The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(Compiled from the New York Observer.)

September 26, 1880.

A TEMPERANCE LESSON.

ISAIAH'S TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

ISAIAH 5: 11—24.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"He shall not fail nor be discouraged till he have set judgment in the earth."—Is. 42: 4.

Central Truth:—The woes of those that "follow strong drink" ARE GREAT.

The Committee who arranged the series of International Lessons for the year 1880 thought it wise to leave the last topic in each quarter to be selected by the school itself. This arrangement, however wise and expedient on other accounts, renders the work of those whose duty it is to comment upon the lessons in advance somewhat embarrassing, as they have no means of knowing what special topic may be selected by any school as the lesson for the Sabbath exercise; consequently they are obliged to furnish a topic as well as a commentary. It has been suggested that some theme of general and always timely interest—such as Missions or Temperance—may be treated with profit on these occasions, and this is certainly true, and the writer of these weekly commentaries has endeavored to meet this idea, though personally he would have much preferred that the International Committee would have furnished the theme in connection with the series of lessons embraced in the regular course. Taking his cue from "The Scholar's Handbook," prepared by Rev. Edwin W. Rice, he has devoted the space assigned to the last Sabbath in this quarter to the subject of Temperance, in connection with the teachings of the prophet Isaiah on that important theme. In the 5th chapter of his prophecy, Isaiah, in God's name, shows the people of Israel their transgressions and the House of Jacob their sins, and describes the judgments which would be likely to come upon them in the righteous government of God. In very plain and uncompromising terms, after the manner of the prophets, who were outspoken even to sternness, in rebuking God's ancient people, he denounces the people of Israel for their unfruitfulness as a vineyard of the Lord, planted and cultivated with the greatest care, and from which God had a right to expect abundant and precious fruit, but which produces only wild and worthless grapes.

He then denounces their abounding sins, such as covetousness and a greedy desire for worldly riches, which were to be sorely punished very appropriately by a failure of crops and a threatened famine. He then rebukes them with great severity for the spirit of riot, revelling and drunkenness, which was so rife among them, and threatens them with the miseries of captivity, described in very graphic terms, as if the unhappy people were to be punished with great wasting and destruction for their sin, so that their burying-places would scarcely contain the dead and the dimensions of Tophet itself would be too scanty for the victims.

The whole chapter is filled with the most pungent rebukes and the most graphic delineations of the severity of the judgments which an offended God would send upon the guilty land.

The prophet, in his denunciation upon those who were guilty of the sin of drunkenness, is especially severe upon such as are habitual drunkards. He describes them as those who "rise up early in the morning," not to engage betimes in the pursuits of honest industry, but "that they may follow strong drink." This is a remarkable description of the power of a depraved appetite. A drunkard is not generally an early riser. Nocturnal debauches are not favorable to early hours of rising. But these drunkards of Israel are represented as being so completely under the influence of an ungovernable appetite for drink that they are unable to sleep in the morning for want of their morning dram. They even anticipate their ordinary hour for rising, that they may gratify their unnatural thirst. Surely this is a striking picture of a community of habitual drunkards, where one sin even conquers another, and laziness and sloth cannot resist the demands of appetite.

Again the prophet (v. 22) denounces not only the steady drinkers, but the hard drinkers. "Woe unto them," he says, "that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." Drunkenness takes away the natural and healthful vigor from a man's body, but gives him an almost unlimited power of suction! He soon tires of honest work, but he is a Hercules in his feats with the bowl. He is not valiant in a high degree, and "fears not the face of clay," if it be in the guise of a jug. But strong and valiant though he be, his strength shall be consumed as stubble is eaten up by fire, and the blossom of his life shall be as "rottenness," and its beauty as the dust, because of his gross sin against God, and his own body, which is God's noblest work.

Then does Isaiah denounce the righteous judgments of God upon the drunkard, because he has "cast away the law of the Lord and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The sin of drunkenness is confined to no age or country.

We find it in the ancient world as early as the days of the Flood. It was a crying evil in the times of the prophets. It was found among God's chosen people. It is a universal vice in modern days; it rages in barbarous and in civilized countries, in Christian and in Pagan lands, in refined and in vulgar society, and everywhere it is the fruitful source of disease, poverty, sickness, wretchedness, crime, and death. What a fearful and universal blot on the world's face it is!

2. Drunkenness, in some cases, may be a disease, but in all cases it is a sin. It is distinctly forbidden in God's law, and enumerated among those sins which surely exclude men from heaven.

3. While there may be difficulties about the enactment or enforcement of human legislation against this sin, there can be doubt of its condemnation by God's law, and of its being followed by divine judgments.

This fact to every one who reverses God's authority and respects his law should stamp it at once as an immorality to be a drunkard himself, or to assist or tempt others to be guilty of this sin.

4. It is a sad thing for any community when their rulers are addicted to this vice.

"The wise man says:—'It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.'"

5. It is a very serious thing to have anything to do with that against which God denounces a "woe!"

6. When God was angry with his people in Palestine, his prophets predicted that their vintage should fail (Is. 5: 10).

Good old Matthew Henry remarks upon this: "It is just with God to make men want that for necessity which they have abused to excess."

