that day," said the child, "but you went out of sight so soon that I couldn't," and with a bright face she continued: "I want to thank you, and my mother wants to thank you too; for I didn't get a penny all that day until I saw you, and that sixpence bought the medicine which is going to make her get well."

Kate's eyes glistened as she heard this, and thought of the temptation to ride home that God had helped her to resist. "Take me with you to your mother," she said, still holding the girl's hand; "such honesty and thankfulness shall not go unrewarded."

It was a pretty long walk, but they finally reached the house, in the basement of which the little girl lived. A pale, sickly woman was lying on a bed in the single room which they occupied; but she looked up eagerly as she heard her child's voice say, "Here, mother, the beautiful lady is come herself." Kate sat down by the bedside and lent her ear to a tale of want and privation of which she had never dreamed; and, leaving what little pocket money she had with her, she promised to see her again; then she started for her husband's office. Mr. Allair was pouring over his books when Kate rushed in, with bright eyes and glowing cheeks, and holding her bracelet before his eyes, she exclaimed: "See there, Henry, that's what came of giving my sixpence to the street-sweeper."

Her husband looked up, glad and surprised, first at seeing her, and then because the bracelet was found; and he listened while she told him of her interview with the child and her mother. "And now, Henry, I am going to ask you if I may do one thing. I really do not need so nice a dress as you have given the money for, and I want to take some of it and buy fuel, and lights, and provisions, for those poor people, they had neither coals nor candles, and nothing but a little cold cabbage for their dinner."

Henry shook his head, but it was not a very negative shake. "Nobody can resist you, Kate," said he smiling, "and you may do as you please with the money." Kate thanked him with her moistened eyes more than with her voice, and as the door closed after her, Henry said to himself, "There goes an angel; and if ever that text, 'He that giveth to the poor shall not lack,' was meant for anybody, it was for her."

The little girl's mother did not get wel again; but before she died, Kate told her about Jesus, and won her to love and trust Him, soothing her last moments with comforting, cheering words. Even little Jane she taught to say, with faith, "When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

By-and-by, Mr. and Mrs. Allair took little Jane, now an orphan, to live with them; and if there was one grace more than another that Kate prayed the child might have, it was that of charity; for Jane's growing beauty of character, and her constant gratitude, proved a continual reminder to her generous benefactress of that sweet lesson of our Saviour's—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

About Cats.

The cat is such a universal animal that perhaps a few rambling remarks about "Pussy" may not be out of place. We should like to know why cats are as much underrated as they usually are. The dog is a companion of man, but not much more so than the cat; and yet, while every body is fond of his dog, and is ready with anecdotes to show Pompey's intelligence, how many have a good word for the poor cat? Now this is hardly fair: the cat is as affectionate in her way as the dog, and, to our thinking, her liking for man and her confidence in him are more wonderful, and deserve more to be encouraged than the same qualities in a dog, for they come naturally to him and not to her. A cat is originally so timid and jealous, that it has first to overcome its natural instinct to fly from man; while the dog can not help seeking him, and loving him as a friend and companion. Don't think reader, that we dislike or dispise dogs; our poor old blinking Scotch terrier knows better. But we are just now bent on doing a little justice to cats. Why, the poor things have not even individualizing names! They are all called "Puss." Here and there, we admit, there is a Dick and Peter, and they are spoken of as "Toms;" but as a rule they are called Puss. Perhaps they don't know that ingenuity has been exhausted to find fresh and attractive names for dogs, and they would naturally feel aggrieved if they did; and what makes it still more unfair is, that as far as they are concerned they would be happy to answer to any other names if they had a chance.

French cats are not called Puss, they are commonly called "Minnie;" and it is related of a late eminent English prelate that, while staying at a French hotel, he had tried to coax a cat to him by calling "Puss! Puss!" as he had been used. He was informed that he must call "Minnie," he did so, and the cat came at once, extorting from the bishop an exclamation of surprise at even the very cats understaning French.

All sorts of things are said about cats. Even Shakspeare, who ought to have known better, repeats the proverb which says they are afraid to wet their feet; but it is not true. A cat probably does not like to wet its paws; but, if any end is to be compassed, she will do it readily enough. We knew a cat who would sit for hours together on the cold stones, exposed to the occasional dripping of the old-fashioned water-butt, because a rat's paw happened to be protruded every now and then from a hole in the sink close by.

