

Insurance.
MILLVILLE
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
MILLVILLE, N. J.
Assets May 1, 1873, as follows.
PREMIUM NOTES, \$925,000
CASH ASSETS, 145,325
TOTAL, \$1,070,325

Insurance effected for the
Term of TEN YEARS
AGAINST LOSS BY
Fire and Lightning;
and for one and three year term when desired.
The Premium Notes required by this Company, are but one half as large as other Mutual Companies in this District, while the Cash Payment is the same.
Farm Buildings and contents
will be insured at the very lowest rates.
All losses are promptly paid.
NATHANIEL STRATTON, President.
FERNAN L. MULFORD, Secretary.
FRANCIS REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

AGENTS.
J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May, New York; May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters, Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,
21-17
THE CHEAPEST
AND
THE BEST!

Life Insurance at Actual Cost
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, invites the attention of those contemplating insuring their lives to its **Mutual or Reciprocal**

PLAN, which enables even the poorest man to provide for his family in case of death, without depriving them of the necessities of life, as do many who endeavor to pay the high premiums of old life companies, who charge for Assured Death Losses which NEVER OCCUR, and then add a heavy loading for extravagant expenses. On this plan you only pay for the cash losses actually experienced, and as they occur, with a small fixed sum for expenses. Call on the agent for circular fully explaining this system.

The Practical Results!
Since its organization in 1870, the NATIONAL has paid in death losses \$57,760, at a cost to the deceased of \$791.90 in premiums. Old Life Companies would have paid, or the same premiums \$21,224, showing a gain by insuring to the NATIONAL of over \$36,000.
The Capital and Securities of this Company are sufficient to comply with the Insurance Laws of any State in the Union.
BANK LOMBARD, Pres. H. J. TARD, Sec'y
Agent for Atlantic County, New Jersey.

GERMANIA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 781 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire upon all descriptions of insurable property—buildings, furniture and merchandise—at rates as low as consistent with safety.

OFFICERS:
JAMES M. PATTERSON, President.
JULIUS B. BROSE, Secretary.
L. L. PLATT,
Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.

INSURE IN THE
Co-Operative Mutual
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE
County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS, Hammonton, N. J.

Local Advertisements
HAMMONTON
HARDWARE
STORE
AND
FURNITURE DEPOT.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of goods in their line, comprising nearly everything usually called for in a country Hardware or Furniture Store.
We propose hereafter to sell our goods at the lowest Cash Prices, and to enable us to do so, we must sell for ready pay. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same liberal patronage that we have had in the past.

M. D. & J. W. DePuy.
Jan. 2, 1873.
GEO. W. PRESSEY
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.,
21-17
PRINCETON, N. J.

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

BY WILL CARLTON.
They've got a brand new organ, due,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine,
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Agin' my voice and vote—
For it never was my desire
To please the Lord by note.

I've been a sister good an' true
For five and thirty year,
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led;
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out.

To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read—I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies.—
I always liked that blessed hymn—
I 'spect I always will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ori nville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-goneest thing
A body ever heard!

Some worldly caws was standin' near,
And when I saw them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,<
And boldly waded in.
I thought I'd chase their tune aloft,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong
I couldn't steer it right;
When they was high, then I was low,
I 'sposed I was out of sight;
An' I too fast, or too too slow,
To mansions in the skies.

An' after every verse you know
They played a little tune;
I didn't understand, an' so

I started in too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone,
But, oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told,
But I had done my best,
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.
And sister Brown—? could but look—
She sits right front of me:
She never was no singin' book,
And never meant to be;
But then she always tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood the thing right through—
An' kept it with her head;
But when she tried this morning, oh,
I had to laugh or cough!
It kept her head a bobbin' so,
It 's a most 'sane' cough!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
An' 'speakin' scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn-book thro' and thro',
Then laid it on his seat,
And then a precious sigh he drew,
An' looked completely beat,
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise,
But drew his red ban-lan-ner out,
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister good and true,
For five and thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice I know,
For he is on my track;
An' some day I to church will go,
An' never more come back;
An' when the folks get up to sing,
When'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A-squallin' over me!

(For the South Jersey Republican.)
MUSICAL EDUCATION.