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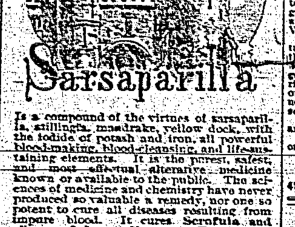

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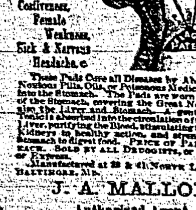

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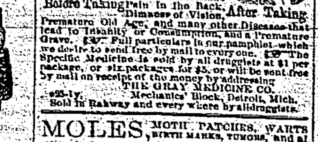

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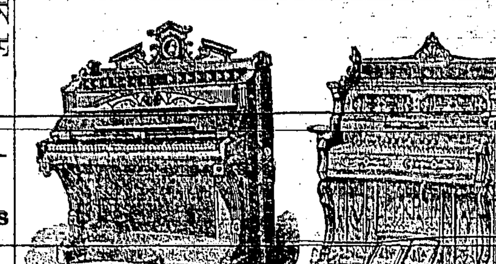

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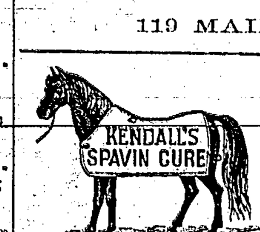

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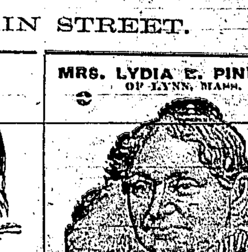

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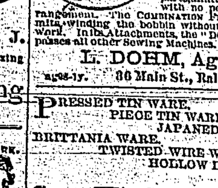

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[Entered at the Post Office at Rahway, N. J., as second-class matter.]

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L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.

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H. B. SILVERS, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, May 10th, 1880, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Points West—...

For Baltimore, Washington and points south—9.07 a. m., 1.43 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.04, 9.07 and 11.50 a. m., 1.43, 5.42, 8.28 and 9.19 p. m. Sundays—1.04, a. m., 5.42, 8.25, and 9.19 p. m.

For Trenton—1.04, 7.23, 9.07 and 11.50, a. m., 1.43, 2.45, 4.46, 5.42, 8.28 and 9.19 p. m. Sundays—1.04 a. m., 5.42, 8.28, 9.19 p. m.

For New Brunswick—12.23, 1.04, 7.23, 9.07, 9.55, and 11.50 a. m., 1.43, 2.45, 3.50, 4.46, 6.11, and 8.25 p. m. Sundays—1.04, 9.07, 10.23 a. m., 1.43, 6.23, 8.25 and 10.20 p. m.

For Uniontown—12.23, 7.23, 9.55, 11.50 a. m., 1.49, 2.45, 3.50, 5.30, 6.17, 7.10, 8.25 p. m. Sundays—1.04, 9.07, 10.23 a. m., 1.53, 5.23, 7.20, 8.25, 10.20 p. m.

For Metuchen—...

For Elizabeth—2.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.21, 7.30, 7.46, 8.19, 8.36, 8.51, 9.20, 10.32, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 4.20, 5.20, 6.00, 6.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.50, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p. m. Sundays—2.45, 6.12, 7.25, 10.16, 10.22 a. m., 12.16, 5.16, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 11.20 p. m.

For Newark—2.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.21, 7.30, 7.46, 8.30, 8.51, 9.20, 10.32, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.20, 5.20, 6.00, 6.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.50, 9.10, 10.20, 11.20 p. m. Sundays—2.45, 6.12, 7.25, 10.16, 10.22 a. m., 12.16, 5.16, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 11.20 p. m.

For New York—2.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.21, 7.30, 7.46, 8.19, 8.30, 8.51, 9.20, 10.32, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.20, 5.20, 6.00, 6.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.50, 9.10, 10.20, 11.20 p. m. Sundays—2.45, 6.12, 7.25, 10.16, 10.22 a. m., 12.16, 5.16, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 11.20 p. m.

For Brooklyn all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Ferry, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

For Perth Amboy Branch—7.27 and 10.55 a. m., 3.52, 5.58, 7.03 p. m.

For Boston (without change)—9.10 p. m.

Trains leave New York for Rahway—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5.10, 5.30, 5.40, 6.10, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30, P. m., 12.00 midnight. Sundays—8.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.00, 4.30, 5.45, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 9.30 p. m., 12.00 midnight.

Passengers wishing to take Southern or Western express trains not stopping at Rahway, will be obliged to take a preceding train to some point where the express train makes regular stop.

For further information apply to the ticket agent, who will furnish time tables and give information as to routes, checking baggage, &c.—Frank Thomson, General Manager; L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent; F. W. Jackson, General Supt. U. R. R. of N. J.

JAMES McCREA, Sup't. N. Y. Div.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, &c.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 21st, 1880.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

Leave Elizabeth—6.10, 8.57, 9.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.56, 1.55, 4.30, 5.23, 5.30, 6.17 p. m.

Leave East Rahway—6.20, 8.57 a. m., 12.57, 5.56, 6.43 p. m.

