



The Republican

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POTTER & CORDERY, Editors.
J. SOMERS CORDER, Editor.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1871

Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CORNELIUS WALSH.
FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM MOORE.
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,
S. H. CAVILLEER.
FOR SHERIFF,
ED. D. REDMAN.
FOR CORONERS,
E. E. HUDSON.
DR. T. K. REED.
DR. F. A. SCHLITZ.

Ex-Gov. Parker is trying to make it appear that he was more of a Republican than a Democrat during the war. "Too thin," but even if it were true, does he expect to catch Democratic woodcock with such springs?

SOME FIGURES: The First Congressional District pledges Mr. Walsh 5,000 majority; the Second 1,500; the Fourth 1,200. The Third encourages Parker with a promise of 3,000, which cannot be fulfilled. Can the Fifth District give him 4,700? Ask your neighbor.

The North Carolina Ku-Klux are passing through a period of persecution. No less than thirty-three have just been sentenced at Raleigh to various indignities of the law for their zeal in reforming wrongs, and five hundred more are anxiously awaiting the operations of this precedent in their own cases. Persecution in such a course will soon put an end to Ku-Kluxism there and elsewhere.

The Republican party has reduced the current running expenditures of the Government, apart from those which are clearly necessitated by the war, such as pensions, the expenses of the Internal Revenue Department, and interest on the public debt, so that while they reached the sum of \$173,520,371.77 for the year ending June 30, 1868, they only aggregated \$95,648,592.80 for the year ending June 30, 1871. Secretary Boutwell is authority for this statement.

It has been discovered since Joel Parker's nomination for Governor that he was once a "General" and the Democratic press now speaks of him as "General Parker." In order that nobody may be deceived by false titles, it is proper to state that Joel was only a militia general, and a very poor one at that. He never smelt gunpowder and took good care to keep himself out of harm's way during the rebellion. He was one of those of whom it has been written:
"Invincible in peace; in war invisible."

Mark Twain, in his "Innocents Abroad," tells a story of a horse he rode in the East, which shied at every telegraph pole he came to, it invariably unsaddling him. Mark says it was fortunate that the poles were placed upon each side of the road, because falling off upon one side every time would soon have become monotonous. Since we have had charge of the REPUBLICAN the Democrats have made a practice of putting one or more of our relatives upon their ticket. Now, gentlemen, this thing is becoming monotonous. We don't like to have a hand in knocking over our own kin, but if they are not wise enough to keep out of range, who is to blame if they get hurt? We are the only "Ordery" that ever voted the Republican ticket, and the Democratic party seems bent upon visiting upon our devoted (to Republicanism) head, the sins of the whole family, which are many.

The Elizabeth Daily Journal says: "Joel Parker's personal canvass is costing him, it is estimated, about one hundred votes a day. Those who saw his performances at Waverly Fair, can readily believe all that is related of his unseemly begging of votes from strangers and Republican voters on all occasions. A gentleman of this city who has just returned from the Somerset Fair states that he was assailed by this high-toned gentleman of the old school, and urged to vote against his party, just this once. The undignified and impudent manner in which the mendacious statesman from Monmouth pursued his begging, forcing himself upon people and wringing their hands, and making pledges and promises to everybody, was a spectacle about equally mortifying and amusing."

LETTERS FROM WAYNE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14, 1871.
Mr. Editor: Since the birth of the Republican party has known, but one faith, one creed, the cardinal principle of which is the common equality of humanity. Its first battles were fought against the extension of slavery into new territory, and though the great events of the subsequent war have thrown the shade of forgetfulness over those struggles, yet men will sometimes remember—and remember with honor—the pioneer Republican who fought for the supremacy of the "Higher Law." Attracting to itself the best men of the old parties through the sympathy which men everywhere instinctively feel for the principles of a common justice and a common manhood, the Republican party grew in strength. The rapid spread of the new doctrine, of the political heresy of equal rights, as it was called, was regarded as dangerous in the extreme. The press denounced it, the pulpit prayed and preached against it, and statesmen were anxious to free their garments from the taint. But the party continued to grow, till from a small beginning it overspread the entire North and West, and at length, under the leadership of the popular Gen. Fremont, it fought a national battle. It was defeated, but defeat only united its forces more firmly, and four years later, in the next national contest, it was victorious, and Abraham Lincoln became President.

Now was risen to the supreme power in the nation a party in direct hostility to the system of slavery itself, a party not likely to be content with restricting it to its old bounds, one whose pledges and history alike pointed to an ultimate entire abolition. "A house divided against itself cannot stand; a nation cannot exist half slave and half free, one or the other must fall." This spoke the new President. His prediction was verified sooner than he or any other had thought, for the Southern Democracy immediately renewed with the weapons of war the contest in which they had been beaten with the weapons of peace. The Republican party took up the gauntlet, and in war with war. The Southern Democracy said, we will establish a government whose corner stone shall be slavery; but not all the treasure, all the youth and age of a gallant people, were able to permanently found a state upon human wrong. The Republican party was again victorious, and

From lake to gulf, from sea to sea, The land was purged, the people free. Justice to the former slave demanded more than freedom of person, and the Republican party secured his complete enfranchisement. Nor was it secured without opposition. Just as the Democracy had fought against emancipation and in the first election subsequent to its proclamation, had carried New Jersey by sixteen thousand majority, so they most bitterly fought against enfranchisement, and many will remember what the Democracy wish to be speedily forgotten—that it was Democratic action that discovered, and the Democratic press that proclaimed, that this is a "White Man's" government.

