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LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1870.

No. of Policies issued in 1869, 8,778
Amount Insured in 1869, \$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by the
Company up to April 30th, 25,000
OFFICES, CONTINENTAL BUILDING,
No. 22 & 24 NASSAU ST. COR.
CEDAR, NEW YORK.

President
T. S. LAWRENCE,
Vice President
M. B. WYKROFT,
Secretary,
P. ROGERS.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.
DIRECTORS.
James B. Colgate, of Trevor & Colgate, Bankers,
Chauncey M. DePew, (late Secretary of State),
of Lawrence, President,
William Scribner, 129 Broadway,
R. Ward W. Bogart, of O. M. Bogart & Co. Bakers
New York, of Wyckoff, of Wyckoff & Co. Bakers
New York, of F. B. D. Newark, New Jersey
Gailor W. Frost, New York.
Joseph T. Sanger, Merchant, No. 45 Liberty St.
INCOME 1869.
Annual Premiums, \$1,256,750.20
Interest, 75,792.40
Rents, 14,129.99
Accrued Interest, 15,541.00
\$1,449,152.59

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid claims by death
as per list, \$164,250.00
Paid for dividends,
Returned Premiums,
Purchased Policies,
And Annuities, \$151,494.97
Paid for salaries, \$14,129.99
Paid for Rent, Advertis-
ing, Stationery, &c., \$160,702.67
Paid Commissions,
Medical Fees &c., \$195,030.09
\$680,486.73

ASSETS
Cash in Banks and in
Company's Office, \$160,710.46
United States Bonds, \$112,250.00
Bonds and Mortgages, \$296,609.98
Premium Loans Se-
cured, \$1,174,055.66
(The actual value of
the Policies secur-
ing these Loans is
about \$2,350,000)
Loans on Stock, \$4,173.41
Deferred Premiums,
Semi-Annual and
Quarterly, \$807,008.21
Real Estate in New York, \$29,750.00
Premiums at Agencies,
and Office Premiums
in course of collection, \$20,019.35
Accrued Interest and
Sundry Securities, \$9,223.33
Total, \$3,500,102.40

BRANCH OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN NEW
JERSEY, No 27 MARKET ST., CAMDEN.
HENRY W. SCOTT,
Manager and Attorney.

L. H. ASHLEY,
Special Agt. for Atlantic Co.
7a12 ly.

Milville Mutual Insurance Co.
At the third annual meeting of the Directors of
the Milville Mutual Insurance Company, held on
SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870, the following state-
ment of the present condition of the company
was made:

There is now outstanding amount
Insured, \$1,847,250.00
Premium notes on hand, 25,541.10
Cash assets belonging to the com-
pany properly secured, \$3,009.16
Real Estate, 3,000.00
The company has been doing business little
over three years and is in a very flourishing con-
dition, as the above statement will show.
We reserve the right of rate, and call attention
of those who desire a cheap and reliable Fire
Insurance to this Co. The cost of which being
about ten (10) cents on a hundred dollars a year
for the best class of risks, and more hazardous
one in proportion.

The Directors of the Company are,
Thos. William Moore, May Landing, John M.
Moore, Clayton, Delaware, North, No. 7, Market
St., Philadelphia, Capt. John C. Weaver, Man-
delon, Nathaniel Stratton, Milville, Isaac
B. Mulford, Fairman E. Mulford, do, John E.
Sharp, do, Francis Rogers, do.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, President.
SAMUEL F. FOSTER, Secretary.
FREDERICK L. MULFORD, Treasurer.

AGENTS.
J. ALFRED BOWLES, Wilmington,
C. E. MAXWELL, May Landing,
A. STEPHAN, Egg Harbor City,
Capt. DANIEL WALKER, Bacon,
THOMAS E. MOORE, May Landing,
Hon. J. S. H. O'CONNOR, Fair Haven,
ALLEN T. LEECH, Littleton,
DE LEWIS BIRD, Orange City,
ALFRED W. CLIMON, Littleton

Tom Brown to Americans.

(Continued.)

EMANCIPATION.