Leave Perth Amboy—6.43, 8.32, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 2.24, 4.53, 5.10, 6.00 p. m.

FOR TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, &c.

Leave Elizabeth—6.10, 8.57 a. m., 1.55, 4.30 p. m.

FOR FREEHOLD.

Leave Elizabeth—6.10, 8.57, 12.00 m., 4.30, 5.30, 6.17 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Grove—6.15, 6.27, 7.28, 10.27, 11.28 a. m., 2.07, 4.57, 4.15, 5.05, 6.15 p. m.

Leave Long Branch—6.30, 6.43, 7.45, 10.43, 11.45 a. m., 2.23, 4.15, 4.35, 5.23, 9.25 p. m.

Leave East Rahway—6.51, 9.30, 12.50, 4.00 p. m.

Leave Freehold—6.25, 7.45, 11.40 a. m., 1.55, 4.00 p. m.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 21st, 1879.

MAILS CLOSE.

No.	Destination	Time
1.	New York, North, East and West,	6:15 A. M.
2.	Philadelphia, South and West,	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,	[illegible]
7.	Northern Way Mails,	[illegible]
8.	Southern,	[illegible]
9.	New York, North, East and West,	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	Philadelphia, South and West,	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.	Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,	[illegible]
14.	Northern Way Mails,	[illegible]
15.	Southern,	[illegible]

Mails are received from New Brunswick, Metuchen, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, South and West, New Jersey and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 6:57 A. M., 5:45 P. M.

Mails are despatched for Elizabeth, Newark, New Jersey, Delaware & Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central Railroads at 6:15 A. M., 4:31 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

No.	Destination	Time
14.	Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,	7:50 A. M.
15.	New York, North and East	9:20 "
16.	Philadelphia and Way,	8:13 "
17.	Through Southern and Phila.	8:43 "
18.	Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,	5:1 P. M.
19.	New York, North and East,	5:20 "
20.	[illegible]	5:20 "
21.	Philadelphia and Way,	5:15 "
22.	Through Southern, and West	7:15 "

Mails are despatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Delaware & Lackawanna, New Jersey Central Railroads and Northern Jersey at 6:00 A. M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M.

Mails are despatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West, New Jersey and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 6:45 A. M.; 1:00 and 7:30 P. M.

SUNDAY—Mail closes at 7:30 P. M.

Sunday Mails arrive 6:16, and 9:52, A. M., and close to all points at 9:30 A. M.

Office open on Sunday from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

MONEY ORDERS.

Sold at the following rates, payable at any money order office:

Orders not exceeding $15 00 ... 10 cents.

Orders payable in Great Britain and Germany, Canada, France and Algeria are now sold at the office at the following prices:

Orders not over $10, 25 cents; over $10, and not over $20, 50 cents; over $20, and not over $30, 75 cents; over $30, and not over $40, $1.00; over $40, and not over $50, $1.25.

Orders not over $10, 15 cents; over $10, and not over $20, 25 cents; over $20, and not over $30, 35 cents; over $30, and not over $40, 40 cents; over $40, and not over $50, 50 cents.

C. A. OLIVER, Postmaster.

ADMINISTRATORS' SETTLEMENT.—Notice is Hereby Given, That the accounts of the subscribers, Administrators of Lenard Dunn, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the seventh day of October next.
SOLOMON T. DUNN,
LEONARD DUNN,
Dated Aug. 15, 1880. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is Hereby Given, That the account of the subscriber, Administrator (with the will annexed) of Thomas Black, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the seventh day of October next.
Dated Aug. 18, 1880. THOMAS N. BLACK.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is Hereby Given, That the account of the subscribers, Executors of Catharine LaForge, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of October next.
SAMUEL ACKEN.
Dated July 30, 1880.

HEAR! HEAR THE SHOUT.

AIR—*Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.*

Not with piercing bugle's peal,
Not with gleam of cruel steel,
With no warning sound of noisy martial drum;
From the waving prairies wide,
And from peaceful green hillside,
Lo! to-day do Hancock's loyal legions come.

CHORUS.

Hear! oh hear the chorus swelling,
From a million voices clear;
Now let all the world be kings,
And all base corruption rings
Heed the voice of fate they in the people hear.

Lo! we come, yes hand in hand,
And o'er all our noble land,
Once again do freedom's dauntless armies grow;
But we come not in our might,
As to war's alarms and blight,
There is blessed peace around us as we go.
Hear! oh hear, etc.

Yes, twice armed to-day we come,
Though without the beat of drum,
Or herald of the stirring warlike notes;
With the tongue and fearless pen
Of our honest unbought men,
We are armed with million freemen's unbought votes.
Hear! oh hear, etc.

THE SQUIRE'S WILL.

CHAPTER I.

Squire Chevleigh was dead; for sixty years he had lived in the old manor of Chevleigh, and people had begun to think him a fixture of the town, and his death excited much talk. All the gossips of the neighborhood were busy discussing the late squire's affairs, and conjecturing about his will, and the disposal of his property. He had never been a popular man, owing, perhaps, to his exclusive habits, and harsh, inflexible nature. He had but one son, and of course it was supposed he would inherit all his father's wealth. Miss. Frances Orville, a niece of the squires, had long been sole mistress at the manor; but now, after her uncle's death, she would be obliged to leave that pleasant, comfortable home—so the Chevleigh people said.

