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New York Correspondence.

New York, August 6, 1877.
Penny.

Don't take any stock in the rumors that have been set about here as to the intentions of Senator Conklin. Senator Conklin did not come to organize a raid upon the administration, he came to oppose it. In opposition to President Hayes' war will be. Of course Senator Conklin would have liked it better had he been allowed to control the patronage of the State as he has done for so many years, but he recognizes the propriety and justice of the President's action, and acquiesces heartily in the new order of things. And next winter he will be the most effective supporter the President will have in the Senate. And, by the way, the Republican party of the State of New York was never in so comfortable a condition as now, and the President's civil service reform is what has done it. The apocalyptic vision, out of the way, there is no longer any difference. Gov. Fenton is back in the banks full accord with the party of the State, and all are working together as amiable as could be wished. The people of the State, of both parties, believe in the President, and they will show it at the polls. Only the disappointed and growling, and as everybody knows the appalling motive of their growling, they can do no harm. The best capital the President has is the fact that within two weeks over a hundred useless officials have walked the plank in this city alone, and there are more being led to the slaughter. The fact is, the President is gaining ground daily, and whoever opposes him will be ground to powder by the people for whom he has instituted reforms, that are actually reforms. He has smashed machine politics, and all honest men, Democrats as well as Republicans, have faith in him, and are having more every day.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Robert B. Roosevelt, an old citizen, and a very good man, has addressed an open letter to the Mayor, asking that the city begin public works in order to give work to the starving unemployed. It is true that there are a vast number of men in the city who would work if they could get work to do, and it is also true that unless they get work the city will have to support them. It is a very serious question that the city might as well get the value of the assistance it will have to render, as to give it in the shape of alms. The newspapers are criticizing his letter severely, but I can't say but that he is right, and that all other cities and towns that have unemployed labor should not do likewise. Roosevelt's proposition does not go far enough. The thousands of professional mendicants, the beggars, organ-grinders, thieves, and tramps should be arrested and compelled to work. Every man and woman who cannot show visible means of support, should be compelled to work, even if corporal punishment should be found necessary, and that would reduce the burden imposed upon the people about a half. Then, why not set the honest poor at work on public improvements which have got to be made sometime? Should not the municipalities of the country take advantage of the cheapness of labor to build their new railroads, their public buildings, and their streets, and their every thing that they have got to build sooner or later? This is the precise time in which to do it. If they do not set the unemployed at work of this kind, the public will have to support them anyhow, and why not get the worth of their support out of them? In short, why not get the value, in permanent improvements, for what we have got to pay? I believe in strong paternal government, which will not act as a regulator. When private enterprise is active, the government can be quiet. But when from any cause private enterprise becomes stagnant, and thousands upon thousands of men, who would work if they could get work to do, are thrown out of employment, why should not the government step in, and, taking advantage of the cheapness of labor, give them employment on its work? This is the time that custom houses, post-offices, and other public buildings that the government will have to have within ten years should be built, and everything else of a public nature should be done. If a city or town has a railroad to build, a school-house to erect, or anything else of the kind to do, it cannot do a wiser thing than to commence it now. By this means it will get its improvements done at half the cost of four years from now, and it will give employment to that portion of the poor who will work. The tramps should then be compelled to earn their living, and the labor question would be settled.

DONAHUE, THE LEADER OF THE RAILROAD STRIKERS AT MORRISTOWN, WAS RELEASED FROM LUDLOW ST. JAIL, HAVING SERVED HIS TIME OUT, BUT WAS ARRESTED IMMEDIATELY BY THE SHERIFF OF STAMEN COUNTY, AND WAS TAKEN TO BATH, AND PUT INTO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF. DONAHUE IS NOT LIKE THIS, FOR HE INTERFERES MATERIALLY WITH HIS PURPOSES. HE HAD MADE SO MUCH NOTORIETY BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE, THAT HE HAD MADE HIS ARRANGEMENTS TO UTILIZE IT, BY HAVING SPOKE IN NEW YORK, DEVOTED TO COMMUNISM AND ALL SORTS OF WILD LABOR VAGARIES. HIS CHIEF WAS TO BE NAMED "THE STRIKER," AND HE EXPECTED THAT EVERY LABORING MAN WHO HAD A DOLLAR TO SPARE, WOULD