It only remains for the Republican party to permanently assure to all the rights which it has invested them. To this end it labors to-day, and if the civil power fail, the strong arm of our soldier President will be found sufficient to completely suppress the malcontents who have leagued themselves together in different parts of the South, so that the Northern merchants, the emigrant and freedman may journey everywhere in perfect security.

This in brief is the story of the Republican party, and it is one of singular devotion. The harvest of blessing which we have reaped through its faithfulness to right, is but imperfectly appreciated though we are in the full tide of its enjoyment. Peace and prosperity wait upon us, business and government glide so smoothly on, that it seems as though it were but the continued flow of a harmony laid down at the beginning, and we forget that it is all only the legitimate fruit of the victory of Republicanism. WAYNE.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

The present campaign promises to be one of the most interesting as well as one of the most closely contested struggles in the history of our state.

The Democrats come boldly to the front with a "War" governor and a "New Departure" platform.

We have but little faith in the practice of abusing your antagonist's candidates, or of shutting your eyes to the dangers of a decidedly critical situation. We can and we must carry the state this fall, by a handsome majority, but we candidly tell our friends, that the nomination of Joel Parker by the Democrats immensely increases the difficulties of accomplishing the undertakings, for he is the best man they could present to the people. Governor Randolph, the Democratic incumbent, has made a good record, and a well written platform makes the most of the situation.

New Jersey has never cast an electoral vote for a Republican candidate for the Presidency, but she has three times de-

clined the Democratic candidate for Governor since the formation of the Republican party (Newell in 1856, Olden in 1859, Ward in 1865).

Last year we won an inspiring victory in the elections for Congressmen and the State Legislature. The negro vote helped as largely it is true, but an excessively bad Democratic nomination for Congress in one of the districts, helped us quite as much, and many of the better class of voters, composed of business men from New York who had late moved into the state, added no small number of votes to our party, also the growth of manufacturing, employing a large number of intelligent workmen, which are springing up all over the state contributed in no small degree to our triumph. All our candidates are good, strong men, and the county convention acted a wise part when they resolved to stick a local and personal prejudice, and to put forward the very best man in Atlantic County for the high position in the gift of the county (that of State Senator) to the Hon. Wm. Moore. I think the convention acted both wisely and well in the selection they made and with proper, steady, and united work among ourselves the victory will be certain. The Democrats have no man who is more thoroughly in sympathy with the desires and interests of Atlantic County than Mr. Moore, and many of them will give in their adhesion to him out of respect to the fidelity with which he has discharged the trusts heretofore committed to his keeping. The Democrats count largely on a split in the party on account of township matters; these are local, and in the face of a fierce struggle all matters of lesser importance must be set aside which we may present a solid and unbroken front in the face of a wily and determined enemy.

For the time being let us work together, heartily, manfully, having faith in ourselves, and the work we have to do, and gather ourselves for the final charge to the polls and our victory will be complete. The party throughout the Union, expects every Jerseyman to do his duty.

W. E. FARRER, Pleasant Mills, Oct. 11, 1871.

[We respectfully request the above correspondent to discontinue his high-stepped chirography in future communications. The only reason why our correspondents did not swear over its illegibility is that they are ladies. We have not time to decipher specimens of fancy penmanship at present.—ED. REPUBLICAN.]

Political Prospects in Gloucester County.

Mr. Editor:—From a Republican standpoint the political prospect in the county of Gloucester is encouraging. The nomination of Mr. Walsh as the gubernatorial standard bearer meets the hearty approval of the Republican ranks of this section and has healed all breaches that previously existed therein. Along the entire line there is evidence of union and harmony, and it will enter the contest determined to win. Mr. Walsh is regarded by the Republicans of this county as a man of untarnished moral character, worthy of their confidence and eminently fitted for the Executive Chair. Being the subject of no clique or faction of men, the party in nominating him has proved itself the advocate of honesty and integrity and worthy of the trust reposed in it by the loyal people.

Vallandigham's "new departure" has of necessity been adopted by a majority of the Democrats, but it is evident that they will lose more than they will gain by this theory as the old Radical Democracy can never be induced to swallow anything that savors so strongly of the "nigger" and will, rather than submit to its requirements, withhold their support and create dissension in the party. They had hoped by this scheme to secure a number of the many colored votes annually cast in this county, but the colored people are sufficiently intelligent to understand the situation and will not be thus deluded. Thus it will be seen that in whatever direction the Democracy may look their prospects are dark and gloomy. If all the counties in the State will come up to duty as well as old Gloucester a glorious victory may be expected next November.

DOUBLE U. EOKS, WOODBURY, September, 1871.

The New York Sun appears to have about-faced concerning Mr. Walsh and his political strength in the State. Of course it makes very little difference one way or another what the Sun says, but as a mere matter of curiosity we reprint the following:

Walsh himself is working with great energy, and professes himself ready to go into every township of the State and meet the voters face to face. He is a man of good presence, of easy manners, and makes a much better impression than the clumsy and uncouth John I. Blair. At home he is represented as not being popular with the workmen, but this must be received with many grains of allowance. He is a workingman himself, and the architect of his own fortunes, and there is always a sympathy felt by these classes for one of themselves. Besides, in Newark the organization of the Republican party is much more formidable and efficient than that of their opponents, and party influence on election day exerts a controlling influence. Besides he is identified with the manufacturing and mechanical interests of that city, and there is always a local pride which on such occasions exerts a permanent influence. We should not be at all surprised, therefore, to see him carry Newark by a large majority.

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The subscriber having taken the old SMITH'S LANDING STORE, formerly kept by T. C. Store, would announce to the citizens in the vicinity that he has just purchased a new and large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., consisting of

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John C. Albertson.

July 20, 1871.

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Hammoncton, July 29, 1871.

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