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The Honest Deacon.

An honest man was Deacon Ray;
And, though a Christian good,
He had one fault,—the love of drink;
For drink he often would.

On almost every Sunday, too,
He would at dinner-time
Indulge to quite a great extent
In good Madeira wine.

At church, in front, upon the side,
The deacon had his pew;
Another worthy, Squire Lee,
He had a seat there too.

One Sunday morn, the sermon done,
The parson said he'd talk
In language plain, that afternoon,
Of sins within their flock.

He warned them that they must not flinch,
If he should be severe.
Each thought his neighbor'd get dressed down
So all turned out to hear.

The church at early hour was full;
The deacon, some behind,
Came in quite late; for he had been
Indulging in his wine.

And up the long and broad aisle
He stiffly tottered on;
And, by the time he'd reached his seat,
The sermon had begun.

The parson of transgressors spoke,
And of the wrath to flee;
And soon he to the query came,—
"The drunkard—where is he?"

A pause; and then the deacon rose,
And answered like a man,
"Through with a hiccup in his voice,
"Here, parson—hic—ere I am."

Of course the consternation
Was great on every side;
For who'd have thought the deacon
Would thus aptly have replied?

The preacher, not the least disturbed,
With his remarks kept on,
And warned them to forsake his ways:
The deacon then sat down.

'Twas soon another question came,
With no more welcome sound,—
"Where is the wicked hypocrite?"
This made them all turn round.

Some looked at this one, some at that,
As if they would inquire
Who 'twas the parson meant:
His eyes were on the squire.

The deacon, noting how things stood,
Turned round and spoke to Lee,
"Come, square—hic—come, you get up:
I did when he called on me."

CHANGE.

BY VERDIE.

As time flies on with rapid wing,
And people come and go,
How many changes it doth bring
Of happiness or woe.

How many days are dim and sad,
How few are bright and gay,
To make our hearts beat high and glad
With hope's refulgent ray.

To-day we bid farewell
To friends, the dear and true;
To-morrow greet with smiles
A welcome to the new.

We bid "good bye to the Doctor,"
God bless his jolly soul;
"Good bye" to his co-partner
The fair and genial Dole.

They're strove to teach and please
The public mind and eye,
Now as they take their leave
Sadly we say—"Good bye."

To Mr. Hoyt we give the hand
Of welcome warm and kind,
We hope he'll give us every week
Bright flashes of his mind.

We hope he'll teach us how to live,
His patrons pay their dues,
Words of wisdom, advice give,
And—tell us all the news!

Hammonton, July 14, 1880.

Gen. Garfield's Letter.

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities, it imposes. I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats, my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights reserved by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the na-

tional government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted; and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

THE NATIONAL WELL-BEING.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such effort will soon restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. What ever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people, and dangerous to our institutions, to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

THE TARIFF.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world, and it is

our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiment of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade, and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase, by such restrictions as without violence or injustice will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is, perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed on the executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proven that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service; but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

HIS PLEDGE FOR THE FUTURE.

The doctrine announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election; they are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God. With great respect I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman Committee.

A Suggestion.

MR. EDITOR:—Would it not be well, in this age of improvement, to establish a school of etiquette in Hammonton, for the training of our young people? I think it would add much to the morals of our town. Not that there is any very gross immorality practiced by our young people, but even straws, you know, tell which way the wind blows.

Last Sabbath evening, as several ladies were returning from meeting at the Central Baptist Church, they were met by a posse of young people, who regardless of decency or decorum, dashed headlong over these pedestrians, with exclamations both indecent and profane. One of the party, who perhaps had some home training, exclaimed: "Don't run over people!" Another, with elbows extended, knocking right and left, replied: "Who the devil cares?"

Such scenes as these are of frequent occurrence. If our young people who are in the habit of congregating about church doors would enter the house during services, they would learn no evil there, and perchance some seed of divine truth might find lodgment in the fallow ground of their hearts, and spring up ere the soil is utterly choked with vile weeds.

Parents should have a care for their children while they are under their control; and if they cannot see that they attend divine worship and come home in orderly and proper manner, without indulging in evil companionship or obscene language, they had better see them tucked up in bed.

Remember, this is a duty devolving upon you, parents. It is not in the province of a Minister of the Gospel to follow his congregation to their homes, to see that they behave properly, nor to leave the pulpit and go out into the street and compel our youths to lay aside their cigars and enter the sacred edifice; but it does devolve upon you, parents, as you desire the future good of your children, to resist the beginning of evil. Are your children growing better, more manly and reverent every day? If not, be assured they are sinking into evil habits. There is no standing still point in the scale of our being. We are either advancing toward perfection or we are on the retrograde. Which is it?

M. V. A.

The American.

Who is he, and what is in the name? By the American we do not mean the cruel savage, roaming the western wilds, the mound-builders of a previous age, nor any race which may have existed on this continent prior to its discovery by Columbus. We have heard much of the Indian as the true American. His claim to this high distinction has been strongly urged, on the assumption that his race is indigenous—he was created here—he is therefore the true American; the white man is only an invader and aggressor. All of which is untrue according to the testimony of leading scientists, who affirm the Indian to be of Asiatic origin. And what signifies it, if he were first on the Continent. Priority of birth or residence does not make an American. If it did, that name would be the synonym of barbarism.

