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D. B. SNOW, Editor and Publisher.

Not at Home.

An elderly man stubbly attired, was seen walking, through one of the fashionable streets in the large city, one cold December morning, supported by a large staff which he firmly grasped in one hand, while from the other swung his bundle wrapped up in a coarse cotton handkerchief. His coat was of coarse grey, and had evidently seen hard service, though perfectly whole and neat. The traveller walked slowly along, carefully examining the door plates. He finally paused before a dwelling of showy exterior, which if we credit the testimony of the plate upon the door, was occupied by Alexander Beaumont.

"Alexander Beaumont! yes, that's the house," murmured the traveller to himself as he ascended the stairs and rung the door-bell.

His summons was answered by a servant, who, after a moment's scrutiny, which apparently was not of the most favorable character, said rather roughly:

"Well, my, what do you want?"

"Is Mr. Beaumont at home?" said the old man, without heeding the intentional rudeness.

"No sir, he is not."

"Then perhaps I can see his wife?"

"I think it is very doubtful, but I will see," and the servant withdrew, without inviting the man to enter, though the day was cold, and his clothing scarcely sufficient to protect him from its inclemency.

Mrs. Beaumont was reclining on a fauteuil, in a room handsomely furnished. The last new magazine was in her hand, and she was intently glancing over its pages. She was interrupted in her reading by the entrance of the servant.

"Well, what now, Betty?" she inquired.

"There's a man down stairs that wants to see you ma am."

"Man! a gentleman you mean."

"No ma am," said Betty, stoutly, for she well understood what made up a gentleman in the conventional sense of term; "it is not a gentleman at all, for he's got an old gray coat and he doesn't wear gloves."

"What does he want of me?"

"I don't know, sure; he inquired after Mr. Beaumont first."

"You didn't bring him into the parlor, did you?"

The girl shook her head.

"You did right, and you'd better tell him I'm not at home."

"Mrs. Beaumont is not at home," said Betty, repairing to the door.

"That means she is engaged," said the old man; "but I believe she will let me in when she knows who I am. Tell her that I am her husband's uncle, and that my name is Henry Beaumont."

That old nag-tag master's uncle! said Betty wonderingly, as she re-ascended the stairs.

"Good heavens!" said her mistress, "if it isn't that old vagrant who strolled off many years ago, nobody knows where. I did hope he'd never return again. And now, I suppose he's poor as a rat and wants help. Well he won't get it if I can help it, but I suppose I must see him."

The lady descended fully prepared to give him a frigid reception.

"If I am not mistaken," said the old man, with feeling, "'Tis my nephew, Alexander's wife."

"You are right, sir. I am the wife of Mr. Alexander Beaumont, and I suppose from your language you are—"

"His uncle Henry. Ah me! I have been gone many years, and it does me good to return once more among my kindred."

The old man leaned on his staff, and his features worked convulsively as thoughts of the past came over his mind. Mrs. Beaumont stood holding the door as if waiting for him to depart.

She did not give him an invitation to enter.

"Is your husband well?" inquired the visitor, looking as if he expected an invitation to enter and refresh himself after his walk, by an interval of rest.

"He is not. If you have any message for him you may leave it with me, and I will deliver it," said Mrs. Beaumont, desirous of ridding herself of the intruder as soon as possible.

"You may tell him that I have called," said the old man in a disappointed tone, "and that I would like to have seen him."

"I will tell him," and Mrs. Beaumont was opening the door.

"Hold! there is but one question more. What has become of Alexander's sister Anna?"

"She—I don't know much about her, was the rather disdainful reply; but I believe she married a clerk, mechanic, or something of the sort. His name is Lowe, and he lives in Norton Street. Is that all?"

"That is all," and the old man turned his steps towards the street indicated, with many forebodings lest his second visit should be as unwelcome as his first appeared to be.

"Betty," said Mrs. Beaumont, as she closed the door, "if that old fool comes here again be sure and tell him I am not at home."

Norton Street was not a fashionable street, nor was the two story building occupied by William Lowe, that to be called stylish or costly. It was marked, however, by an air of neatness, which indicated that its tenants were not regardless of outer appearances.

We will take the liberty to introduce the reader into a little sitting-room where Mrs. Lowe and her three children were seated. A plain, serviceable carpet covered the floor, and the remainder of the furniture, though of a kind which could hardly be recected for a drawing-room, had a comfortable home like appearance, which simply satisfied the desire of those who derive their happiness from a higher and less mutual source than outside show.

Mrs. Lowe was seated in a rocking chair engaged in an employment, which I am aware is tabooed in all fashionable society. I mean darning stockings.

Emma, a girl of ten, was brushing up the hearth, which the ashes of the grate notwithstanding a blazing fire was burning, had somewhat disordered, while Mary, who was eight, was reading. Charley, a little rogue of five, with a smiling face, which could not help looking roguish, was stroking the cat the wrong way to the disturbance of poor Tabby, who, had quietly settled herself down to dreams of happiness on the hearth rug.

All at once a knock was heard at the door.

"Emma," said the mother, "you may go to the door and see who it is."

Emma obeyed the mother's direction.

"Is Mrs. Lowe at home?" inquired Henry Beaumont—for it was he.

"Yes, sir," said Emma, "please walk in and you may see her."

So she ushered the old man into the comfortable sitting room.

Mrs. Lowe rose to receive him.

"I believe," said he, "that I am not mistaken in thinking that your name before your marriage was Ann Beaumont."

"You are right, sir, that was my name."