BY R. W. V.
Every zealous student of music, whether professional or amateur, should consider the true aim and object of musical instruction. He should also gain a clear insight into the nature and tendency of music. We are all aware of the powerful influence which the science exercises over our senses and on our spiritual and social life, which certainly makes it a highly important profession. Respecting the difference between the instruction of the professional and amateur, there has been, all along, a widely spread prejudice. The sooner this is cleared away, the sooner will there be a marked change in the progress of the amateur. This difficulty is involved in the query, *What should be learned in music?* Now this distinction between the instruction of the professional and amateur is such an one as is the most incorrect, and the most ruinous that has ever found its way into discipline.

The professional instruction is about what it should be. It is *fundamental*, while amateur instruction is *superficial*. No education can be advantageously fruitful except it be perfectly grounded, or is *fundamental*. The course of instruction for the artist and amateur is identical, with the exception that the amateur may stop at any degree of artistic power that he chooses. Not so the professional student, for he must keep on studying *always*, when he is once dedicated to his chosen art. How many professional players and teachers forget that they are studying an art. If a man studies an art, should he not be an artist? Although technique is important as regards musical performance, yet art is not mere understanding, nor is it abstract thing, but it is the expression of the whole man, and an artist should be replete with the spirit of art.

At no time since the outbreak of the war has the mercantile indebtedness of the country been so small as now, and at no time has prudence and economy entered more largely into business and every day life calculations. All the bubbles which have been threatening to explode for years have exploded. The worst, it is hoped and believed, has come to light, and by being made apparent to every one, has, during the past six months, had its full effect in causing the widespread depression which has prevailed. People know now, so far as over-wrought enterprises are concerned, exactly where they stand. When they have the same precise knowledge as to the instruments of exchange, the currency, which is gradually being adjusted the last element of uncertainty will be removed. The crops are all looking favorably. With good crops the agricultural producers will have the means wherewith to supply their wants which wants, by reason of the self-denial for months past, are larger than usual. Supplying these wants will entwine manufacturing interests, and the various intermediate stages of trade, from the producers to the consumers, will all be improved, including transportation interests. Our foreign trade relations are, as for months past they have been, exceptionally favorable. We have had two years of expansion, which took the form of railroad building, and have had the collapse and a reaction, which, so far as legitimate trade is concerned, have been incidental, although severe, and are now in a position where all businesses tend to recovery.

Boston and the Centennial.
The Boston *Globe* recently contained the following: Now, shall the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 be a success? It is a most fitting thing that at that period in our national history we should, for our own sake, sum up the results of our work, and endeavor to ascertain where we stand among the nations of the earth. It will aid us in the efforts of the future thus to take an account of our progress, and note as precisely as possible what we have thus far accomplished. From it we may learn our own shortcomings, as well as our best achievements, and receive many valuable suggestions to guide us in the future. It will be doubly valuable to ourselves as gathering up the results of our labor to this time, and presenting at a glance the evidences of our development and growth, and as furnishing us with useful lessons for our future guidance. Aside from this aspect of the matter, which bears solely on its relations to ourselves, it will be an exhibition to the rest of the world of what, by our industry, our ingenuity, our thought and our taste, we have been able to achieve, in a century under a free government, and with a better part of a continent of unsurpassed natural resources at our command. Other nations will look with eager interest upon this exhibition, some with hearty sympathy for what we feel to have been thus far a successful career, some, possibly, with an invidious seeking for matter for criticism and disparagement; but all will judge more or less fairly and justly of our progress and our greatness by this exhibition. Our pride as well as our interest is involved in its success. Moreover, it will give us for the first time a fair opportunity for comparing the results of our labor with those of other countries. At the several expositions which have taken place abroad in the last quarter of a century, we have been very imperfectly represented, and have not furnished to the world anything like complete evidences of what we have achieved. The difficulties of transportation and of maintenance in foreign countries, and the comparative indifference that has been felt for making a display of our productions in Europe are sufficient to account for this, but now that we are to have an exposition of our own, there is no reason why it should not afford a complete showing of both our national resources and our national skill. It may be that foreign exhibitors will labor under the same disadvantages here which we have felt in taking part in their exhibitions, so that the comparison at Philadelphia may be no more perfect than at London, at Paris, or at Vienna; but it will, at least, present the disparity on the other side, and complete the record begun by former expositions, from which the full evidences of our position may be gathered. It should be made a matter of civic duty, of pride and of patriotism, that the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 should be worthy of the nation and the people.

The Democratic leaders are in a sad condition. They affect a high toned morality in political affairs, but fail to convince the public that they are really converted from the error of their ways. They have preached honesty so often, and practiced it so little, that no one has confidence in their sincerity. The shortcomings of a few Republicans have been eagerly seized upon by these disingenuous politicians, and they have tried their best to convince the people that an exceptional piece of baseness was the rule of the party. But they have made slow progress in the work. So many Democrats have been mixed up in corrupt schemes that have been exposed through the vigilance of the Republican party, that a blow aimed at the head of an opponent is sure to kill one of their own friends.