By an American we mean a native born citizen of this land; but we mean more: we mean much more than a man

—more than a man born here—more than a man of a certain color, moral character, or religious creed. He may be white, black, red, or cinnamon; he may be an Indian or a Puritan; he may be very pious or very bad; he may have been born in another land, and yet be an American.

By an American we mean a citizen of the United States who represents the theory and principles of our National Government; one who represents our system of civil and political economy. As an Englishman represents limited monarchy; the Frenchman, imperialism; the Russian, despotism; the Indian, barbarism; the Italian, ecclesiastical domination; so the American represents free government and equal rights; he is the standard-bearer and advocate of freedom for all men.

As to character, he is as various as the land he lives in, because all nations enter into his composition. The American has the vivacity and heroism of the Frenchman, the dignity and aggressiveness of the Englishman, the ingenuity and pluck of the German, the wit and sagacity of the Irishman, the independence of the Greek and the Highlander, and a good deal of other national traits, that do not amount to so much. We have inherited many of the repulsive features of other nations, glaringly manifest in some portions of our population, but the model American is without any doubt a specimen of the model race. He is not regarded by others as such, we ought to be well thought of, at least, as they all have a share in getting us up.

Such a mixed race must be restless and active—they are made to do something. You cannot keep them still, and hence Americans have astonished the world with their achievements. They take rank among the greatest and foremost men of the world. Among explorers we have Kane, Hall, and Stanley; among military heroes, Washington, Grant, and Lee; among statesmen, Webster, Clay, and Sumner; among diplomats, Burlingame; among inventors, Fulton, Franklin, Morse, and Edison; among artists, Powers, Hosmer, West, Stuart, Cole, and Botherwell; and in literature a host of brilliant men and women.

J. P. H.

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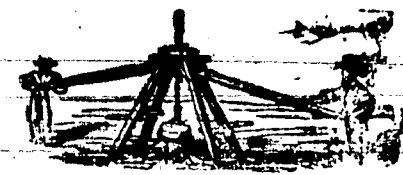
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To those who are thinking of re-insuring in other companies we say that such a course is of all others to be avoided. By so doing, you raise a grave question as to whether your insurances are not rendered void—and you still remain liable for the assessment in the Millville Mutual.

F. L. MOLFORD, Sec'y.
Millville, N. J., June 25th, 1880.
27-29

(For the South Jersey Republican.)
"My Friend."
BY MRS. A. V. MUNKER.

More powerful than myriads throngs,
My friend has proved to be;
For in those heavenly courts above,
He pleads my cause for me.

With his own hand he binds each wound,
Each fault with mercies veil;
He will sustain my sinking soul,
When other sources fail.

Some lean upon an arm of flesh,
And feel secure from harm;
But sin and its allurement,
Have a peculiar charm.

In vain we struggle to resist
That swiftly flowing tide;
In vain like drowning men, we catch
At straws on either side.

The channel widens, and the shore,
Quickly recedes from sight,
The daylight fades, and darkness soon,
Engulphs in endless night.

This is the fate of those who choose,
Another friend than mine;
See then, O youth! That you secure
This friend and make him thine.

He is the beacon star of hope,
That lights my toilsome way.
The bright, increasing light of dawn,
The prophecy of day.

Although our life, He will remain
The same unchanging One,
While other friends will disappear,
Like mist before the sun.

Life's hours are dark and full of pain,
But He will guide us on;
We may not quit the vintage ground,
Till all His work is done.

Soon will He gather up His sheaves,
And let the tares remain;
O, well for us, if when 'tis done,
We're found among the grain.

Hammoncton, July 12, 1880.

Our Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1880.

There is a serious charge made against Gen. Hancock in connection with the election of 1876, when the Democratic party came so near depriving the Republicans of the fruits of their great victory. The charge is not denied by Gen. Hancock, and is even admitted by his most intimate friend, Gen. William J. Smith. It is that Hancock was ready and waiting Tilden's consent only, to place himself at the head of an insurrection to place Tilden in the Presidential. He even went so far as to write a letter to Gen. Sherman, declaring his belief that Tilden was elected, and that should he take the oath of office he should obey Tilden's orders and disregard those of the constituted authorities. This is the story that was secretly circulated among the delegates at Cincinnati, and caused the stampede to him. It was only then that they were made acquainted with the true qualities of their man, and it appears that the cry, "He will take his seat" is not without foundation. They knew their man, and as they voted for him they reasoned, if he was so ready and willing to fight for the assumed rights of another, would he not do as much and more for himself under the same conditions! And to the Democratic party, whose only chance for success is in the perpetration of fraud and the manipulation of returns, he seemed their most fitting tool. If they become satisfied they cannot win the coming election fairly, they will endeavor to make it "doubtful," and if this is accomplished, they cry "he will take his seat."