"Have you no recollections of an old uncle who wandered away, from whom no tidings have come for many a long year."

"Yes, sir, I remember well my uncle Henry, and I have many times wished that I could learn something of him. Can you give me any information?"

"I can, for I am he."

"You, my uncle," said Mrs. Lowe, in surprise, "then you are indeed welcome. Emma, bring your uncle the arm chair, and Mary, bring your father's slippers, for I am sure that your uncle must long to get off his heavy boots. And now, uncle, when you are thoroughly rested, I must demand a recital of your adventures."

"But your brother, Alexander, interrupted Mr. Beaumont, let me first inquire about him. He lives in the city does he not?"

"Yes," said she "he does live in the city, yet strange it may appear, I seldom or never see him. He has succeeded well, and is wealthy; but ever since he married a wife with a small property and a greater pride, he has kept aloof from us. I don't blame him so much as his wife, who is said to have great influence over him. I have called once, but she treated me so coldly that I have no desire to renew my visit."

"I can easily believe it, for I too, have been repulsed," was the reply.

"You repulsed! Did you give your name and inform her of your relation to her husband?"

"I did; but she was evidently anxious for me to be gone; I took the hint and here I am."

"At least, uncle," said Mrs. Lowe, smiling, "you need fear no repulse here."

"Of that I am quite sure," said the old gentleman, looking affectionately into the face of his niece. But you have not told me of your husband. Let me know whether you made a good match," he added playfully.

"That depends upon what is meant by the term. If it implies a rich husband then I have failed most certainly; for William's salary is only eight hundred dollars a year, and that is what we have to depend upon. But that I care not for. A kind and affectionate husband is of far more worth than a magnificent dwelling and costly furniture."

"You are right," said her uncle warmly, and I infer that your husband is of such character."

"He is in truth."

"Still," continued her uncle, "are there not some things which your limited means will not permit you to obtain, but which would be desirable?"

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Lowe, "I am anxious to give Emma and Mary a musical education, but William's means will not allow of such a piece of extravagance as a purchase of a piano; so that is one of the things that we must be content to deny ourselves."

Mr. Lowe then entered, and being informed of the character of his visitor, extended a warm welcome. A comfortable repast was soon spread of which Mr. Beaumont partook heartily. His spirits rose and he seemed to grow younger as he saw the cheerful faces around him, and he felt himself at home. Soon after the evening meal he arose to depart.

"Surely you are not going?" said his niece; "you must take up your abode with us."

"We will see about that, and if you find I don't pay my board, you will be called rid of me, perhaps I'll come. But I have hired a lodging and must undoubtedly remain in it a few days."

"But you must call in every day and make yourself perfectly at home, even before you come here to stay," persisted his niece.

"Be assured of that."

In accordance with his promise, Mr. Beaumont made his appearance the next day at about eleven o'clock, and was received as cordially as before. He had been in the house a quarter of an hour when a loud rap was heard at the door. Mrs. Lowe answered it. She beheld two men who had driven up in a wagon.

"Where is the piano to be put, ma'am?" they inquired.

"Piano! You have made a mistake for we have not purchased a piano."

"Isn't your name Lowe?"

"Yes."

"Then it's all right, Jim bear a hand, for it's confounded heavy."

"But I'm sure there must be some mistake," insisted the perplexed Mrs. Lowe.

"Not at all," said a voice behind her. She turned around in amazement.

"You know, I continued the uncle, that I am going to come here to live with you, and I thought that I would pay my board, that is all, as you expressed a wish yesterday for a piano, I thought it would be as acceptable a way as any."

"You uncle? Why—excuse me—but I thought from—from—"

"You mean," said he, smiling, "that I could not afford it. And I confess," said he, casting a glance in the glass, "that my dress is not to the extreme of fashion, and in fact I was obliged to look some time when I called at the second hand clothing store before I found these. However as I have got all the service that I wish out of them, I will throw them aside to-morrow, and appear rather more respectably clad."

"What! are you really rich?"

"Depend upon it, Anna. I didn't spend ten years in the East Indies for nothing," was the reply.

"I had a mind, however, to put on the appearance of a poor man, and test the disinterestedness of my relations. One of them, however," he added significantly, "I found not at home; I am happy to find myself at home with the other."

Let us return to the aristocratic Mrs. Beaumont, who a few mornings succeeding the events here recorded, was in her drawing-room receiving calls.

"By the way," said a fashionable visitor, "I am to have your relatives, the Lowes, for our next-door neighbors."

"Next-door neighbors!" exclaimed Mrs. Beaumont, in amazement, "what do you mean?"

"Is it possible you have not heard of their good fortune? Mrs. Lowe's uncle has just returned from the East Indies with an immense fortune. He has taken her a house in the same row with ours, and when they have moved into it he will take up his residence with them. Meanwhile he is stopping at the B—— House."

"What! Henry Beaumont!"

"The same, but I thought you knew it."

When the visitor withdrew, Mrs. Beaumont ordered a carriage, and immediately drove to the hotel where her husband's uncle was stopping. She sent her card and requested an interview.

The servant soon returned with a card on which were traced the significant words:

"NOT AT HOME."

Save the Leaves.

The time is near when trees will shed their leaves. This is the grand harvest for the forest in manure. Some of us have learned the lesson, and have taken advantage of it. But the great majority permit the leaves to lie where they go; and in the country, outside of the woods, they are scattered far and near, and are of but little benefit.