Philip Chevleigh had been absent from home about about a year, traveling on the Continent, and he arrived home only in time to see his father breathe his last. He was profoundly shocked at this calamity, for, although his father had been an undemonstrative man, still he had loved his son dearly, and willingly granted his slightest wish.

Philip was a gay, thoughtless young man, and was as great a favorite in society as his father was the reverse.—Besides the undeniable grace of his manners, he possessed a good share of personal beauty. He was tall, broad-shouldered, and with a finely-proportioned form; he had a mass of bright brown hair and a pair of luminous brown eyes; a sunny smile usually hovered about his well carved lips, and altogether he was as bonny a man as one could wish to see.

After the funeral was over, Philip was summoned to the library, where a few relations were collected, waiting with obvious impatience for the reading of the will. Among those assembled was a young girl, whose sad face and deep mourning proclaimed at once who she was—Frances Orville, Philip's cousin. Her face was very pale and her eyes heavy; but even these defects could not conceal the rare loveliness of that face, with its perfect features, and large steadfast grey eyes; her shapely head was crowned with thick braids of gold, whilst a few stray locks wandered at will over her pure, stately brow.—Philip greeted all present with a courteous inclination of the head, but his glance lingered longest on his cousin's sweet, pensive countenance.

At length Mr. Swift, the late squire's lawyer, began to read in a clear, distinct tone of voice, as follows—

"I, John Chevleigh, of Chevleigh Manor, being of sound mind, do hereby bequeath all my property to my son, Philip Chevleigh and his heirs forever, with the proviso that he offers his hand in marriage to my beloved niece Frances Orville. If this condition is not fulfilled, then the said property will revert to my niece, provided it is not by her will that my wishes are not carried out; otherwise the said property will descend to my son."

This, with a few legacies and bequests, was the substance of the will.

Frances was overwhelmed with surprise and consternation; and she looked at her cousin, whose look of angry dismay aroused her indignation, and, without a word, she arose and left the room. Philip soon became his calm, courteous self again, and no one, except the young girl, suspected his annoyance at the turn affairs had taken.

Several days passed before the cousins met again, for Philip was so occupied in supervising the estate that he had no opportunity of seeing her; and as she confined herself to her own apartments entirely, they did not even dine together. When Philip was at leisure again he said to the servant—

"Give my compliments to your mistress, and tell her that I would be obliged if she would grant me a few moments' interview."

He remained standing by the grate, the light of the fire shining full upon his face; but as he heard a light footstep he advanced to the door, and bowing, extended his hand to Frances, who drew hers away immediately, to the young man's evident surprise. He rolled an easy-chair to where she was standing, and motioned her to be seated.

"I suppose you will not be at a loss to know why I requested your presence here. My late father left us both in a somewhat awkward position by his will. Of course I am entirely unacquainted with you, but I have no doubt that, being cousins, we shall soon know each other well. I will not deny that I was much disconcerted upon learning the conditions by which I was to inherit this property; but this embarrassment arose, not from the fear of having an undesirable wife, for that could not be where you are concerned" (with an admiring glance of his handsome brown eyes), "but simply for the fear that I might be refused, and thus lose the dear old family homestead; for of course I could not turn you out of the place that had so long been your home. You see I am very frank about the matter; perhaps I may offend you by my plain talking; but I would be a scoundrel to feign what I do not feel. I love my home, and should be sorry to part with it."

Frances kept her eyes fixed upon the fire, and did not reply for a moment, then she aroused herself and said, slowly—

"I understand your feelings, and instead of being offended at your frankness I thank you for your confidence, and although I must perforce refuse you, still I do so with reluctance."

Philip came nearer to her, saying quickly—

"Do not say that your answer is decisive, Frances; I hope you will reconsider it. I am aware that you have a right to a warmer feeling on my part than I can give you now, but I will soon be able to love you as you deserve; will you try me?"

Frances stood up beside him and spoke resolutely—

"No, cousin, I cannot take back what I have just said—I will not be your wife! Do not pursue this subject farther, I beg, for I have made up my mind."

With a slight inclination of her head she left the room. He was honestly distressed at her determination, and resolved to assist her in every way possible, if she would not give him the right to support her.

A few days later, a note was handed to him by a servant girl. He opened it mechanically, but started into sudden life at its contents. This is what he read—

"I leave Chevleigh Manor to-day, having trespassed long enough on your hospitality. I go thus abruptly because my instincts tell me that you will endeavor in your generous kindness to settle some annuity upon me because of my fancied disappointment at my dear uncle's will. Do not seek to find me for it will be vain. Goodbye, kind friend. FRANCES ORVILLE."

Philip was astounded at this news, and much annoyed. Frances was right, for he had intended to give her a part of his fortune, as he considered it her right; but he was determined to find her, cost what it would.

CHAPTER II.

THE SECRET OF THE WILL.