Cats are uncommonly sagacious, and they seem at times to reason from cause to effect. We remember one Tom-cat, a fine, intelligent-looking fellow, and consequently a great pet, who took objection to his mistress's working so much with her needle; having doubtless observed that when she was so employed no notice was taken of him. He accordingly hit upon the plan of stealing her housewife, and hiding it under the carpet; and this practice he continued steadily until he was one day summarily chastised. We have known several cats which had taught themselves to open doors fastened by a latch—a feat which would certainly be thought clever in a dog. Sometimes we admit Pussy steals; but then she is so ingenious about it that she ought to be forgiven. One cat, we remember, was very fond of eggs, and having noticed how they were broken, used to mount the dresser, and push with her paws till she got one out of the basket in which they were kept; she would then roll it off the dresser on the floor, when of course it cracked, and she could leisurely devour it. She gave great uneasiness to the servants until her sagacity was discovered, as no one could account for the mysterious disappearance of the eggs.

It is often said, to show how inferior one creature is to another, that you can not get a cat to follow you like a dog. Well, as we before observed, their natures are different; but a great deal can be effected by kindness in this respect. A young lady, who lived in a very retired part of the country, used, when at home for her holidays, to walk to the village post-office for the letters. At such times her cortege consisted of two dogs and three favorite cats, and these would accompany her across the fields all the way to the village, a distance of more than two miles. Again, some people declare that cats have only local, not personal attachments. It is said, for instance, that they will not remove with a family to a new house; but this notion most of my readers can contradict for themselves. Probably the idea derived its chief support from the remarkable power cats have of finding their old homes; which power every one who has tried to "lose" a cat must have discovered. A certain gentlemen once owned a favorite black cat, which became afflicted with the mange; and having made up his mind to drown it—(he would not trust any else with the office of executioner but himself)—inclosed poor Peter in a bag with several heavy stones, and carried him to a deep stream at a considerable distance, and throw him in. To his maestr's horror, puss burst the bag in his struggles; and swimming to the steep bank crept into a drain which discharged itself into the the stream. His master went home, much grieved to think what hardships his favorite might suffer; but about six hours after, as he was leaving the house, he felt something rub against his legs, and, looking down, he beheld poor Peter! How the cat had found its way back no one could guess.

With kindly usage, cats will live a long time. We have known a stray cat live eighteen years in the house to which she attached herself; but what her age was when she came there no one know. White cats have the peculiarity of always being deaf. This is strange but true—indeed, it is a rule with scarcely an exception. We once saw a white cat which was only "hard of hearing," but she was considered a curiosity.

And now, let us beg our young readers never to ill-treat or make furious a cat, both for the cat's sake and for their own. From what cause it is so we know not, but the bite or scratch of a cat is exceedingly dangerous, and very difficult to heal. One man who was bitten and clawed by a cat had every separate laceration, as he thought, cauterized; but he had omitted one, scarcely visible, on his wrist, and when last we heard of him his arm, from this trivial injury, had swollen to double its size right up to the shoulder, and was so fearfully inflamed that the worst consequences were to be feared. Almost any neighborhood will supply similar instances, and a cat given to biting and scratching should always be destroyed.

Below stairs the cat is invaluable, not only for the rats and mice that she devours, but also for the sake of the servants. Indeed her back is broad enough to bear all that is put upon it; and we all know that whenever any thing is mislaid or broken, and the question comes to be asked who took it, or who broke it, the ready answer is, invariably, "The cat did it."

Curiosities of California

BY MARK TWAIN.

Another curious feature about California life was the breed of desperadoes she reared and fostered on her own soil and afterward distributed over adjacent territories through her vigilance committees when she had ha enough of their exploits. These men went armed to the teeth with monstrous revolvers and preyed upon each other. Their slightest misunderstandings were settled on the spot with the bullet; but they very rarely molested peaceable citizens. They robbed, and gambled, and killed people for three or four years, and then "died with their boots on," as they phrased it; that is, they were killed themselves—almost invariably—and they never expected any other fate, and were very seldom disappointed.

SAM BROWN.