So it is with the coarse grasses and weeds; they are permitted to go down or dry on stalks, their substance lost, or a portion of it retained, in the swamps. Here is a fruitful source of good manure in great part wasted, that might be available. This manure is particularly calculated to benefit some kinds of vegetation, among which are trees, grape vines, and the small fruits. They have become accustomed to this kind of food, and thrive upon it. Apply plentifully. If the roots lie deep remove some of the soil having filled with leaves, return all, or the greater part of it. Be not afraid to use the leaves plentifully, mixed with the soil, without it, simply lying on the surface of the ground enough soil to hold them.

We make it a business to use all kinds of vegetable refuse that presents itself. Where it is wanting it is a good plan to draw it from the forest, scatter it among the trees, and let it lie there until the soil requires working in the spring or early summer. We find it a good plan to leave the black surface undisturbed till the hot weather sets in. It will draw the heat when there is but little of it, and when it is most required. This is true especially with grape vines.

But now is the time to save the leaves and discarded grasses. Do not think they are valueless because so light. There is much substance for the weight, or rather much effect. The reason for this is that they afford a natural food for trees, shrubs, and vines. Applied in abundance, with proper tillage, nothing can be better. Then gather the harvest of leaves and imitate nature's wisdom.—*Utica Herald.*

THE TIDAL WAVE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Information has been received at the Coast Survey office of a very marked earthquake wave having been recorded in the self registering tide gauge at San Francisco, on Friday last at 5 o'clock P. M. From this, the occurrence of a violent earthquake in some distant part of the Pacific Ocean may be inferred, of which news will doubtless reach here before long. The earthquake at Simoda, in 1854, and that which occurred in Peru in August of last year were announced in the same way. These waves travel across the Pacific Ocean at an average of sixty miles an hour, depending on the depth of water along the track of the wave. From the observations made on the occasion to which reference is made, the average depth of that ocean has been found to be about two thousand fathoms.

Illinois papers state that a lady at Pre-emption, in that State, lately presented to her husband six children at a birth. The whole flock are doing well, and the father is represented as being "perfectly delight-ed."

[From Knickerbocker.]

The Great Principles of the Law.

FROM BLACKSTONE ON "REAL ESTATE."

"Blackstone divides 'reality' into three grand divisions: 'Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments.'

"Land is a very comprehensive term, including everything of a permanent, substantial nature. 'Tenement' literally means anything that can be held; and, therefore, if a man should catch a fox by the tail he'd be a 'tenement' as long as he could hold him; but if he should get away, in the eye of the law he'd probably be nothing but a 'thing in action,' rather lively action, too, perhaps, especially if the dogs were after him.

"Hereditaments' are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal; corporeal are those visible, tangible objects in nature that may be seen and felt; or, as Glanville has it, they are such 'as effect the senses;' therefore, if a horse should throw a man, who should light on his head and be stunned, that according to the books, is a 'corporeal hereditament;' 'incorporeal hereditaments' issue out of the land; rents and profits come under this head, and so, we suppose, would fishing worms; though the profits that is, such out of the land of Judea, along with Saul, would not come within the definition; but if a man should catch his coat tail on a nail, and 'create a rent,' the nail being annexed to the freehold,' and issuing too far out, would probably be 'in tail nail,' and the man would be 'remanded to the court below' to have his coat mended, as the devil sows grass. Under the name of 'Land,' is comprised everything upon the surface of the earth, and under it; and water passes under the name of land, though we don't see how a heavy rain, in any point of view, could be considered as real estate; and a practical difficulty would arise in conveying a square acre of thunder-shower by metes and bonds, though, since Blackstone wrote, conveyance by water is a very common occurrence.

"Trees and growing crops belong to the land; and pumpkins being 'attached to the reality,' 'go to the heir' till they're pulled up, and then they generally 'go to' the pigs; so wheat and barley go with the land, and so does the rye, unless it is made into whisky, and then it goes best with a little water; so of the 'standing corn;' though we don't suppose that if the proprietor was drunk for three weeks before he sold his place, it would be such a standing 'corn' that he would 'go to the first purchaser,' unless indeed he went to take a little something.

"A man has a 'fee' in land when it is given to 'him and his heirs forever;' but if he happens to have no heirs, it goes to the King, who stands graciously ready to nab any valuable corner lots when the proper population does not turn up.

"Our Bracton says that the word 'fee' is derived from the Saxon word 'feud' or fight, because all the tenants used to be continually fighting for their landlords; and, in contemplation of the law, were supposed to be perpetually standing outside the gate, armed and equipped, and ready for a breeze at the shortest notice; these were called 'retainers,' hence our term 'retainer;' so that if John Doe retains A. B., counsellor at law, to defend him at the suit of Richard Roe, the said A. B. is supposed to march about town, with a band of music and a battle-axe, ready to 'touzle' maul and maultreat the said John Doe, of the county aforesaid—and probably take depositions in uniform.

"'Estate for life' is a less estate than a fee, and may be 'created by a deed;' but you cannot create an estate by deed for more than three lives, unless, perhaps, one of 'em should be a cat's, and then it would probably extend to ten or eleven.

"'Curtesy' is an estate for life by the 'act of the law,' though curtesies are sometimes the acts of the girls. 'Curtesy' is where a man marries a woman, 'seized of an estate or inheritance;' and if the small pox or seven years' itch were hereditary in the wife's family, and one of 'em should seize her, this would be a 'seizin by inheritance,' and the husband would 'take it for life;' but first he must have children born alive, otherwise the law says to him, 'You ain't in!'