So in 1862 the Emancipation, and the
Union and Emancipation Societies were
started in London, and in Manchester, and
in good time came Mr. Lincoln's proclama-
tion to strengthen our hands. The original
manifest of these societies declared their
object to be "to make it clear by the force
of indisputable testimony that the South
is fighting for Slavery, while the North is
lully committed to the destruction of Slav-
ery, is the principal object for which Soci-
ety is organized. Its promoters do not be-
lieve that English anti-Slavery sentiment is
dead or enfeebled. They are confident that
when the demands and designs of the South
are made clear there will be no danger
of England being enticed into any com-
plicity with them." We pledged ourselves
to test the opinion of the country every-
where by public meetings, and challenged
the Confederate States Aid Association to
accept that test. They did so, but I never
would hear of but one even quasi-public
meeting which they held in England. That
meeting was held at Mr. Mason's house,
and I believe was attended by some 50
persons.

The first step of our societies was to hold
meetings for passing an address of congrat-
ulation to your President on the publica-
tion of the Emancipation Proclamation. It
was New Year's Eve, 1862. Our address
said, "We have watched with the warm-
est interest the steady advance of your
policy along the pathway of emancipation
and on this eve of the day on which your
proclamation takes effect, we pray God to
strengthen your hands, to confirm your
noble purpose, and to hasten the restora-
tion of that lawful authority which engages
in peace or war by compensation or by
force of arms, to realize the glorious prin-
ciple on which your Constitution is found-
ed—the brotherhood, freedom, and equal-
ity of all men." The address was enthusi-
astically adopted by a large meeting, com-
posed chiefly of workmen. It was clear
at once that there was a grand force be-
hind us, for we became the objects of fur-
ious attack. The Times called us impostors
and said we got our funds for the agitation
from American sources, the fact being that
we always refused contributions from this
side.

The Saturday Review declared, in
one of its bitter articles, that if any-
thing could be calculated upon as likely to
deter indefinitely the gradual extinction of
Slavery it would be Mr. Lincoln's fictitious
abolition of it. We were meddlesome fa-
natics, insignificant nobodies, mischievous
agitators. This was satisfactory and encour-
aging. We felt sure that we had taken
the right course, and not a moment too
soon.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.
Then came the test of public meetings,
which you at least are surely bound to ac-
cept as a fair gauge of what a people thinks
and wills. Our first was held on the 29th
of January, 1863. We took Exeter Hall,
the largest and most central hall in Lon-
don. We did nothing but simply adver-
tise widely that such a meeting would be
held, inviting all who cared to come—foes
as well as friends. Prudent and timid
people shook their heads and looked grave.
The cotton famine was at its worst, and
tens of thousands of our work people were
clamoring as they call it, starving as you
might say. Your prospects looked as black
as they had ever done; it was almost the
darkest moment of the whole war. Even
friends warned us that we should fail in
our object, and only do harm by showing
our weakness; that the Confederate States
Aid Association would spare no pains or
money to break up the meeting, and a hun-
dred roughs sent there by them might turn
it into a triumph for the Rebellion. How-
ever, on we went, for we knew our own
people too well to fear the result. This
night came, and, familiar as I am with this
kind of thing, I have never seen, in my
time, anything approaching this scene. Re-
member, there was nothing to attract peo-
ple—no well-known orators, for we always
thought it best to keep our Parliament
men to their own ground; no great success-
es to rejoice in, for you were just reeling
under the recoil of your gallant army from
the blood-stained heights of Fredericksburg;
no attack on our Government; no appeal
to political or social hates or prejudices,
only doors thrown wide open, with the in-
vitation, "Now let Englishmen come for-
ward and show which side their sympathies
really are in this war." Notwithstanding
all these disadvantages, the great hall was
densely crowded, so that there was no
standing-room, and the Strand and the
neighboring streets blocked with a crowd
of thousands who could find no place, long
before the doors were open. We were
obliged to organize a number of meetings
on the spur of the moment in the lower
halls, and even in the open streets. In the
great Hall, where two clergymen, the Hon.
Baptist Noel and Mr. Newman Hall, and
many others were the chief speakers, as well
as in every one of the other meetings, we en-
cured, not only without opposition, but with-
out a single hand being held up on the
other side, resolutions in favor of your
Government, of the Union, and of emanci-
pation. The success was so complete that
in London our work was done. Then I
owed similar meeting at Manchester,
Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, in all the great
cities of population, with precisely the