Sam Brown, of Nevada, killed sixteen men in his time, and was journeying towards Esmeralda to kill the seventeenth, who had stopped the breath of a friend of his when a party of law-abiding citizens waylaid him and slaughtered him with shot-guns. Mourners were exceedingly scarce at his funeral. It is said that Sam Brown called for a drink at the bar of the Slaughter House in Carson City one morning (a saloon so nicknamed because so many men had been killed in it) and invited a stranger up to drink with him. The stranger said he never drank and wished to be excused. By the custom of the country that was a deadly insult, and so Brown very properly shot him down. He left him lying there and went away, warning everybody to let the body alone, because it was *his* meat, he said. And it is said, also, that he came back after awhile and made a coffin and buried the man himself—though I never could quite believe that without assistance.

Virginia City was full of desperadoes, and some of the pleasantest newspaper reporting I ever did was in those days, because I reported the inquests on the entire lot of them, nearly. We had a fresh one pretty much every morning. Toward the last it was melencholy to see how the material was running short. Those were halcyon days; I don't know what halcyon days are, but that is the proper expression to use in this connection, I believe.

JACK WILLIAMS.

Jack Williams was one of the luckiest of the Virgieia City desperadoes. He killed a good many men. He was a kind-hearted man, and gave all his custom to a poor undertaker who was trying to get along. But by and by somebody poked a double-barrelled shot-gun through a crack while Williams was sitting at breakfast, and riddled him at such a rate that there was hardly enough of him left to hold inquest on—and then the poor unfortunate undertaker's best friend was gone, and he had to take in his sign. Thus he was stricken in the midst of his prosperity and his happiness—for he was just on the point of getting married when Jack Williams was taken away from him, and of course he had to give it up then.

CEMETERIAL CURIOSITIES.

It is said that the first twenty-six graves in the cemetery at Virginia City were those of men who all died by the bullet. And the first six in another of those towns contained the bodies of a desperado and five of his victims—and there in the bosom of his family, made dear to him by the ties of blood, he calmly sleeps until this day.

MR. SLADE.

At the Rocky Ridge station in the Rocky Mountains, in the old days of overland stages and pony expresses, I had the gorgeous honor of breakfasting with Mr. Slade, the Prince of all the desperadoes; who killed twenty-six men in his time; who used to cut off his victim's ears and send them as keep-sakes to their relatives; and who bound one of his victims hand and foot and practiced on him with his revolver for hours together—a proceeding which seems almost inexcusable until we reflect that, Rocky Ridge is away off in the dull solitudes of the mountains, and the poor desperadoes have hardly any amusements. Mr. Slade afterward went to Montana, and began to thin out the population as usual—for he took a great interest in trimming the census and regulating the vote—but finally the Vigilance Committee captured him and hanged him, giving him fifteen minutes to prepare himself in. The papers said he cried on the scaffold.

The Vigilance Committee is a wholesome regulator in the new countries, and bad characters have a lively dread of it. In Montana one of these gentlemen was placed on his mule and informed that he had precisely fifteen minutes to leave the country in. He said "Gents, if this mule don't balk, five 'll answer."

But that is sufficient about the desperadoes. I merely wished to make passing mention of them as a California production.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.—Parents little know how much they lose by refusing companionship to their children. Of all affections, one of the most enduring and grateful is that of the child, who having arrived at maturity, turns fondly back to the authors of his existence and happiness, and strives to repay them for their love and care, by blessing and honoring their old age. Such blessing and honors, however, are only given to those who have secured the confidence of their children in early life. Naturally every little child comes to his parents anxious to share with them his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears. If he is met with sympathy and consideration, his love and faith are unreservedly bestowed; but if he be coldly repulsed or carelessly slighted, his heart recoils in silent disappointment, and he seeks and upon finds other and less suitable channels for his sympathies. Every parent who values his child's best welfare, or who hopes to reap an affectionate gratitude in after life, should bestow upon him at once, and always the kindly considerations, the loving sympathy, and the confidential intercourse which will bind them together in that love that no distance, no changes, no circumstances, and not even death itself can sever.

Advertisements.

The circulation of the REPUBLICAN is much larger than the average of country newspapers. It is the only paper circulating throughout Atlantic County, and is a desirable advertising medium. Advertisements are taken at low rates.