"'Tenant for life' is entitled to emblements, or 'away-growing crops; and if a man should plant a patch of peas or potatoes, and then move off, in the eye of the law, the peas and potatoes are supposed to follow him; and, if you looked sharp you would doubtless see them climbing over the fence after him, and calling out to be dug; the same is true of trees and shrubs, and this was what terrified Macbeth so, when he saw the 'emblements' moving, he was lawyer enough to know that there was a change going on of landed proprietors that boded him no good.

"'The tenant for life' takes all the est nip and boposet on his place, because they belong to the soil; but the law would not compel him to 'take them,' unless he wanted to; and if they were made into tea, Spelthian thinks he could put in a little milk and sugar. A tenant for life is entitled to out wood, and if the landlord should interfere and raise a muss, he would be compelled to cut a stick; but, though a tenant for life is entitled to cut wood, yet if his son should whittle the fence, or to mutilate the parlor chairs, or throw down the hay, and the landlord should come in, and they should have a regular pitched battle over the fallen furniture, it would clearly be an 'action on the case,' and the landlord would recover.

"When a man owns the soil, he owns it clear up to the sky and down to the 'other place;' but I can't build my house so as to overhang my neighbor's, and if he has a window built so long that the memory of man does not run anywhere else, you can't stop that window up; for it is an ancient light; and therefore, if you should go and look in at that window, you would be guilty of 'obstructing ancient lights,' and he could take your head off 'even with the window sill, but no farther, using no more force than was necessary; and if an old man should die of consumption, that would be an 'obstruction of ancient lights;' but the law would not undertake to provide a remedy, not being an undertaker, under such circumstances. How far the principle of ancient lights extends, is perhaps a doubtful question, as most legal questions are; if you agree to let your neighbor keep his window open, and he so keeps it open for any length of time, it does not become an 'ancient light,' and you may shut the shutters on him any time; but if he opens it against your will, though you should go and shake your fist against him every day for twenty-one years, or thereabouts, it becomes an 'ancient light' in spite of you, and he could blow words at you out of it, every morning before breakfast if he wanted to, and you'd have no remedy.

"All real estate may be bought and sold for this purpose we have real estate agents who generally take the property as part of their commissions; and when property is conveyed in this way, the buyer is said to be 'in purchase,' that is, if he pays for it; but there is another way of coming by property, by which a man, in legal phrase, is said to be 'in by descent;' but we don't suppose that if a man 'should' tumble out of a third-story window into a basket of eels, he'd be 'in by descent' in such a manner as that he could 'hold the property long.'

"Every man's land is called his close, and is supposed to be surrounded by an ideal, invisible boundary or wall, which exists only in the eye of the law, the law being generally wall-eyed and befogged; though nobody can see it, yet, if any person oversteps this boundary, he is guilty of a trespass; and it's no excuse for him to say he couldn't see it, for the law says to him, 'It's all in my eye, and this is a trespass *quare clausum fregit*;' and if a man should be chasing a rabbit, and the rabbit should run over this line, every action of the rabbit thereafter is void; as no one can take advantage of their own wrong, and the law would not permit him to move a step further, and the man could easily catch him; so if a man wore a wig, and should sleep at a tavern, and put his wig in his pantaloon's pocket, and if a thief should come and steal his wig out of his breeches, that would be a trespass '*quare clausum fregit*;' for that he broke his close and stole his hares.

"So, as every man's lot is thus fenced in, it is a fine old maxim of the English law that every man's house is his castle, which says Magna Charta, 'the King cannot enter;' therefore, if the King went out to see his market gardener, simply for the purpose of walking about and looking at the pigs and poultry, the market gardener can slam the front door in his face and set the dogs on him, and the King couldn't lift the latch, for, says Glanville, 'Where the King is concerned there are no latches;' and so, under the old law, the King was absolutely forbidden to enter any house in the kingdom, so that his social intercourse was extremely limited; and hence the maxim '*Nullum tempus occurrit regi*,' or, the King doesn't have any sort of a time; and as every man's house is his castle, he has an undoubted right to fortify it, and may plant cannon in his door-yard, and pile bombs in his front parlor; but the bombs, not being attached to the Realty, wouldn't go with the land, but if they went off, the house would probably go with them; and so a man would have an undoubted right to maintain a regiment of cavalry for the protection of his castle; but the theory of the English law is such, that the King with all his power can't take the castle of his meanest subject; so that, if the King should turn out his whole military force, horse, foot, and dragoons, and try to take a man's house, that man could just walk out in the street and wallop the whole of 'em.

"Such are some of the great principles on which is founded our whole system of jurisprudence; and it is a beautiful fiction of the law, and one tending greatly to the increase of knowledge, that every one is supposed to know the law; and, therefore, if a Chinese should come to this country, he would, at once, be an able lawyer; and so, if any one should say of his honor Judge Beeswax, 'he don't know any more law than a Chinaman, it would be the highest compliment that could be paid to his legal abilities."

The Cleveland *Herald* says that, a few days ago a young man, evidently of rustic birth, called at a Probate office, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and procured a marriage license, which was "signed, sealed and delivered" in proper form. In the afternoon he again appeared, accompanied by a young lady. He approached the deputy, and the following colloquy ensued: "I say, mister you guv me a license to get married this mornin'." "Yes, sir, I recollect the circumstances; is there any thing wrong about it?" "Wa-a-l, no," growing red in the face and with much hesitancy, "there's nothing the matter of that 'ere dockyment, but (in an undertone,) the gal in the girl has backed out, and this ere is (pointing to his companion,) is goin' to take her place. I suppose I'll have to git a new license, and I want you to make it out quicker'n lightnin,' as we are goin to git hitched this afternoon." The second license was issued, and as the irrepressible youth, who was evidently determined to marry somebody that day, reached the door, he inquired, "Mister, is there a parson or a Squire nigh hereabouts?"