With some natures, to be baffled only strengthens the resolve to persevere; and thus it was with Philip, who although unsuccessful in his first endeavors, still persisted in his course. His former life had been all smoothness, and no difficulty had appeared which he could not overcome; consequently this obstacle in his path way lent a zest to the undertaking.—He thought very often of his cousin, and her obstinate silence only served to bring her image more frequently to his mind; and when he recalled the fair pensive face, he was vexed at his own stupidity in saying what he did at that memorable interview.

An event occurred shortly after which made it his imperative duty to continue his search for his cousin. In looking over his father's papers, he came across a letter addressed to himself, it ran as follows—

"MY DEAR SON,—I have an important communication to make to you, which I ought to have disclosed before, but I delayed it until it was too late. I trust you will regard my conduct with as lenient eyes as possible. To the point, My niece has a small fortune left by her father she is unaware of this fact, as her father entrusted it to my care. I intended to look after it and increase it by good investments; unfortunately, my judgment was at fault, and one of the concerns in which I placed her money came to naught. I had lost a good deal at that time myself, and consequently did not refund her money then; afterwards I thought of it again, and finally concluded to repair the matter by uniting you both in marriage. I have no doubt but that she will accept you, for who could refuse you? Now, my dear son, I hope you will yield to my wishes, and thus make me happy. Do not think me culpable in having concealed this from Frances, for it was solely on your account that I did it, as I would have been obliged to mortgage this estate otherwise.—Farewell. J. C."

As Philip finished reading, a hot flush of shame mounted to his brow. This, then, was the secret of that strange will. He set to work in real earnest after that discovery to find the whereabouts of Frances Orville, who was unjustly robbed of her inheritance.

One day, as he was passing through Grosvenor Square, he felt a light tap on his shoulder, and, turning around, was confronted by a large, broad-shouldered man with iron grey hair, and kindly blue eyes.

"Hallo! Chevleigh, where are you to?"

"Ah, Sir William, I might safely ask the same of you," laughed Philip.

Sir William Montague linked his arm within that of his young friend, and accommodated his step to Philip's.

"I am about to start for my home in Devonshire; why not come with me and stay a month or so? I can promise you some fine game, and my wife would be delighted to see you, for, between ourselves, she finds it very dull at Montague Chase, which is some twenty miles from the nearest railway station. Come, what say you?"

Philip ran over his list of engagements, and finally concluded to accept the invitation; and shortly after they were on their way towards Devonshire. Arriving at the station, they found the baronet's dogcart awaiting them. They had a long drive before them, but Philip rendered it lively by his sunny humor and quick wit. At last they reached the park gates of Montague Chase, and Sir William, leaping out of the dogcart, bade his companion follow him. The moon lit up the broad avenue, and Philip thought he saw a slight figure flitting among the shadows; but he was not sure.

They were met at the door by Lady Montague, whose face wore a welcome smile at the approach of her Lord and master. After embracing his wife Sir William introduced his friend, who was speedily made welcome.

Shortly after they had dined, Lady Montague rang a bell, and said to the servant who answered the summons—

"Give my compliments to Miss Melton, and say that I request the pleasure of her company. She is my companion," she explained to Philip, "and I do not know what I should do without her."

Philip listened to his hostess with indifferent attention, but when the young girl appeared he started suddenly and advanced eagerly to meet her. Frances Orville, for it was she, flushed deeply, and attempted to pass him. Aware that his friend was regarding him with curious eyes, he drew back and placed a chair for her.

Lady Montague was very fond of Frances, and treated her more like a daughter than a dependent.

Philip did not obtain a chance of speaking privately to Frances, and the fact of her changed name prevented him from claiming relationship with her. He remained a fortnight at the Chase, and during that time he never saw his cousin alone, for she always avoided a tete a tete with him. These occasional glimpses of her heightened the attraction she possessed for him, and to his own surprise he found himself becoming much interested in his wayward cousin.

At last the day of his departure arrived without his having accomplished his object; but he did not despair. Suddenly a bright idea flashed through his mind—he knew that Frances's customary walk was by the river which flowed through the adjoining estate, and although he had hitherto failed to meet her there, still he thought he might run some chance of her now, as she knew he was to leave that day, and she might venture, without fear of interruption, to take her favorite walk. He was correct in his surmises, for he had not gone far before he saw her. The soft grass emitted no sound, and he was near her before she was aware of her vicinity. At last she turned, and seemed about to escape, when he laid a detaining hand on her arm and prevented her from performing her purpose.

"Ah! Frances, how could you be so cruel to me?" he said, reproachfully.

Her delicate face was suffused with color, and her eyes fell before the passionate ardor of his; her manifest confusion emboldened him to continue.

"My darling, I have learned to know how much I love you through these months of anxiety. I never can forgive myself for throwing away the precious treasure of your love. I must have been a brute to disclaim all affection for you. Can you forgive me, sweet one?"

His voice sank almost to a whisper as he concluded, but she heard him, for she raised her face to meet his, her eyes beaming with love.

"I have loved you from the first," she said.

He caught her in his arms and sealed their betrothal with a kiss. Then, while they were wandering about the fields, he told her of his father's reasons for making that unjust will. It is unnecessary to state that she forgave her uncle fully; for how could she help it, with his own son to plead his cause?