send in his money, and that he would at once be elevated to the place of a leader of the laboring people, and possibly get to Congress on the strength of that hobby. For he is known that Mr. Donahue, like all the leaders of great movements, is the most consummate demagogue that ever breathed, and there is nothing that he will not do to advance himself. He is still languishing in the jail of Stamen County, and as the workmen are so intent to advance anything to let him out, he is likely to stay there some time. The labor movement in the city is hanging fire. The managers are anxious to have a strike, but the operatives are waiting. Those who have work are averse to letting go their hold, and those who have not have no money to put up to put the thing through. And Swinton, Schwab and Thompson, the orators of the communists, have nothing to contribute but talk, and that won't buy bread and butter for hungry men and women. The probability now is, that there will be no general strike here, this fall. The season is too far advanced, and the would-be strikers haven't the money to do it with.

Did I urge last week that the government should take hold of the telegraph? If I did not, I want to do it now. While the Atlantic and Pacific and the Western Union were competing, we had decent rates, and a man could afford to use the telegraph. You could send ten words from New York to Chicago, or any intermediate point, for twenty-five cents, and everybody used the telegraph instead of the mails. But now that Jay Gould, the worst man in America, has consolidated the two companies, and they have gone under the management, the rates will go back to the old figure, one dollar, and the people will be swindled just that amount. It is a shame so great an interest as the telegraph has got to be, should be placed solely in the hands of one man, and that forty millions of people should be turned over to him to be taxed as he sees fit. It is an outrage that a communication just as important as the mail should be made the property of one man, who can raise or lower the tariff to suit his convenience. There is no reason under heaven why the government should not control the telegraph the same as it does the mails, and fix the rates on dispatches as it does on letters. There ought to be, this fall, petitions to Congress signed by every man and woman in the country, demanding that the government take the telegraph, which it has a perfect right to do. There is no reason why a dispatch of ten words should not be sent for ten cents, instead of a dollar or two dollars, which Mr. Jay Gould will charge. And then, dear people, take a shy at the express business. Is there any reason why goods fit to be sent through the mails should not go through them, at a rate of postage that will pay the government for doing it? Is there any reason why two express companies should monopolize the carrying trade of the country, and compel the people to pay whatever they choose to exact? The post-office is the remedy for this extortion. The law of three years ago should be re-enacted and all matter that can be safely carried through the mails should be so carried. It was repealed by the efforts of the express companies, who had along her too much influence in Congress. See to it that Congress this winter allows you to use the mails for everything that is legitimately mailable. As this is the time for reforms see that you have all that you are entitled to. Flood Congress with petitions for cheap telegraphing and express business, and thus get yourself in shape for a movement on the railroads and the other swindles that burden you.

Penny.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1877.

Rumors, long adrift, of the intended resignation of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, McCormick, have assumed more definite shape, and his retirement appears now accepted without question. Cause assigned—the very onerous and exacting character of the labor required, if the duties of the position are conscientiously performed—and his most bitter personal or political enemy would hardly venture to assert they had not been during his incumbency. The sharp contrast in this respect between him and some of his predecessors, makes his contemplated resignation all the more regrettable. He is one of our few public men who have been sought by the positions they have filled. He is a politician in the very best acceptation of the term. Mr. McPherson is regarded as having the inside track as his successor, and if one must be selected, a designation more amenable to those having business with the office could hardly be suggested.

The lobby brigades who have been operating for a recall of the presidential canvassing Congress in extra sessions, on the 15th proximo, have retired, apparently discouraged, and every sign of the army of interested ones is evidently laid with the view that there is to be no post-ponement.

Some items of interest are made public by the Treasurer in his assessment of national banks, for the cost of assessing and redeeming their notes, just now engaging his attention.