A Beautiful Passage.

J. L. Motley, in an address before the New York Historical Society, made use of the following language:

"Artesian wells are sunk through the sod of the prairies, through the loam, through the gravel, through the hard pan which is almost granite until at last 1,000 or 1,500 feet beneath the surface, the hand of man reveals a dark and rapid river coursing through those solitary, sunless depths, at a speed of ten miles an hour, swifter than Ohio, Mississippi, or Hudson, or any of the bountiful and imperial streams of this country, flowing as they do through picturesque mountain scenery, stately forest or enameled meadow, amid towered cities and cultivated fields. And when the shaft has reached that imprisoned river, and the rent for the first time has been made through its dungeon wall, the waters, remembering the august source on far distant mountain tops, whence ages ago they fell, leap upward to the light with terrible energy, rising in an instant far above the surface of the earth, and pouring forth their healthful and fertilizing current to delight and refresh mankind. And even with such an awakening are we gladdened when half forgotten humanity bursts forth from time to time out of the depths in which it has pursued its joyless and sunless course, moaning and murmuring through long centuries, but never yet forgetting its divine and distant origin. Such was the upward movement out of intellectual thraldom which we call the Reformation, when the shaft of Luther struck the captive stream; such an awakening, but a more significant and hopeful one, has been here added for this whole Republic. East and West, North and South, and for all humanity, by the triumph of the right in the recent four years conflict in which all have been the conquerors."

Carrie is Dead.

BY M. W. A.

Cross the hands meekly,
Over the breast,
Wasted and weakly
Worn with unrest;
Comb down the silken hair
Round the pale head,
All but one lock there—
Carrie is dead.

Lithe as the willow
Kissing the stream,
Pressed she the pillow
Of health in her dream;
Now on the shining lute,
Lining her bed,
See her reclining, mute—
Carrie is dead.

Out of the room now,
Take her away,
Dark with the gloom now
Of her decay;
Let the May morning light,
Blushing with red,
Suffuse the pallor white—
Carrie is dead.

For at the gateway,
And at the door,
Children will straightway
Come who before,
Looking up tearfully,
Timidly said,
Passing by fearfully,
"Carrie is dead!"

Let them not shrinking now,
Enter therein—
Let them come thinkin how
Fair she hath been;
Let them not weeping go
Frightened with dread,
It is but sleeping, though
Carrie is dead.

Neighbors who kindly
Comfort them there,
Weeping so blindly,
Tears of despair;
Since so deservedly,
Let them be shed
All unreservedly—
Carrie is dead.

Tell not the mother,
Idol was she—
Tell not the father,
Punished is he;
Yours you but slenderly,
Hold by a thread—
Speak to them tenderly—
Carrie is dead.

WEST POULTNEY, VT.

Woman's Work

Rev. T. K. Beecher was left at home a few days to keep house. He came out of the experience with a higher idea of woman's work and worth. Hear what he says:

The quiet fidelity with which "she will dish-water her life away for him," is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest; no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws pay for his day's work. This pay allures him, as oats horse homeward bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count our milestones.

Not so with our mates. "She" mends our socks, and we put our irrepressible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks the same washing, the same room over time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally-stick of life. She washes the same dish three hundred and sixty-five—yes, three times three hundred and sixty five times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it. What a relief to say "I've done that dish."

Not only have we washed dishes, but we also cooked and served and helped eat a meal, with 'bated appetite because one clapped and now we are astounded at the number of thoughts and ideas and processes involved in a very plain supper. Only two of us, jolly, comfortable, caring nothing for style, and needing only a very plain supper. And we had it, and with it some wisdom.

Gentlemen all, all! We go into a room and see a table ready set for us, it seems to us one thing—a supper—it is in fact from fifty to two hundred separate things, taken down one by one for us to use, and for "her" to wash and put back whence they came. There is a plate of biscuit. To that plate of simplicity we with our own hands and feet brought together a new quick fire or baking, viz., kindling wood, raking the stove, and bod of coal. Flour from the bin, shortening from the gravy drip down cellar, salt from one box, sugar from another, soda from the jar, acid (muriatic) from a bottle, a spoon, a pitcher of water, a dripping pan, and a tin pan for mixing these ingredients; and after all, happening to forget the things for ten minutes, we burned the biscuit, ball through in a way which we men reckon quite unpardonable in a cook. Meanwhile that one plate of biscuit added to the eternal dish wash, two spoons, two pans, one plate, and a little cup. Just a little piece of steak contributed eight pieces to the dish wash. A few strawberries sent in six pieces to be got ready to soil again. Four eggs impressed themselves on six separate articles.

Gentlemen, we began at ten minutes to six, and a quarter to eight we found ourselves triumphant—everything cleared away except the dish cloth. You see we washed up the bread pan, the sink pan, and the dish, scalding them all (and our fingers too), and dried them off with the dish cloth. Now, where on earth can we go to wash out that dish rag? Not in the clean pan! Not over the clean dry sink! We stood aghast for five minutes, and then wadded up the rag, round like a ball, and tucked it into the far corner of the sink, and shut down the cover. Our sink has a cover. But that rag, though hidden was heavy on our conscience. "She" never would have done so. We have seen clean dish cloths, but how they washed them passes our skill.