same results. I don't remember that the
enemy ever even attempted to divide a
meeting. Our friends in Liverpool wrote
with some anxiety as to the state of feeling
there, and asked me to go down and deliv-
er an address. I went, and the meeting
carried the same resolutions by very large
majorities, and those who it was supposed
came to disturb the proceedings thought
better of it when they saw the temper of
the audience, and were quiet. Without
troubling you with any further details of
our work, I may just add, as a proof of
how those who profess to be the most as-
tute worshippers of public opinion chang-
ed their minds in consequence of the an-
swer of the country to our appeals, that in
August, 1863, The Times supported our
demand on our Government for the stop-
page of the steam rams.

In this political movement we instituted
also a number of Freedmen's Aid Associa-
tions, in order that those Abolitionists in
England, who were still unable to put faith
in your Government, might have an oppor-
tunity of helping in their own way. These
Associations entered into correspondence
with those on your side, and sent over a
good many thousands pounds worth of cloth-
ing and other supplies, besides money.

I forget the exact amount; it was a mere
drop in the bucket of your magnificent war
charities, but it came from thousands who
had little enough to spare in those hard times,
and I trust has had the effect of a peace
offering with those of your people who are
conversant with the facts, and are ready to
judge by their actual doings even those
against whom they think they have fair
cause of complaint. So much for what I
may call the unofficial or extra-Parliamen-
tary struggle in England during your war.

ACTION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.
And now let me turn to the action of our
Government and of Parliament. I might
fairly have rested my case entirely upon this
point. In the case of nations blessed as
England and America are with perfect free-
dom of speech and action within the limits
of law, where men may say the thing they
will freely, and without any check but the
civil courts; no one in my judgement has a
right to make the nation responsible for
anything except what its Government says
and does. But I know how deeply the con-
duct and speech of English society has out-
raged your people, and still rankles in their
minds, and I wished by some rough anal-
ysis, and by the statement of facts within
my own knowledge, and of doings in which
I personally took an active part, to show
you that you have done us very scant jus-
tice. The dress suit and the stomach and
digestive apparatus of England were
hostile to you, and you have taken them for
the nation; the brain, and heart, and muscle
of England were on your side, and these
you have ignored and forgotten. Now for
our Government and Parliament. I will
admit at once, if you please, that Lord Pal-
merston and the principal members of his
Cabinet were not friendly to you, and would
have been glad to see your Republic broken
up. I am by no means sure that it was
so; but let that pass. I was not in their
councils, and have no more means of judg-
ing of them than are open to you. Your
first accusation against us is, that the
Queen's proclamation of neutrality, which
was signed and published on the 13th of
May, 1861, was premature and an act of
disrespect to your Government, inasmuch
as your new Minister, Mr. Adams, only
arrived in England on that very day. Well,
looking back from this distance of time, I
quite admit that it would have been far
better to have delayed the proclamation
till after he had arrived in London. But
at the time the case was very different.
You must remember that news of the Pres-
ident's proclamation of blockade reached
London on May 3. Of course, from that
moment the danger of collision between
our vessels and yours, and the fitting-out
of privateers in our harbors arose at once
—and in fact, your first capture of a Brit-
ish vessel, the Gen. Parkhill of Liverpool,
was made on May 12.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.
But if the proclamation of neutrality was
a mistake, it was made by our Government
at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Foster
and other warm friends of yours, who pre-
sented it forward; entirely, as they supposed,
in your interest. They wanted to legitimize
the capture made by your blockading
squadron, and put British merchants who
lost their ships at once out of court. The
Government acted at their instance, so,
whether a blunder or not, the proclamation
was not an unfriendly act.