Total amount assessed during the last fiscal year, \$214,361,390. Units for circulation, and hence destroyed, \$43,418,600. Its for circulation and returned to the banks for that purpose, \$131,542,700. Interest of amount redeemed over year preceding, \$38,339,745. Number of notes assessed, 22,745,645. Expenses for expressage, \$189,342.05, and for all other charges, \$127,704.65; aggregating \$317,046.70. Other than express charges, decrease of expense, \$38,346.42, or a reduction of nearly 20 per cent, as compared with 1875. The assessment for express charges is made in proportion to the amount of notes assessed for each bank; and all other expenses incurred in proportion to the number assessed. On this basis the ratio for express charges assessed is 34.10 per cent for each \$1000 as against 50.36-100 cents for 1875. Assessments for other expenses, \$7.37 for each \$1,000 notes assessed, as against \$10.75 for 1875. Not one cent's less has been assessed by the treasury during the two past years, showing the accuracy of the system.

Mr. Moore's statements relative to the dishonest management of the Norfolk Custom House, are already bearing fruit. It appears that the three special agents who were directed from time to time to overhaul Mr. Lee's accounts, (now deceased) as Collector, all reported them correct. Two of the three (Ayer and Chamberlain) have been stationed at Norfolk for two years, with ready access to the books, hence their well-let us be mild and call it a misstatement—would appear all the more inexcusable. The frauds reported by Moore as Special Agent, included thefts of duties upon entire cargoes, and were exposed by a systematic falsification of the records. Moore was summarily dismissed on making his report, and notwithstanding his many appeals for an open investigation, as he says, his requests have been ignored. Supervising Special Agent Eagle, is charged with having sent Ayer, (one of the alleged derelicts) back to Norfolk immediately after Moore's damaging exposure, to re-investigate. About the 20th ult. a commission was sent by Mr. Sherman to investigate thoroughly. They returned Friday, and it is reported this morning that they will substantiate every charge made by Moore. What the fate is to be of the two "experts" who permitted those frauds to be perpetrated directly under their noses, is not known, while they were paid a liberal salary to protect the government, is not made public, but the dictates of ordinary prudence would seem to demand their immediate deportation for their proven inefficiency, putting the likelihood possible construction upon the official delinquencies. Genl. Boynton has returned to Washington, enabling him to engage Moore at short range and the public to get at the "true inwardness" of the matters at issue.

Cornell still "holds the fort," and there appears some disinclination to attack him behind his entrenchments. It is supposed that Mr. Evans will return to-day, and that Mr. Cornell will be disposed of to-morrow in cabinet meeting. The contumacious naval officer, on account of his supposed confidential relations with Senator Conkling, and his social and political prominence otherwise, has enjoyed a monopoly of attention during the past week or two, in political quarters. Whether founded upon actual knowledge or the result of mere speculation, Mr. Cornell is credited with having instigated Cornell's mischievous conduct with a view to compelling the President to recall or accept the offer of battle as a defiantly thrown down. As the Tenure of Office Act would make it the duty of Mr. Hayes to assign his reasons for suspending Mr. Cornell, in nominating his successor, that fact is urged to prove the correctness of the general impression that Cornell has the sympathy of every Republican Congressman who dissects from the plan adopted for divorcing civil service and politics, and that it is with the hope of forcing the President to declare his authority for his now celebrated order to join issues with him when the case of Cornell's successor comes to be acted upon by the Senate.

MANWELL.

Paul at Ephesus.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 9th.

Ephesus, the Ionian capital, was a celebrated city of Asia Minor, situated about forty miles south-east of Smyrna, near the mouth of the Cayster, which watered and fertilized the whole plain.

The city itself was beautiful. The public buildings were magnificent, while the location of the city was none the less beautiful, as it was built on the side and at the foot of a beautiful range of mountains.