And so, as we said, "she" is away, leaving us to thought and good resolutions. We shall be a wiser and a better man for at least two days after her return. And whenever we stop to think, shall rank a successful housekeeper and home maker, as a worker second to none on a scale of achievement and deserving. Her services are like the air, the rain and the sunshine indispensable, yet too often enjoyed without thanksgiving.

JIM FISK, JR., GOING TO LOBBY AT WASHINGTON.—Intimations have been given out in several quarters that we are to be gratified with a glimpse of the combined Erie and Tammany ring in Washington this winter. New York, being for the future, altogether too small a theatre for their performances.—Whether it be Sweeny, or Gould, or Fisk, Jr., is not clearly made out, but Fisk, Jr., has been here already. It was in this wise:

Mr. Riley, a dry goods merchant on the Avenue, says that, some years ago, when his patience had been pretty well run down by dry goods drummers, he was amazed to see enter his store a stuntish, stylish young man, dressed like a blue-jay, in velvet, and varnish, and gold seals, who, calm as a horse-jockey, said:

"Riley, my name's Fisk; I want to sel you some goods."

"I don't want any goods of any sort."

"Riley, you do! You want just the goods I have, Riley, and I mean to sell them to you. I want you, old boy, to report yourself at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening, and I'll fix you off with some goods that you'll be ruined without."

Mr. Riley says that the rollicking gravity of the man was original, and he found himself, presently, promising to go to the hotel.

When he arrived there the same night, he was ushered up to a pair of parlors. In the back room were the ribbons, samples, and jimcracks of the future financier, and through the half open door Riley could see, in the other parlor, gathered about an elaborate champagne spread, some forty Senators, Representatives, and heads of departments, Fisk slapping them familiarly, making everybody roar with laughter, and otherwise showing the most ancient forms of friendship with each and every one of them.

"Come in," he said to Riley, "here's the fatted calf that died squealing for you."

"No!" said Riley, "I won't go in there. I don't drink."

"All right, Riley, old boy!" said Fisk. "Keep your upper story clear; that's my little game."

"Fisk? look here, how long have you known those men?"

"Never met one of them before to-day. I set them a spread. I always lay a goose egg like this, you know."

It is presumable that Fisk, therefore, will be without friends when he comes to Washington.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A junior student at a university, in reckoning up an account to his father of his last term's expenses, entered an item as "Charity, $30."

His father wrote back: "I fear charity covers a multitude of sins."

A correspondent in Japan says that there is, a few miles from Yokohama, an enormous bronze statue forty feet high of a noted Japanese warrior named Daibutsu. It was erected in the ninth century. It is formed of large plates of bronze, skillfully joined together, and the storms of eight centuries have made but little impression upon it.

Advertisements.

The circulation of the REPUBLICAN is much larger than the usual average of country village papers. It is the only paper circulating throughout Atlantic County, and is a cash for advertising medium. Advertisements inserted at low rates.

Special care is taken to exclude all objectionable advertisements from our columns.

Advertisements in LOCAL COLUMN TWENTY FIVE CENTS A LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICES, TEN CENTS A LINE.

Other Rates for Advertisements on application.

The Republican.
Haddonfield, Atlantic Co., N. J.,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

Atlantic County.

The 2 cotton was not productive of any incidents of interest or importance in this county. As usual, the arrangements so made for returns from each of the townships so nearly filled that we have very little definite information concerning the result, and, do not expect to make a comparison of the vote of this year with that of last before next week. The vote is represented as light. Mr. Overhiser's majority is about 600. The figures will be given elsewhere if obtained in time.

The result in this town was more than usually gratifying under the circumstances. The number of votes polled was 203. Of this number 189 were given for Mr. Overhiser, and 14 for Mr. Carl, making the majority for Mr. Overhiser 175. This is about the majority he has in the county, so that Hammonton may be so - have noted the fact. The candidates, of course, cannot honestly be rewarded as a democratic gain, although it will be hardly proclaimed as such.

Wherever the republicans had any strength they voted for Carl, and for the using have kept it. The upper part of the State, where has been the stronghold of the enemy for years, gave a good vote, and the prevailing sentiment has gained largely. The Fifteenth amendment was made a direct issue. The republicans proclaimed themselves in favor of it boldly, and the democrats met them with the old cry of "nigger." Essex County—the City of Newark—polled up a good vote. So did Middlesex, Somerset, and Hudson, refused to accept their candidates, and with his method of campaigning. He had the bad taste to distribute circular containing statements denouncing Mr. Overhiser he would not have ventured to make public in a more honorable way, and the act gave very great offence to some of the best men of his own party, who otherwise would have voted for him, but who did not connect their opinions with this clandestine attempt to injure the prospects of a political opponent.

The vote in Mullica township was not altogether creditable to the town. The total vote was 124. Of which 60 were given for Carl, and 54 for Overhiser. It is said that 60 republicans staid away from the polls. A number of those who have heretofore professed to belong to the republican party joined the democracy, and voted for the candidate of the rum party on temperance principles, thus attesting that good sense and consistent devotion to the principles they profess. Some of them expressed deep regret at being obliged to vote against the political principles they had so long professed, and the party with which they had heretofore acted, but being temperance men they were under obligations to rule the rum ticket, and so support the party that opposes temperance movements of all kinds, with no less fury than they opposed the overthrow of slavery and its concomitant iniquities. Consistency is a fine thing.