Special care is taken to exclude all objectionable advertisements from our columns.

Advertisements in LOCAL COLUMN TWENTY FIVE CENTS A LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICES, TEN CENTS A LINE.

Other Rates furnished on application.

The Republican.

ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

Teachers' Association.

We are indebted to J. H. Carl Esq. for the following minutes of the proceedings of the Institute.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Teachers' Institute of Atlantic County met at the school house and organized at 1 P. M. Co. Supt. C. Wright in the chair. J. H. Carl was chosen secretary. On motion of J. H. Carl it was agreed that the Institute be opened with prayer.

On motion of S. R. Morse a committee of Resolutions was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Hancock, and Miss Mulford. Mr. Morse moved that a committee of three be appointed on the subject of a "no-noise" to take place on Friday evening.

The chairman appointed as this committee, Mr. Morse, Miss. D. Pierce and Miss E. Blackman.

Mr. Morse suggested the appointment of a reporter, which matter was laid overtil morning.

Supt. Wright instituted a few remarks on the gratifying prospects at the opening of the Institute, after which Mr. Inor launched an essay on "Economy of Time." Which was well received.

The chairman, after making a few remarks on the importance of promptness and punctuality, suggested that each and every teacher present and who may join the Institute, should sign a roll to be called at the opening of each session.

Roll was then called and the minutes of the previous session read and approved.

Reading was announced as the 5th order of exercises. No previous arrangement having been made, volunteers were called for and the call responded to by Misses Belle Mulford of Hammonton, on the "Polish Boy," and Miss Ada Scely of Hammonton in the "Baron's Last Bauquet." Both pieces being remarkably well read and evidently highly appreciated.

The time which had been allotted for this exercise having been consumed, the Chair called for miscellaneous business.

Mr. J. Wilson and Miss. Hayes of the committee on "reunion" asked, and were granted leave to withdraw to attend to some of the duties pertaining to the Committee.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to draft a Constitution for the Institute.

The Chairman appointed the board of Examiners as such committee.

Mental Arithmetic being next in order, on motion of Miss "Inor Esq." it was agreed that the exercises should be conducted in the form of a discussion. This exercise proved very interesting and instructive, and occupied over two hours. Prof. S. A. McCollum followed with a well written essay on "Perseverence."

Algebra was next taken up. Mr. S. R. Morse was invited to explain how fully the reason for changing the signs in subtraction, which he did in a very satisfactory manner, also, the manner of using the signs in multiplication. The Institute then adjourned for dinner.

Afternoon Session.—The Institute was called to order on prompt time.—The first exercise was singing "How gently falls those simple words, God bless you" by Miss. Nellie Hayes and instrumental music by Mr. Saphet Wilson.

Geography by Prof. E. A. Apgar being next, Mr. Morse announced that Mr. Apgar had not arrived, but would be in town in the evening, whereupon Supt. Wright gave the Institute the benefit of his ideas as to the best mode of introducing Geography to young pupils or beginners. Mr. S. R. Morse followed with a description of his method of teaching advanced classes, particularly in map drawing, also his manner of explaining the compass.

Prof. S. A. Foster conducted a very valuable and interesting exercise in Penmanship.

A very excellent and well written essay on "Manners" was read by Master George Vansant a pupil of the Atlantic City School. The Institute then adjourned for supper.

Evening Session.—The Institute opened with singing at 7.30 P. M.

This evening having been set apart for a Lecture on Pneumatics by Mr. Morse, that gentleman proceeded to deliver a very interesting lecture, accompanied by a number of experiments illustrative of the subject. At the close of the lecture the Institute adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 9, 1870.

The Institute was called to order by Supt. Wright at 9.15 A. M., opened with singing under the direction of Mr. S. W. Gaskill, accompanied with music on the organ by Mr. Saphet Wilson and followed by prayer by Rev. S. Vansant.

The minutes of the proceeding day were read and approved.

Reading was announced as the 5th order of exercises. No previous arrangement having been made, volunteers were called for and the call responded to by Miss.

HAMMONTON!

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE A HOME

To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

The Title Perfect.

Warantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition to support plants. With proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

The Best Fruit Soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and-a-half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are very cheaply made, as there is no rock to go through. We have the *best stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York. Good churches with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Universalists have their services regularly. *Mills* convenient.

Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE; *Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Apply for K. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information address,

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved farms for sale

Legal Notice.

SALE FOR TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by Francis H. Hoover, Esquire, to make the taxes laid on unimproved and untenanted land, and on land tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors who are unable to pay their tax, in the township of Hamilton, county of Atlantic, New Jersey, the subscriber, the collector of said township, will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 28th, A. D., 1870,

At the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of John B Champion in May's Landing, sell the timber, wood, herbage, and other vendable property found on the premises taxed to the under-named persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names:

NAMES.	TAX 1868	TAX 1869	COST.
Ashton James B, Est.	2 93	2 64	1 12
Abel Peter E	2 70	3 52	1 12
Antoll Joseph		1 76	86
Achuff Charles	2 70	1 76	1 12
Baurerer William		2 41	86
Behns William		1 92	86
Babcock Beasley	4 05	5 28	1 12
Brandner Francis		2 21	86
Bender Frederick	1 35	1 76	1 12
Beamish Esther	1 35	1 76	1 12
Bonnett Maria	67	88	1 12
Bourk James	81	88	1 12
Bolton Joshua	1 35	1 76	1 12
Besselevre J A	93	88	1 12
Butler John	40	45	1 12
Bates Reubin C	1 35	1 76	1 12
Butterworth John		1 76	86
Bohelnger Jacob		2 00	86
Buxby Samuel		4 36	86
Canfield D W		3 52	86
ox Samuel	1 00	1 76	1 12
ampbell An nie		88	86
Davis Joseph		5 32	86
Dayton Abraham		3 64	86
Dreyer R W	34	49	1 12
Dell Frederick		3 35	86
Dalzel Eilen	33	44	1 12
Dalzel S	33	45	1 12
Dounhower C H	4 04	5 28	1 12
Denslor Charles	1 35	3 52	1 12
Dorman James	3 77	1 76	1 12
Dearick Nickolas	2 36	1 76	1 12
Mgg Harbor Homestead and Vineyard Co.		14 80	86
Ford Elizabeth Est.		26 40	86
Fink William		3 41	86
Fink Peter	1 62	2 41	1 12
Fischer Joseph		49	86
Facll Louis		3 84	86
Ford William	3 37	4 80	1 12
Foller John	3 37	4 80	1 12
Fiess Catharine	1 69	2 41	1 12
Fairbanks D.	1 61	2 52	1 12
Flim Daniel	67	88	1 12
Fitzgerald Michael		1 76	86
Fries Frederick	1 35	1 76	1 12
Fink George	2 36	1 76	1 12
Fisher S J		1 76	86
Gandy Belliviere		3 64	86
Giberson Daniel, Est.	1 69	2 21	86
Graver Frederick		6 78	86
Gabriel Math		49	86
Gebhardt J G		96	86
Gruner Charles		1 92	1 12
Grogs And.	1 69	2 41	1 12
Gaeck John	1 69	2 41	1 12
Goebbels Peter	3 37	4 40	1 12
Green Jacob		18 00	86
Gohn Patrick	1 23	1 76	1 12
Geehr Charles H	67	88	1 12
Griffith J J	2 03	3 52	1 12
Herbert Elias S	10 32	11 72	1 12
Gloucester Farm and Town Association	32 47	48 96	1 12
Henderson Andrew F.	1 35	1 76	1 12
Herman George	2 36	4 84	1 12
Hill Martha	7 25	5 28	1 12
Hoppe August	67	96	1 12
Hawkins D F	67	88	1 12
Hill John		3 52	86
Hieronemus Charles T		1 76	86
Hemphill Margaret	67	44 81	1 12
Hasselross Jacob	67	88	1 12
Hyde Eli	2 36	3 52	1 12
Hubbard J N	67	88	1 12
Haverland Joseph	1 35	1 76	1 12
Jordon Adams		4 74	86
Jaeger Louis		1 23	86
Johnson George	1 35	1 76	1 12
Keers Thomas	20 65	16 84	1 12