And thus the squire's condition was complied with in the happiest manner possible, and all the tenants of Chevleigh had reason to bless him for giving them such a kind, loving mistress, whose gentle, sweet nature made her beloved by all.

JOHN BURKE'S PROPOSAL.

John Burke was a tall, lean, red-headed, freckle-faced young man who brought vegetables and fruit to the people in our neighborhood from his father's farm a few miles away. And as my mother was an invalid most of the time, it so happened that I must direct him about putting the fruit and vegetables my father ordered in their proper places. After a time father began to speak about the large measure Burke gave, and how sometimes he took off a considerable amount on the price, and we called him a generous, large hearted young man.

One morning he brought me a beautiful boquet, saying, "the girls at home were very fond of poseys and he thought maybe I might like some," and a few mornings after he brought me a basket of strawberries, and later a few apples of some rare sort, or a few bunches of grapes. Things went on in that way for some time and we thought nothing of it, supposing he treated every one just the same out of shear kindness of heart; but all at once my eyes were opened very suddenly.

One Sunday morning, just before I got my work done, who should I see coming but John Burke, and when I met him at the door he gave no message, but entered the house before I thought to ask him. He did not take the chair I offered him, but backed into a corner, and sat there with his mouth half open, and his eyes fixed on me. My mother, unable to keep a grave face, soon left the room, and as soon as she left, he pulled his chair up close to where I sat by the window. I could see now how much pains and trouble he had taken for poor, unworthy me. His red hair was greased until it was auburn, his yellow moustache was the natural color a little ways from his lip and then crew several shades darker, nearly black. Taking his straw hat in both hands and hanging his head, only raising it with sudden jerks when he spoke, he smiled and began—

"Nice weather, ain't it, Miss Withers?"

I assented. He shifted his chair again.

"Do you like to ride?"

"Yes, very much."

"Well, now, won't you ride out with me to-night?"

I was taken by surprise, but I managed to stammer out that I didn't think I could.

"Oh, do now. That's just what I come over for, by golly!" and he jumped up from his chair, placed his hat on his head and his hands in his trousers pockets.

"I cannot, Mr. Burk, I expect company to-night."

"Well, now, couldn't they come again? I want you to go very bad; why can't you now? It's Sunday, and there ain't much to do; you'd better go. I want you to desperit bad!"

"I cannot go, possibly, Mr. Burke.—I believe I told you before that I expect company."

"Well, seems to me as if they might come again, and taint every day my dad'll let me have the grey mare.—Won't you go now? I'll ask your dad!"

"Your asking my father could make no possible difference, sir. I told you before, it is simply impossible."

"Well, I swear that's too bad! I'm sure I don't want to go if you can't, and here I've been looking forward to it this whole week. I'm sorry!" Then a bright idea seemed to come to him and he continued, "but I'll tell you what—sometime when you ain't going to have company nor nothin', you just let me know, and if we can't have the grey mare we'll have some other hoss, and we'll ride long enough to make it all up."

And having delivered himself of this long speech, to which I nodded, knowing that if I opened my mouth to answer, I should laugh in his face, he took his departure with a broader grin than ever.

It was hard work to keep still until he was well through the door. I thought the matter would end where it was; that if John did not take the hint his parents would enlighten him, and he would keep away, but not so. In about a week I received a letter directed in a coarse, awkward hand, and I could not repress a smile as I recognized who it might be from. Having no secrets from my mother, to her I hastened with my mysterious letter. I tore it open and read aloud—

"My deer girl—i was sorry that yu wouldent go ta ride with me and i want ta know the reason why is it sunthin I hev dun, or something sumbodys been saying agin me just let me know don't be bashful to talk or write to me I want ta know all about it i don't know but you think i don't think nothin of you but thats an awful mistake for I never seed the girl I loved like you. now du forgiv me one question i want to ask you will you be my comrad for life will you be my beloved wife now don't be offended because of this. answer me yes or no say yes the dew and just let me know what the matter is with me yours despatly JOHN BURKE."

As I finished reading I glanced towards mother and met such a look of mingled mirth and disgust that it upset my gravity completely, and we laughed together till the tears ran down our cheeks. It was some time before I could command myself enough to write a short negative answer ready for the morning's post. But I never posted it, for the next morning, bright and early, who should drive up but John Burke, with some fruit.

It seems he had felt so confident of his success that he had come personally to receive his answer, and as I went to the door he laid down his basket and held out both hands with a smile, covering his freckled face with big wrinkles. He sobered down several degrees, however, when I only laid my letter in his big red hand and turned to go in. We did not exchange a word after that. I left him staring after me with a world of astonishment in his face, and that was the last I ever saw of him. He left his home the next day, and I heard some time after that that Mr. Burke said he thought that Miss Withers had something to do about John's going away, for he never seemed the same after he went to see her once; but he didn't see why he need go off to America just for her.

Poor fellow, let us hope that time and a change of scenery may heal the wound so unintentionally given.

WHAT TO SAY.—Say "I would rather walk," and not "I had rather walk."

Say "I doubt not that I shall," and not "but I shall."

Say "for you and me," and not "for you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not "present or no."

Say "not that I know," and not "that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "seldom or ever see him."

Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "if I mistake not," and not "if I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not "is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you."

Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say "he was noted for his violence," and not "he was a man notorious for violence."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true."

Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it up."

And last, but not least, say "I take my paper, and pay for it in advance."

It is said that of one hundred patents issued from the government office in Washington, ninety-eight never pay back the amount of the fee to the owners.

The *Detroit Free Press* fully describes "luck" in a lottery when it says:

"The man who drew a $25,000 hotel in Wisconsin in a lottery the other day, was at once asked to pay up a mortgage of $30,000 on the property."

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

A youth went forth to serenade
The lady whom he loved the best,
And passed beneath the mansion's shade
Where erst his charmer used to rest.

He warbled till the morning light
Came dancing o'er the hilltops' rim;
But no fair maiden blessed his sight,
And all seemed dark and drear to him.

With heart aglow and eyes ablaze,
He drew much nearer than before,
When, to his horror and amaze,
He saw "To Let" upon the door.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker—
That excruciating talker—
At last has donned a perfect coat of male,
With the patent bouquet holders,
Padded breast, and padded shoulders,
And the latest stylish fashionable tail,
But a look of desperation
Come, with fiery indignation
O'er her features, and her teeth together gnash
When the terrible reflection
Passes upon her recollection
That she cannot raise the sign of a moustache.
—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

SEPTEMBER.

September! dear autumnal month,
When leaves begin to sere,
When fairs promote unusual sales
Of gingerbread and beer.
The merry oyster, in repose,
You drag him from his bed,
Remonstrance finds he all in vain
As captive he is led.
We soak him oft in vinegar,
Or drown him in a stew,
Or fry him brown in cracker crumbs,
And hide him from our view.
—*Ed. L. Adams.*

One grain of corn to the foot feels like an acher often.—Albany Argus.

One touch of humor makes the whole world chin.—Quincy Modern Argo.

It is better to give than receive. This relates especially to advice and medicine.—Boston Transcript.

If September cannot do better than this it had better stop putting on these "r" airs.—New York Commercial.

The man who gets maddest at a newspaper squib is usually the fellow who borrows the paper.—Steubenville Herald.

Three-cent nickles, from their resemblance to the dime, are very useful coins for dropping into the contribution box.—Rodman.

Truth crushed to earth, however much battered, mussed and soiled, is preferable to a clear neat lie.—Hartford Sunday Journal.

Every man must work at something. The moment he stops working for humanity, the devil employs him.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

Splitting a hair is a more delicate task than splitting a stick of wood, and yet the majority of mankind shirk the wood.—Keokuk Gate City.

An exchange has an article entitled "The Best Farming." The best farming, we take it, is that which is done by some other man.—Elmira Free Press.

Another poet comes forward and says: "And I hear the hiss of a scorching kiss." Beats all what a man can hear if he is only mean enough to listen.—New Haven Register.

Woman has a smile for every joy, a tear for every sorrow, a consolation for every grief, an excuse for every fault, and new hat for every season of the year.—Keokuk Gate City.

A debator's tree—willows.—Whiteall Times. A boarding-house keeper's tree—ash.—Yawcob Strauss. A tree that everybody would like to be—popular. — Whitehall Times. A tree that resembles fashionable young men—spruce.—Albany Argus.

There is a neighborhood in New Jersey called Whippany, but we don't suppose it can Whippany other neighborhood in the State. If they Whippany more boys there than in some other places, it should be within easy reach of Long Branch.—Norristown Herald.

A coasting vessel was tossing about in the heavy storms of last Thursday, when one of the sailors, hanging on a rope thoughtfully observed to a companion similarly employed: "Think of the poor devils caught at a picnic in such weather as this!"—Danbury News.

A three year old girl of Graff street was at Bemis Point, Chautauqua Lake, recently, and seeing a young lady swinging in a hammock, said to her, upon being called to her side: "If I was a big lady like you, and you were a little girl like me, I'd swing you." She was swung.—Oil City Derrick.

The bashful young man who asked a lady on the beach "if he could see her home," was much surprised to hear her reply, "That he could go up and see it if he wanted to, but she didn't think that her father wanted to sell," and then coolly walked off with the man of her choice.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Any letter for me?" asked a young lady of the female-postmaster, in a country town. "No," was the reply, "strange," said the young lady aloud to herself, as she turned away. "Nothing strange about it," cried the f. p., through the delivery window, "you ain't ans'ered the last letter he writ yet!"—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

A layman in Boston asked a neighbor if his minister did not borrow his sermons. "The reply was in the form of another question, "Do you not wish yours did?"

The National Democrat.
RAHWAY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE C. LUDLOW,
OF MIDDLESEX.
FOR CONGRESS,
HON. MILES ROSS,
OF MIDDLESEX.

For Electors at Large,
GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, of Essex.
JOHN R. DIALOGUE, of Camden.
For District Electors,
First District,
GEORGE G. GREEN, of Gloucester.
Second District,
TIMOTHY A. BYRNES, of Atlantic.
Third District,
WM. H. HENDRICKSON, of Monmouth.
Fourth District,
RYNIER H. VEGHTE, of Somerset.
Fifth District,
C. A. WORTENDYKE, of Bergen.
Sixth District,
JAMES F. McENTEE, of Essex.
Seventh District,
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, of Hudson.