Elsewhere the vote was light, but the general result is so satisfactory that the apathy of the stay-at-homes is forgotten. With effort the republican majority might have been three or four hundred, but such a majority would not have affected the result. The vote could not count beyond the county, and the election of the candidates is all that could be accomplished under any circumstances. So large a majority under the circumstances shows the republican party to be strong, and will convince the democrats that their chances for a majority in this county are slim.

Our Temperance Views Restated.

After the REPUBLICAN for last week had gone to press, a letter was received from one of the staunchest temperance men in this county, one of the few who tough rum when the tray was no kid-glove or fancy affair, and he has taken objection to some of the position taken in the article of the week before, concerning Mr. Carl and the temperance question. In the article, was the remark that the state had no *right* to pass a prohibitory law.

The article was hurriedly and carelessly written, and does not express our views as exactly as we would have it, for we do not question the *right* of the state to pass such a law, and have repeatedly said during two or three years past, that the right or power of the state to restrict, was admitted, the whole question was conceded, because the state may restrict, it may prohibit. The power to restrict must have its foundation in the power to prohibit.

We do believe in a prohibitory law, because it does not seem to be the way in which the evil is to be met. The people, that is a large majority of them, are certainly against it, and so long as this is the case, we do not believe the legislature has the moral *right* to pass the law. The constitutional power we do not question. We did not use the word right in the sense of power or authority, and it is the sense of that word that has been misunderstood. Our theory is that legislatures are bound to respect the will of those they represent, and that on this theory, the legislature of this state has no *right* to pass a prohibitory law. Though they have the *authority* to pass it, and such other laws as may be essential to the forcible enforcement of it, we do not pretend to doubt or question. But if we were a legislator—we have no such aspirations—we would not vote for a prohibitory law, unless such was the will of those who voted for us, or rather, if we knew them to be opposed to it. If ignorant of their views, or in doubt concerning them, we should feel at liberty to act according to our judgment.

Our position is this. At present the large majority of the people of this state are opposed to prohibition—This being the case, a general state law would be worse than useless. But there are many sections where the majority is in favor of it. Then let us have a law that will enable those majorities to enforce prohibition. In the sections of some temperance men the law would not complete in theory as a state prohibitory law, but it would be more effective in practice, and therefore we adore it. We care much more for an effective result than for one that is theoretically perfect, but useless.

New Jersey, &c,

The election has passed and sealed the fate of the candidates, and for the present of questions of governmental policy, and whether or not it is so very much longer in there is no appeal for a twelvemonth. The disappointment of candidates, though of importance to them, is a small matter when compared with the adoption or rejection of important principles.

The result to our own state is not such as a large portion of the citizens of the state desire, but is more encouraging than was expected. The republican party pledged to advanced principles that are distasteful to the slaves of ignorance and prejudice, has held its own. The democrats gain one in the Senate. Union County has been represented during the last three years by a republican Senator, who was elected on his personal popularity, and who is the only republican in the county, probably, who could secure the votes of a majority. It is a democratic county, and the election of the Senator cannot honestly be recorded as a democratic gain, although it will be hardly proclaimed as such.

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Napoleon to Die in Six Months.

If the emperor of France does not die before the end of six months, he will not be the fault of the newspaper correspondents. They perhaps in representing his case as hopeless. The latest scansion is a letter from George Villiers, who is now in Paris for medical treatment by Segond the physician so successful in the treatment of Mr. Sumner. We take from Villiers letter, so much as relates to the emperor, and give it for what it is worth. "We have little confidence in it.

"In my conversation with Segond I learned that the emperor's case was pronounced to be the same way. Those waves travel across the Pacific Ocean at an average rate of about 500 miles an hour, depending on the depth of the water along the track of the wave.

The latest advices from the Pacific coast of South America were that the people there were living in a state of intense alarm, and Professor Falb's predictions of earthquakes and tidal waves to occur during this month should be realized. The memory of the terrible catastrophe of three years ago is fresh in the minds of the people that a warning from a man of recognized authority in physical science appals them. The Government of Peru has ordered all to be ready the pause but rather endeavor to be moving the goods and stores from the custom houses to the hills, beyond the probable reach of the submerging wave. The next news from South America will be waited for with deep interest, not alone from a desire to feel a sense of relief if the prediction fail, but also to be able to estimate the value of the predictions of Professor Falb.

"There is a sort of confirmation of Falb's prediction in the fact that other scientific men have not contradicted the prediction. The recent eclipse of the sun, the source of magnetism is assigned as one influence in the terrible disturbance of the elements. The idea that the sun's rays are the source of all serious disturbances on the Pacific, of which there have been recent premonitions. The last arrival from Peru told of earthquakes at sea, producing a very alarming shock to a passing steamship, and of a large volcano in the Andes, which after being extinct for five years, was in violent eruption.

In 1854 this same volcano became active, and simultaneously occurred the great earthquake at Simoda, Japan, which was celebrated by the tidal wave on the Pacific coast. Possibly the association of phenomena may have been remarkable in the 1854 and the Peruvian earthquake of last year was announced at San Francisco in the same manner, and registered upon the thermometer. Faithfully, the chances are that the upheaval will be on the coast of South America.

It is only interesting and not exciting to the public in every sense, and yet it is a fact and any grand and general calamity from nature, but it is a more serious matter for the people of Lima, Callao and Valparaiso, who look forward with shuddering dread to an event which they consider certain. There are two perils, one of which can be avoided. The first is the submerging rush of the tidal wave. By decanting the harbors and going to the hills an escape from drowning can be secured, and he would have strongly reminded many of their effects and were camping out with their families. But what is Callao? Its place, the harbor, Lorenzo is abandoned, the harbors are deserted, ships will not stick a port where they are liable to be picked up by a vast submersion form and hurled far up on the land. This feeling of insecurity checks all enterprise and bounds all ambition. It makes the day a long uncertain and the night a terror.