It is very perplexing to have their eloquent sermons of the necessity of political purity marred by the indiscreet action of their friends. If they could only enforce honesty among Democrats for a few months, they could then point to their followers as models of political excellence; but to enforce an impossibility is beyond their power, so they are forced to accept one or two alternatives—the reputation of their own recalc, or their delusion for the sake of the power which they wield in the very element of strength which makes Democracy possible. To repudiate is self-annihilation; to justify or defend is to disarm them of the only weapon which they can wield against Republicans. — *Washington Republic.*

Robert Collyer on the Third-Term Talk.
They say—I have heard them say—that we are drifting back to some such thing as the father's ransom us from with their most precious blood and tears, and prayers. A third term for President Grant, they say, means a fourth and that a presidency for life, and in the end a king, and that king a despot who may harry us and fetter us in a more fatal fashion than we were ever harried and fettered by the King and Parliament of England. And the power to prevent such a disaster, being now and always in the hands of the nation, will not be found, they fear when it is needed, because there are not enough men anywhere who care for the commonwealth than they care for their own private wealth, and what it stands for. I can frankly say that this seems to me to be altogether a mistake. No such thing can happen in our time, or in any time to which we can look forward. I might, and you might, come to such a conclusion if the matter was entirely in our own selfish hands and hearts; we might then, indeed, be overcome by party and local things to the ruin of all our hopes, but in those trees I touched for illustration, there is invested not merely the skill and care of the husbandman, but the purpose and power of Heaven, which, while the man sleeps as while he wakes, works on to the perfect fruition of October, from the blossoming of June, so Heaven has an interest above and beside our own in the fruition of this tree the fathers planted, and must bring by its predestination the fruit from the blossom of every tree according to its kind; and, as that was and is the plant of republican institutions, of a method ripened in the sun of laws that are self-made, and maintained alike for the government of all, I cannot doubt that if such a crisis should come as that we ourselves have witnessed in which the question of salvation or ruin must be settled in the Senate or by the sword, then we should see the manhood of America rising once more level to the occasion. The new man would be equal to the new demand. — *Independence Day Sermon.*

WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTERS.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Association, held at Head Quarters, Morristown, on Saturday, July 11th, it was resolved that the House shall be kept open for visitors from 7 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. The Head Quarters is now open for the reception of articles of historic interest; and the Association earnestly request the gift or loan of such articles, from persons who may be willing to add to the collection of Revolutionary relics already there. Communications on this subject to be addressed to the Washington Head Quarters, Morristown, N. J.

This Association is anxious to secure for its museum of relics any historical articles whatever of olden days that may be now in private hands, and we cannot urge too strongly upon the citizens of old Morris that they use their best endeavors to aid the Association to form a museum that will be a credit to the county and State. There is scarcely an old family mansion in this county but that has old newspapers, books, manuscripts, guns, sword, and an innumerable list of articles that were in use when Washington and his army camped in the midst of our country. No doubt many of these are valued relics and are carefully treasured, but the Association will preserve them just as sacredly, and they would be so placed as to afford other people the gratification of seeing them, while their ownership need not be transferred. A hearty response to the wishes of the Association should unlock several relic treasure houses in this county, and would enrich the collection at the Head Quarters.

It will be remembered that in Mr. H. W. Beecher's last sermon in Plymouth Church, previous to his vacation, he remarked in substance that he had a presentiment that it was the last time that he would ever appear before his congregation in the capacity of pastor. Will it prove prophetic? — *New York Graphic.*

See call for convention on 4th page.

WARD DITTEL

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

occasionally. Discharges, Eruptions, Toxæmia, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Bores, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Itch, Scabies, and other Skin Affections, Irritations of the Skin, Humors of the Skin of whatever nature, and all the eruptions of the skin, literally drop up and carry off the system in a short time by the action of the blood, and other Worms, and the system of some thousands of years of disease, and removal of the disease, no medicines, no pills will free the system from poisons.

Male Complaints, in young men, or single, at the dawn of the turn of life, these men are so decided an influence on the system, as to produce the **Wilted Blood** by the impurities bursting through the pimples, eruptions, or sores on the face, you find it obstructed at the source, and it is when the feelings will tell you when to cease, and the health of the system.

W. R. DONALD & CO.,
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