Besides, remember what it amounted to.
Simply and solely to a recognition of the
fact that you had a serious war on hand.
Mr. Seward had already admitted this in
an official paper of the 4th of May, and
your Supreme Court decided, in the case of
the Amy Warwick, that a state of war ex-
isted at the time. It was but a few days
step further, if we had recognized the inde-
pendence of the Rebel States, as our Gov-
ernment was strongly urged to do by their
envoys, by members of our Parliament, and
lastly, by the Emperor of the French, you
would have had good ground of offence.
But this is precisely what we never would
do; and when they found this out, the
Confederate Government cut off all inter-
course with England, and expelled our coun-
sellers from their towns. So no side-blame
as to doing too much, and the other for
doing too little, the frequent state of neu-

trals, as you yourselves are finding at this
moment in case of the war between Prussia
and France.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELLION.
Then came the first public effort of the sym-
pathizers with the rebellion. After sever-
al preliminary skirmishes which were de-
feated by Mr. Foster (who had what we
lawyers should call the watching belief with
Cobden and Bright behind him as leading
counsel, and who used to go switching
round on those anxious days like a short-
tailed-bull-in-fly-time; with his pockets
bulging out with documents to show how
effective the blockade was, and how many
ships of our merchants you were capturing
every day), Mr. Gregory put a motion on
the paper. He was well chosen for the
purpose, a member of great experience and
ability, sitting on our side of the House so
that we weak-kneed Liberals would have
an excuse for following him, and though
not an officer himself supposed to be on in-
imate terms with the Premier and other
members of the Cabinet. His motion was
simply "to call the attention of the House
to the expediency of prompt recognition of
the Southern Confederacy." It was set
down for June 7, 1861, and I tell you, we
were all pretty nervous about the result.

The Spectator, Daily News, Star, and
other staunch papers opened fire, and we
all did what we could in the way of can-
vassing, but until the Government had de-
clared itself no union man could feel safe.
—Well, Lord John Russell, as the foreign
Minister, got up, snubbed the motion al-
together, said that the government had no
intention whatever of acceding to it, and re-
commended its withdrawal. So Mr. Greg-
ory and his friends took their motion off
the paper without a debate, and did not ven-
ture to try any other during the session of
1861.

In the late Autumn came the un-
lucky Trent affair, to which I have already
sufficiently alluded. Relying on the feeling
which had been roused by it, and cheered
on by the Mason Club in Piccadilly, and
The Index newspaper fabrications, and by
the severe charges of the Union armies they
took the field again in 1862. This time
their tactics were bolder. They no longer
confined themselves to stating the opinions
of the House deferentially. Mr. Lindsay,
the great ship owner, who, it was said, had
a small fleet of blockade runners, was cho-
sen as the spokesman. He gave notice of
motion—"that, in the opinion of this House
the States which have succeeded from the
Union have so long unshaken themselves
and have given such proofs of determina-
tion and ability to support independence,
that the propriety of offering media-
tion with a view to terminating hostilities,
is worthy of serious and immediate atten-
tion of Her Majesty's Government." Again
we trembled for the result, and again the
Government came out with a square refusal,
and on the 15th of July, and this motion
shared the fate of its predecessor, and was
withdrawn by its own promoters.

THE ALABAMA.
Then came the escape of the Alabama.
Upon this I have no word to say. My pri-
vate opinion has been expressed over and
over again in Parliament, where, in my
first year, 1866, I think was the first man
to urge open arbitration on our Govern-
ment, on the platform and in the press.
But I stand here tonight as an Englishman.
I say that at this moment I have no cause
to be ashamed of the attitude of my country.
Two Governments in succession, through
Lords Stanley and Clarendon, have admit-
ted (as Mr. Fish himself states in his last
dispatch on the subject) the principal of
comprehensive arbitration on all questions
between the two Governments. This is all
that a nation can do. England is ready to
have the case in all its bearings referred to
impartial arbitration and to pay whatever
damages may be assessed against her with-
out a murmur. She has also agreed (again
I use the language of Mr. Fish) "to dis-
cuss the important changes in the rules of
public law, the desirableness of which has
been demonstrated, by the incidents of the
last few years, and which, in view of the
maritime prominence of Great Britain and
the United States, it would befit them to
mature and propose to the other of Christen-
dom." She has in fact surrendered her
old position as untenable, and agreed to
the terms proposed by your own Govern-
ment. What more can you ask of a nation
of your own blood, as proud and sensitive
as yourselves on all points where national
honor is in question? But here I must
hinder you of one fact which you seem never
to have realized. The Alabama was the
only one of the rebel cruisers, of whose
character our Government had any notice,
which escaped from our harbors. The Shen-
andoah was a merchant vessel, employed
in the Indian trade as the Sea King.
Her conversion into a Rebel cruiser was
never heard of till long after she had left
England. The Georgia was actually re-
ported by the Surveyor of the Board of
Trade as a merchant ship, and to be rather
crank. She was fitted out on the French
coast, and left the port of Cherbourg for
her first cruise. The Florida was fitted out
in Mobile. She was actually detained at
Nassau on suspicion, and only discharged
by the Admiralty Court there on failure of
evidence. On the other hand, the Gov-
ernment stopped the Rappahannock, the
Alexandria, and the Empress, and seized
Mr. Lay's celebrated rams at Liverpool,
and Capt. O'Leary's Chinese gunboats, to
which fast exercise of vigilance the nation
had to pay tribute. Such is our case as