Kern Cornelius		4 14	86
Korn Xaver		1 92	86
Knoblauch A	67	96	1 12
Kirk Gabriel		2 64	86
Kiraham Michal		1 76	86
Kennedy R O	2 70	3 62	1 12
Kramer Frederick	1 35	1 76	1 12
Kelly Adam	81	1 76	1 12
Loehmueller H		2 21	86
Leidecker F R		2 41	86
Lamb Anna M		1 76	86
Limer Eliza		1 76	86
Litch Sarah B	1 35	1 76	1 12
Lawson John	1 35	1 76	1 12
Luts M A	1 35	1 76	1 12
Little John	1 35	1 76	1 12
Legrassa Peter	1 36	3 52	1 12
Lecs Joseph	2 70	3 52	1 12
Micket John	4 37	5 28	1 12
Murphy John		1 88	86
McMurtree Margaret		1 76	86
McMurtree Archabald	2 70	1 76	1 12
McFetters Robert	1 35	2 21	1 12
McNoll Malcolm	2 03	2 64	1 12
McCann Charles	1 39	1 76	1 12
Minch George C	1 35	1 76	1 12
Marvine Samuel P	67	88	1 12
Morjey John		2 64	86
Miffin S W	2 70	2 64	1 12
Marot Wm jr	1 35	1 76	1 12
Miller Catharine C	81	1 76	1 12
McKica Wm C	2 36	1 76	1 12
Mason Ruth A	2 36	1 76	1 12
Mayer Ebenezer		88	86
Mitchel James	81	1 76	1 12
Nielson Joseph		1 92	86
Nehr Joseph		1 92	86
Naysmith John		88	86
Pen Ann M		5 40	86
Pywell Wm	1 35	2 76	1 12
Pfeil Daniel		1 82	86
Penniston Thomas	1 35	1 76	1 12
Rust August		4 80	86
Rabock Catharine		3 35	86
Rall Charles	1 35	1 02	1 12
Ralth Mary and Catharine		1 02	86
Ralth Gotlieb	1 35	1 76	1 12
Right Joseph	67	88	1 12
Roper Hanley		1 76	86
Rottenberg Wm	1 62	2 64	1 12
Smallwood Jas W		6 16	86
Steel Jeremiah est	2 78	3 24	1 12
Smith Elisha S		11 00	86
Schmelhola Mrs M		1 02	86
Schulz L G	1 35	1 92	1 12
Stein George		96	86
Steinfeln John	1 69	2 41	1 12
Schmidts Family	2 03	2 88	1 12
Schman Benjamin	2 70	3 07	1 12
Schmidt John	1 00	88	1 12
Stanley Jesse	1 35	1 76	1 12
Taylor Edward Est		27 20	86
Treen Benjamin	5 29	6 10	1 12
Tomlinson Samuel S		9 62	86
Treen Joseph	1 90	3 21	1 12
Theile & Schelitz	83	1 23	1 12
Tracy Patrick		1 76	86
Tracy John		1 76	86
Tracy P D		1 76	86
Todd George	1 35	2 21	1 12
Towland E H	1 35	1 76	1 12
Treman Wm		1 76	86
Towsore Thomas		88	86
Vogel William	2 70	1 92	1 12
Viney Elizabeth		3 52	86
Wenger John		96	86
Watkins David Est		2 16	86
Webb Albert	1 35	88	1 12
Williamson Jos D		1 22	86
Why John	67	88	1 12
Webb G R	67	88	1 12
White Joseph	67	88	1 12
Wex Louis		88	86
Wetzell Jacob	1 35	1 76	1 12
Weaver Henry	1 35	1 76	1 12
Wootton J	4 04	5 28	1 12
Wood Abn B	3 37	3 52	1 12
Wentling David	1 09	88	1 12

In each case 12 per cent. interest will be charged.

D. E. IRZARD, Collector.

May's Landing, January 25th, A. D. 1870.

THE BEST! THE BEST!!

The Scientific American

A weekly Illustrated Journal of 16 pages, devoted to Machinery, Agricultural Improvements, Chemical Science and New discoveries. A splendid Journal.

$1,000 Cash in prizes will paid for clubs of subscribers, on the 10th of February.

A handsome steel plate *Engraving* of 19 distinguished American Inventors, presented to subscribers.

Specimens of paper, prospectus and blanks for names sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1 50 for six months. Discount to clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prices and patents, to

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Medical.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of consumption, colds, and coughs.

Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, and all the debilitated conditions of the stomach;

Dr. Schencks Mandrake Pills, for diseases of the liver or to act as a gentle purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the lungs with it's healing balm, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These vessedicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for pulmonary consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver complaint and dyspepsia are often forerunners of consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which, time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy, which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of pulmonary consumption are within reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night-sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schencks medicines.

Also in scrofulous diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary consumption is almost always complicated with dyspepsia, and liver complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and restore it healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness; Sick headache, piles and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine. In consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They follow the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in affecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgement of the physicians, indicted speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. 6a46 1y.

BE CAREFUL WHAT MEDICINES YOU TAKE!!

When you are exhausted by overwork of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health and are always followed by depressing reaction.

Dodd's Nervine & Invigorator

is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains.—When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending intoxication in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who resorts to the bottle for rest or recuperation will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the fires of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle

Hog Cholera.

The Cholera and Throat Diseases in Hogs is prevailing to a fearful extent, in some sections. It is indeed much to be regretted that the farmers and stock owners should, in these pressing times, suffer so much loss from these terrible diseases. It is stated by some that have used the preparations, that FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS will cure it; and if occasionally used this time of the year, will entirely prevent the disease. This is a simple remedy and easy to get—we believe all respectable stores keep them for sale. We would advise owners of Hogs to give it a trial, as great good can be accomplished by its use.

Cancers! Tumors! Ulcers!

PROF. KLINE of the Philadelphia University is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors, without pain of the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars call on or address P. R. KLINE, M. D., No. 931 Arch st, Philadelphia, Pa.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia

—Wherever introduced it is universally admired.

—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being destitutionized, it cannot injure nervous constitutions or people of sedentary habits.

—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner,

—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight—hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.

—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meerchaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in cat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY

Chewing Tobacco.

—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.

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SIXTH.

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EIGHTH.

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DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail A. M.	Accom P. M.	Sat'pes A. M.
Vine St Wharf,	8.00	3.45	8.30
Cooper's Point,	8.10	4.00	8.15
Haddonfield,	8.40	4.20	840
Ashland,	9.01	4.39	8.49
White Horse,	9.11	4.55	8.54
Berlin,	9.33	4.40	9.07
Atco,	9.47	4.59	9.15
Waterford,	10.10	5.11	9.27
Spring Garden,	10.20	5.17	9.32
Winslow,	10.34	5.22	9.39
Hammonton,	10.49	5.34	9.47
DaCosta,	11.01	5.40	9.53
Elwood,	11.27	5.54	10.05
Egg Harbor,	11.46	6.03	10.16
Pomona,	12.12	6.18	10.31
Absecon,	12.40	6.33	10.46
Atlantic, arrive,	1.05	6.52	11.05

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Mail P. M	Accom A. M.	Sat'pes P. M
Atlantic	1.48	6.05	3.50
Absecon,	2.23	6.27	4.14
Pomona,	2.45	6.40	4.27
Egg Harbor,	3.11	6.56	4.42
Elwood,	3.30	7.08	4.53
DaCosta,	3.51	7.20	5.05
Hammonton,	4.03	7.27	5.11
Winslow,	4.18	7.36	5.22
Spring Garden,	4.31	7.44	5.30
Waterford,	4.46	7.51	5.37
Atco,	4.59	8.02	5.47
Berlin,	5.18	8.10	5.51
White Horse,	5.40	8.23	6.06
Ashland,	5.50	8.29	6.11
Haddonfield,	6.12	8.40	6.30
Cooper's Point,	6.36	8.58	6.38
Vine Street arrive	6.45	8.75	6.55

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Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from twice that amount can be made. Address,

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There is, 1st, a foundation of Tarred Felt; 2d, a layer of water-proof composition; 3d, another layer of Felt; 4th, another layer of Composition; 5th, another of Felt.

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Sup. Phosphate of Lime

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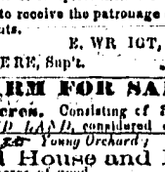

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The Company have spared no expense necessary for making good, substantial articles, and all goods sent from their factory will be warranted to be as represented.

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Miscellaneous.

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