But this is not all. How many soldiers have not heard of the "United Service Petroleum and Mining Company," and how many soldiers put confidence in it because Gen. Hancock was its President, supposing because he was in that position the company was an honest one. There is no proof that Hancock had knowledge of the swindle, but he was either so dull or so careless that he allowed the prostitution of his name and rank as Major General in the army to the vile purposes of fraud, to say nothing of his lack of precaution against the swindling of his friends. Would not a man who at forty was capable of such a performance, make a meas of running this government if he takes his seat?

The Democrats are making large promises at this time of carrying doubtful states. Maine and New Hampshire are now considered doubtful. Senator Blaine is resting at the Virginia Springs. William E. Chandler is yet in New York, arranging the campaign. When these prominent men reach home and get to work, the fur will fly, and I doubt not that heavy Republican majorities will be rolled up in those states.

Alexander H. Stevens is the most conservative Democrat of the age. He foretold the calamitous results of the extra session, and he now foretells the result of the Democratic slander of Garfield. He says: "I believe he (Mr. Garfield) was altogether innocent of the charges against him. It will not do for the Democratic party to throw mud at Garfield, for if they do they will elect him." This is a good prophecy, and will come true in November.

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

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Camden & Atlantic R. R.
Thursday, July 1st, 1880.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H.	A.	A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	6 09	6 16	6 30			
Cooper's Point.....	6 12	6 20	6 10	3 00	5 00	
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	6 15	6 21	6 10	3 05	5 05	
Haddonfield.....	6 24	6 23	6 27	3 15	5 15	
Ashland.....	6 44	6 46	6 24	3 45	5 35	
Kirkwood.....	6 50	6 43	6 40	4 05	5 35	
Berlin.....	7 05	6 54	6 52	4 30	5 35	
Atco.....	7 20	6 54	6 58	4 45	5 45	
Waterford.....	7 35	6 54	6 58	5 00	5 45	
Ancora.....	7 45	6 59	6 13	5 05	5 45	
Winslow Junc.....	7 50	6 55	6 15	5 10	5 45	
Hammoncton.....	7 55	6 43	6 25	5 30	5 19	
Da Costa.....		6 47	6 29	5 35	5 22	
Elwood.....		6 50	6 38	5 15	5 22	
Egg Harbor.....		6 50	6 48	5 45	5 22	
Pomona.....		6 51	6 58	5 30	5 22	
Absecon.....		6 53	6 08	5 45	5 22	
Atlantic.....		6 53	6 08	5 45	5 22	
May's Landing.....		6 55	6 10	5 10	5 15	

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	H.	A.	A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7 35	9 20	6 05			
Cooper's Point.....	7 28	9 10	5 58	2 48	7 10	
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	7 28	9 04	5 51		7 05	
Haddonfield.....	7 07	8 53	5 41	2 20	6 54	
Ashland.....	6 57	8 46	5 35	2 05	6 47	
Kirkwood.....	6 53	8 42	5 31	2 00	6 43	
Berlin.....	6 37	8 31	5 20	1 30	6 35	
Atco.....	6 30	8 25	5 14	1 15	6 28	
Waterford.....	6 22	8 17	5 00	1 00	6 18	
Ancora.....	6 16	8 11	5 01	12 47	6 13	
Winslow Junc.....	6 09	8 00	4 50	12 40	6 08	
Hammoncton.....	6 00	7 52	4 43	12 30	6 01	
Da Costa.....		7 46	4 36	12 08	5 55	
Elwood.....		7 38	4 27	11 55	5 48	
Egg Harbor.....		7 24	4 15	11 25	5 39	
Pomona.....		7 14	4 04	10 45	5 29	
Absecon.....		7 04	3 54	10 25	5 19	
Atlantic.....		6 59	3 40	9 30	5 05	
May's Landing.....		7 02	3 32			

Hammoncton Sunday Accommodation leaves Hammoncton at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia 9:30, and returning leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 p. m., reaching Hammoncton at 6:34.

Philadelphia & Atlantic City
Time-table of June 27, 1880.

	M'd	A.	Acc.	Sund'y
Philadelphia.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Camden.....	4 45	6 24	5 22	5 22
Oakland.....	4 49	6 35	5 29	5 29
Williamstown Junction.....	5 08	6 12	5 10	5 10
Cedar Brook.....	5 23	6 16	5 18	5 14
Winslow.....	5 55	6 30	5 30	5 24
Hammoncton.....	7 12	6 37	6 38	6 31
Da Costa.....	7 25	6 42	6 43	6 37
Elwood.....	7 43	6 49	6 50	6 45
Egg Harbor.....	8 04	6 49	7 00	6 46
Pomona.....	8 08	6 50	7 25	6 47
Atlantic City.....	9 23	10 40	7 40	10 25

Express Trains leave Philadelphia at 6:30 and 8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., reaching Atlantic City at 9:10 and 10:05 A. M., and 6:05 P. M. On Sunday at 8:00 and 9:10 arriving at 10:05 and 11:15 A. M.

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