to the cruisers which did you so much dam-
age. I believe it to be true. If we are
mistaken, however, you will get such dam-
ages for each and all of these vessels as the
arbitrator may award. We reserve noth-
ing. I, as an Englishman, am deeply
grieved that any of my countrymen, for base
love of gain, or any other motive, should
have dared to defy the proclamation of my
sovereign, speaking in the nation's name, I
earnestly long for the time when by wise
consultation between our nations and a mod-
ification of the public law bearing on such
cases, not only such acts as these, but all
war at sea shall be rendered impossible.
The United States and England have only
to agree in this matter, and there is an end
naval war through the whole world.

DARK HOURS.
In 1863 the horizon was still dark. Splen-
did as your efforts had been, and magnifi-
cent as was the attitude of your nation,
tried in the fire as few nations have been in
all history, those efforts had not yet been
crowned with any marked success. With-
us—it was the darkest in the whole long
agony, for in it came the crisis of that at-
tempt of the Emperor of the French to in-
veigh us in a joint recognition of the Con-
federacy, on the success of which his Mex-
ican adventure was supposed to hang. The
details of those negotiations have never
been made public, all we know is that Mr.
Lindsay and Mr. Lindsay went to Paris
and had long conferences with Napoleon,
the result of which was the effort of Mr.
Roebuck (now in turn the representative of
the Rebels in our Parliament) to force or
persuade our Government into this alliance.
Then came the final crisis on the 30th of
June, 1863, a day memorable in our his-
tory as in yours. At the time your Army
of the Potomac was hurrying through the
streets of Gettysburg to meet the sweep of
those terrible Southern legions, John
Bright was on the floor of our House of Com-
mons, on fire with that righteous wrath
which has so often lifted him above the
heads of other English orators. He drag-
ged the whole plot to light, quoted the for-
mer attacks of Mr. Roebuck on his Imperial
host, and then, turning to the Speaker,
went on: "Now, Sir, the honorable and
learned gentleman has been to Paris, intro-
duced there by the honorable member for
Sutherland, and he has sought to become
as it were, a co-conspirator with him to
drag this country into a policy which I main-
tain as hostile to its interests as it would
be degrading to its honor." From that
moment the cause of the Rebellion was lost
in England, for by the next mail came the
news of the three days' fight, and the melt-
ing away of Longstreet's corps in the final
and desperate efforts to break the Federal
line on the slopes of Little Round Top. A
few weeks more, and we heard of the sur-
render of Vicksburg, and no more was
heard in our Parliament of recognition or
mediation.

THE SPEAKER'S POSITION.
I have now, my friends, stated the case
between our countries from an Englishman's
point of view, of course, but I hope fairly
and temperately. At any rate, I have only
spoken, of matters within my own personal
knowledge, and have only quoted from pub-
lic records which are as open to every one
of you as they are to me. Search them, I
beseech you, and see whether I am right
or not; if wrong, it is from insular prejudice
or national conceit, and you will at any rate
think kindly and bear with the errors of
one who has always loved your nation well,
through good report and evil report, and is
now bound to it by a hundred new and pre-
cious ties. If right, all I beg of you is, to
use your influence that old hatreds and pre-
judices may disappear, and America and
England may march together, as nations re-
deemed by a common savior, toward the
goal which is set for them in a brighter fu-
ture.

Shall it be love or hate, John,
It's you that's to decide,
Ain't your words held by fate, John?
Like all the world's beside.