Among the buildings that were so grand and magnificent in their structure was the beautiful temple of Diana, for which, together with the worship thereof, the city was chiefly celebrated. This edifice is supposed to have been about 250 years in building, and was reckoned as one of the seven wonders of the world. The building was burnt by one Herodotus in the same year that Alexander the Great was born, B. C. 356, whose foolish object was to immortalize his name, but by the ruin of the "Grecian temple" of the Ionian States, the temple was rebuilt and became so famous that people from all parts of the world hastened thither to see it.

The city was not only beautiful and its location admirable, but the soil was fertile and the climate was favorable for the production of all manner of products, which, together with its fine harbor and convenient location and advantages for exportation and trade, which was carried on with all the cities along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, made it the chief emporium of trade in that part of Asia.

It was in the city of Ephesus that Paul entered to labor for Christ after laboring in Corinth. His first visit to this city was brief as he was to attend the celebration of the Passover at Jerusalem; hence we find the apostle leaving Aquila and Priscilla to attend to the work while he was to attend the celebration of the Passover to Jerusalem. From thence he proceeds to Jerusalem. Here he attends the Passover, visits the church, and on his returning to Ephesus he visits the churches at Antioch, Galatia, and Phrygia, where he exhorts, encourages and confirms the young converts who were the fruits of his former labors.

Having arrived at Ephesus again, he commences his labors among that people. He first proceeds to examine some of the disciples in order to see if they had received the Holy Ghost since they had commenced the Christian warfare; finding they had not the apostle prayed with them, laid his hands on them, and they were the joyful recipients of the gift of the Holy Ghost. The apostle then proceeded to the Jewish synagogues, where for some time he endeavored to convince the Jews of the power of God and the truth of the Christian religion. Meeting with but little or no success he visited the school of one Tyrannus, where for about two years, with great success he propounded and defended the doctrines of the gospel.

In Rev. 2nd chap. 1-5 we read of a commendation of praise, together with a warning addressed to the church in this city; the warning was not heeded, and this beautiful city after an existence of six hundred years was destroyed by the sword of Rome, and the fallacious arguments of the Gnostics. The cathedral has been removed out of its place, the site of the city is now desolate. Its harbor is a pestilential marsh, while to-day the once lovely and fertile plain is languishing under Turkish misrule.

The deductions from this lesson are practical and should be their character, and in their application to this present generation.

1st. We learn from the history of Ephesus as we learned from the history of Israel that the strength of the prosperity of any nation or church is found in its moral and not in its temporal condition. Our territory may be extended, population may increase; as in the present year, crops of grain, wheat and cotton may be abundant; science and philosophy, literature and art, may reveal unseen wonders and refine our taste, but in all this there is no true indication of strength. The true and real strength of any people, national or religious, society or individual, is found in the purity of man's heart or religious principle.

2nd. In prosperity there is danger. So it was with Israel—so it was with Ephesus. The warning when first given to Ephesus was very indifferently received, until in the height of their prosperity it seems to have been totally forgotten and judgement followed. The form of sin in this lesson strikingly illustrates the kind of sin to which this people with all other prosperous nations are liable.

3rd. There is a responsibility that falls upon church officials. Sunday School Superintendents, teachers, that does not fall upon our pastors. The destruction of Ephesus was not the result of any unfaithfulness on the part of Paul, for he reminded them that for the space of three years he ceased not to warn them day and night, with tears. Paul did his work, and after his departure God expected the elders whom the apostle had appointed to take care of the young converts. And thus it is to-day. It is not enough for the ministry from the pulpit to awaken the conscience, but the conscience needs to be guided. To make impressions is one part of the work and to take care of them is another. And observation leads us to remark that if as much care was taken of converts as there is interest manifested on the part of the church in times of extra effort, by our official boards, appointed and left by our pastors, the number of those who turn back to the beggarly elements of the world would be less, and the morality of the church would be better.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, met in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and nominated J. P. Sewer for Judge, Wm. B. Hart, for State Treasurer, and J. A. M. Passmore for Auditor General. These nominations were made by acclamation, and Passmore received but two or three negative votes. The resolutions touch every important necessity, neither condemning or approving the Policy of President Hayes, but affording an excellent platform on which Republicans ought to gain complete triumph.