But this is not all—Having found a refuge from the waters, they still fear that the mountains may open and the rocks may fall upon and crush them. In the Andes the mountain cities are man traps, and even the upon ground is perilous, as was shown by the fearful chasm that opened in 1868 and swallowed a thousand victims—It is difficult to conceive the terror of such an event, to our or the moral and mental activity which they would produce. But is this only? It seems to be evolving by degrees. At the poles it only curves toward the sun at intervals of half a year; with us there is an even division between the seasons day and night, yet for months we draw off its rays during the winter and escape the curse of the sun's continual burning. Will the Pacific escape the earthquakes upon the Mississippi in 1811, this hitherto the most known and serious convulsions of the crust of the earth. Upon the Atlantic coast there has never been a disaster of the kind, yet there are occasional mutterings of the thunder which is to reveal to us the dangers of those who live in a less quiet land.

Thirty-six justices of the peace in Hudson county were indicted by the grand jury before that body was dissolved on Tuesday afternoon. Some of them have been active in the political rounds of the state, and have allowed their zeal to carry them beyond the reach of the subpoena server. The most notorious case is that of Justice Fitz, who is charged with having sold his office for $1,000 to a man who was not even a citizen of the state, and who was not a voter in the county. The defendant in this case is a man who has been active in the political rounds of the state, and has allowed his zeal to carry him

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In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

The Title Perfect.

Warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

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is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition to support plants. With proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

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Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and a half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are very cheaply made, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—Good schools with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Universalists have their services regularly. Mills convenient.

Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE; *Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here; and recommended this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information write or address,

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

☞ All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 20atf

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A supplement containing numerous full sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate.

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Critical Notices of the Press.

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The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is always ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters, in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, have to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation.*

It has the merit of being sensibly of conveying instruction, and giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Wat Lewis and Reflector.*

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We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated, with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Tribune's Guide to American Literature.*

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Hog Cholera.

The Cholera and Throat Diseases in Hogs is prevailing to a fearful extent, in some sections. It is indeed much to be regretted that the farmers and stock owners should, in these pressing times, suffer so much loss from these terrible diseases. It is stated by some that have used the preparations that FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS will cure it; and if occasionally used this time of the year, will entirely prevent the disease. This is a simple remedy and easy to get—we believe all respectable stores keep them for sale. We would advise owners of Hogs to give it a trial, as great good can be accomplished by its use.

1868. PHILADELPHIA. 1869.

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Health.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs; and the fastest outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the plegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a dangerous drug which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much: they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, lock up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulceration of the Lungs, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way have diseased, called tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring back tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is a cough, the real and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

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Monday, November 1st, 1869.

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail.	Accom.
	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf,	8.00	3.15
Cooper's Point,	8.15	3.00
Haddonfield,	**8.40**	4.20
Ashland,	9.01	4.39
White Horse,	9.11	4.35
Berlin,	9.33	4.10
Atco,	9.47	**4.50**
Waterford,	10.10	5.14
Spring Garden,	10.20	5.17
Winslow,	10.34	5.25
Hammonton,	10.40	5.34
DeCosta,	11.01	5.41
Elwood,	11.27	5.51
Egg Harbor,	11.46	6.06
Pomona,	12.12	6.22
Absecon,	12.40	6.37
Atlantic, arrive,	1.05	6.55

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Mail.	Accom.
	P. M.	A. M.
Atlantic	7.18	6.05
Absecon,	7.23	6.27
Pomona,	7.46	6.40
Egg Harbor,	8.11	6.56
Elwood,	8.30	7.08
DeCosta,	8.41	7.20
Hammonton,	8.03	7.27
Winslow,	8.18	7.36
Spring Garden,	8.31	7.44
Waterford,	8.40	7.51
Atco,	**8.59**	8.02
Berlin,	9.18	8.10
White Horse,	9.10	8.23
Ashland,	9.0	8.23
Haddonfield,	**9.12**	**8.10**
Cooper's Point,	9.[illegible]	8.[illegible]
Vine street, arrive,	9.41	8.51

Miscellaneous.

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Manufactured by

HENRY BOWER,

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AMMONIA AND POTASH.

Warranted free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

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It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, POOR HAIR, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

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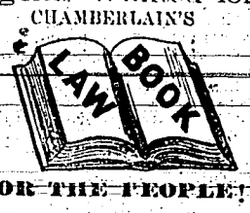

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IMPROVED POWER JOB PRESSES,

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IN THE BEST OF STYLE and AT SHORT NOTICE. We are prepared to print in the best manner,

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RAW BONE

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TRADE MARK

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Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate is, as its name indicates, prepared by dissolving raw bones in Oil of Vitriol—that is, Bones that have not been deprived of their organic matter—the grease and glue—by burning or boiling. It, therefore, presents to the Farmer all the valuable properties of Raw Bones in a highly concentrated form—rendering it at once quick in action and very permanent.

Farmers are recommended to purchase of the Dealer located in their neighborhood. In sections where no dealer is yet established the Phosphate may be procured directly from the undersigned.

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Peruvian Guano,

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17-tf

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11-14

Allen's Lung Balsam!!

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Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Croup.

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