So runs the end of the solemn appeal in
"Jonathan to John," the poem which sug-
gested the title of this lecture. I am proud
to be able to call him a very dear and old
friend. He is the American writer who
did more than any other to teach such of
us in the old country as ever learned them
at all, the rights and wrongs of this great
struggle of yours. Questions asked by such
men can never be safely left on one side.
Well then, I say we have answered them,
we know; no nation, I believe, knows bet-
ter, or confesses daily with more of awe,
that our hands are held by fate; that a
strict account of all the mighty talents
which have been committed to us, will be
required of us English, though we do live
in a sea fortress, in which the gleam of steel
drawn in anger has not been seen for more
than a century. We know that we are very
far from being what we ought to be; we
know that we have great social problems to
work out; and, believe me, we have set
mentally to work to solve them. Problems
which go right down among the roots of
things, and the wrong solution of which
may shake the very foundation of society.
We have to face them manfully, after the
manner of our race, within the four corners
of an island not bigger than one of your
large states; while you have the vast ex-
panse of this wonderful continent, with all
its million outlets, and opportunities for
every human being who is ready to work.
Yes, our bonds are indeed held by fate;
but we are taking strict account of the
number and amount of them, and mean by
God's help to disengage none of them when
the time comes for taking them up. We

reckon, too, some of us, that as years roll
on, and you get to understand us better, we
may yet hear the words, "well done, broth-
er," from this side of the Atlantic, and if

The Republican

Hammononton, Atlantic Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870

Republican Union Ticket

For Congress
JOHN W. HAZLETON.

For Assembly
B. H. OVERHISER,
of Hudson.

For Clerk
CHRISTOPHER N. RAPE,
of Hamilton.

For Sheriff
CAPT. E. D. REDMAN,
of Hammononton.

For Coroner
THOMAS E. REYNOLDS,
of Hudson.

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John W. Hazleton.

The gentleman named above, who is

the candidate for Congress, by the

Republican party of this District, and should

be elected for the following reasons:

1. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of peace and prosperity.

2. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of the Union and the

national flag, and who have exhibited

as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

of \$10,000,000 of the National Debt, and

the removal by the late Congress of

over \$800,000,000 of the National Debt.

3. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of the Union and the

national flag, and who have exhibited

as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

of \$10,000,000 of the National Debt, and

the removal by the late Congress of

over \$800,000,000 of the National Debt.

4. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of the Union and the

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as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

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7. He is the candidate of the party who

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of \$10,000,000 of the National Debt, and

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8. He is the candidate of the party who

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9. He is the candidate of the party who

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as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

of \$10,000,000 of the National Debt, and

the removal by the late Congress of

over \$800,000,000 of the National Debt.

11. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of the Union and the

national flag, and who have exhibited

as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

of \$10,000,000 of the National Debt, and

the removal by the late Congress of

over \$800,000,000 of the National Debt.

12. He is the candidate of the party who

are the friends of the Union and the

national flag, and who have exhibited

as an earnest of his pledges, the payment

To the Republicans of Atlantic

County.

Let the few ambitious and dissatisfied

politicians of Atlantic County, remember

that the famous opposition displayed by

them to the election of the Republican

party, on personal grounds, will not now

be forgotten by the people of this county.

Are these men, who have been so long

in the position of opposition, now to be

called to office by the people? If so, they

must be called to office by the people.

Let the people of this county, who have

been so long in the position of opposition,

now be called to office by the people.

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been so long in the position of opposition,

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Real Estate.

FRUIT FARM

FOR SALE!!

Hammononton, N. J.,

Situate on Central Avenue,

1 Mile from Churches, Post

Office and Station.

The improvements consist of

A Large 2 Story Frame

House,

Containing 8 Principal

Rooms, with Hall, Porch,

Stables, &c., &c.

Two Barns,

One of which is new.

Corn House, Carriage

House, Well of Pure

Water,

5 Acres Cranberry Land

Three of which will come into

bearing in 1871.

12 Acres Upland,

2 Acres of which is set to Law-

son Blackberry, &c., &c.

The balance of the land is

set to Blackberry, &c., &c.

Blackberry, &c., &c.

Blackberry, &c., &c.

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