With gold at 84 cents above gold and dropping lower and lower, we can see much reason for the greenback movement. But give us the greenbacks at par, and make it good for the payment of all bills, and tax bondholders, and who cares for resumption?

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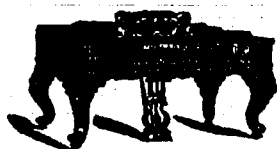
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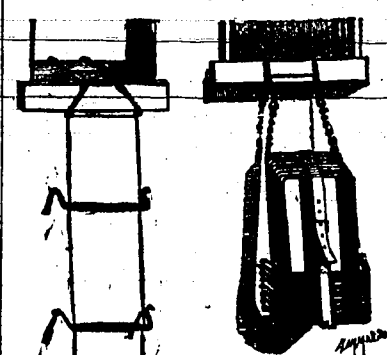
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Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,807,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. We pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of experienced lawyers and clerks.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1876.

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Chairman of the National Metropolitan Bank.

Jos. H. Shinn,

INSURANCE AGENT,

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A Perfect Anti-Septic and

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Takes the place of all other Soaps

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MANUFACTURED FROM THE PUREST VEGETABLE OILS WITH THE ADDITION OF THAT

Greatest Known Antiseptic & Disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID.

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical BATH and TOILET soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the medical profession and attested by thousands

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In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malaria or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other cause. Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases; typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in districts where fever and ague prevail, as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin diseases; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to School Children who are constantly exposed. It is the Most Healthful Bath Soap for Infants, worth its weight in Gold in the nursery. It is more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality. It gives further and its great superiority in bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

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Sample box containing 3 cakes sent post-paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

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Sole Agents for the Trade,

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PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.

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These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.

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1877.

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A person that labors without fruit, run or wages—Philadelphia Agency for the

WIND-MILL, the only reliable

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1877.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	PHILA.	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 30	8 00	4 15	5 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 40	8 15	4 30	5 15
Keighn's Biding.....	8 00	8 30	4 45	5 30
Haddonfield.....	8 24	8 54	4 47	5 32
Ashland.....	8 50	9 20	4 54	5 39
Kirkwood.....	9 12	9 42	5 00	5 45
Berlin.....	9 45	10 15	5 12	5 57
Atco.....	10 10	10 40	5 19	6 04
Waterford.....	10 35	11 05	5 29	6 14
Ansers.....	10 45	11 15	5 34	6 19
Winslow.....	11 05	11 35	5 40	6 25
Vineland Junction.....	11 10	11 40	5 45	6 30
Hammononton.....	11 40	12 10	5 50	6 35
DaCosta.....	11 55	12 25	5 55	6 40
Elwood.....	12 20	12 50	6 05	6 50
Egg Harbor.....	1 00	1 09	6 17	7 02
Pomona.....	1 25	1 34	6 29	7 14
Absecon.....	2 05	2 14	6 41	7 26
Atlantic arrive.....	2 30	2 44	6 48	7 33

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC
Atlantic.....	6 20	11 30	4 15	5 00
Absecon.....	6 37	12 05	4 32	5 17
Pomona.....	6 49	12 30	4 44	5 29
Egg Harbor.....	7 01	1 00	4 56	5 41
Elwood.....	7 12	1 25	5 12	5 57
DaCosta.....	7 21	1 45	5 22	6 07
Hammononton.....	6 55	7 27	5 15	6 00
Vineland Junction.....	6 58	7 35	5 20	6 05
Winslow.....	6 15	7 38	5 20	6 05
Ansers.....	6 20	7 44	5 20	6 05
Waterford.....	6 26	7 50	5 20	6 05
Atco.....	12 30	6 36	5 25	6 10
Berlin.....	12 42	6 44	5 35	6 20
White Horse.....	12 51	7 00	5 45	6 30
Ashland.....	1 04	7 06	5 50	6 35
Haddonfield.....	1 14	7 16	5 59	6 44
Keighn's Biding.....	1 40	7 40	6 05	6