When a bottom drops out of a tub it is apt to go to smash—so with Maine as relates to the Republican party.

Blaine and his assistants wanted to work up "329" majority, or plurality, (they were not particular which) for Davis, in Maine, but they didn't!

The Le Mars *Liberal*, a leading Republican paper of Northwestern Iowa, has pulled down the Garfield ticket and run up that of Hancock and English.

A number of Yale students at New Haven, Conn., tore down and destroyed a Hancock and English banner one night last week.—How about "Southern outrages?"

Some of the more sensible of the Republican orators, such as William Walter Phelps are advising that they now drop the bloody shirt. If they do they'll go naked!

Hiram Barney, Collector of the port of New York, under President Lincoln, and a conservative Republican, supports Hancock; and so do all of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate associates.

A Republican meeting at Ocean Beach the other night, according to reports in their papers, was held "in an old ice house;" very appropriate, certainly as they have very "cool comfort" in prospect.

The Republican bosses have appealed to the older members of the party, who are not in the habit of parading, to turn out in order to make a big appearance and compare favorably with young Democratic clubs.

The Republicans will find it *Chilly*, unpropitious weather for *Robins* about the 2nd of November; their Congressional candidate will be distanced by *Miles*-across the plains of Monmouth; not even a Greenback *Hope* can sustain him.

The New York Democrats had a harmonious state convention on Tuesday, at Saratoga, and nominated Judge Rapallo, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The belief was expressed that New York would give Hancock 50,000 majority.

Hon. Miles Ross, for six years member of Congress from the Third New Jersey district, and proven one of the most honest and efficient of representatives as he is one of the truest of Democrats, was on Tuesday nominated for re-election.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Now that Gen. Hancock has completely squelched any further reference by Republican orators and editors to the "southern claims" business, those orators and editors are saying "Oh well, that was only a side question anyhow!" Yet they were making it very prominent in their speeches and editorials!

We are told that there are some Democrats who declare that they will not vote for Miles Ross for Congress. No Democrat having the love of his party at heart will vote against any regular nomination in this campaign. It would especially be the hight of treason to the party to jeopardize the success of any Democratic Congressman.

The Democrats of Indiana will have an immense rally at Indianapolis, October 5th, at which fifteen Union Generals are announced to make speeches, viz: Slocum, McQuade, Butler, Cary, Morgan, Cameron, Black, Palmer, Ewing, Sigel, McClellan, Wolford, Mason, Crittenden, and Messmore.

The Washington *Post* suggests that inasmuch as the Republicans are making such a howl about the increase of population in the South, that it might be well to have a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, limiting the number of children that shall be born in the Southern households.

"He laughs best who laughs last!" Didn't we hear that expression applied by several Republican papers when the news came that their managers were about to steal Maine?—Well, the Republicans don't laugh best, do they? For Davis the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by about 200 plurality for Plaisted. Let's laugh last!

The "solid North" is always ready to welcome the Southern customer when, buying at the North, as thousands of them do every year. If we had a little more of the old times, which Republican rule has swept from us, we would still be enjoying some of the benefits derived from the sale of $50,000 to $100,000 worth of carriages alone which we used to send South.

As an evidence of the great wisdom and intelligence of the average Greenbacker, we overheard a conversation between two of them in another part of the state the other day, and one of them who appeared from his conversation to be a sort of leader, actually did not know from what state their candidate for President comes! He thought it to be Illinois—instead of Iowa.

The New York *Tribune* and other Republican papers are making a grand parade of the manner the revenue of the country has been collected as they say without loss—but we see every day accounts of defalcations to the government, and if it was not for the bondsmen we think there would have been plenty of loss, as we know by our own vicinity.

Has anybody heard from Maine lately?

Speaker Samuel J. Randall was re-nominated on Tuesday for the *tenth time*, for Congress in the Third Pennsylvania District.—And yet we hear some complaining in this district because our candidate is nominated for a fourth term!

The *Advocate* didn't like our allusion to the Maine "steal" last week. We don't wonder! It always chafes to "twit on facts."—It challenges us for proof of the "steal." A known thief is always suspected, and very slight circumstantial evidence would be all sufficient to convict a party that stole the presidency. The Maine managers found their opponents were watching them too sharp and gave up the "steal."

Washington L. Hope, of Monmouth, was again nominated for Congress by a few Greenback representatives who assembled at Elizabeth, last Thursday. It had been announced that Mr. Hope had settled back to his old love, the Republican party, but it appears that he is still willing to play second fiddle for them. We don't think he will be able to fool so many into his support as he did two years ago when he received 303 votes in this city.

The New York *Times* gives it up on that line. Referring to Gen. Hancock's letter on the rebel claims, it says: "This is conclusive so far as he is concerned. It does not sneak behind a forced construction of the Fourteenth amendment, but declares his personal purpose in regard to legislation which the amendment does not cover. The assurance which he gives does credit to his honesty and his independence, and is one which every intelligent citizen, whatever his politics, will rejoice to see."

The Maine election has knocked the top right off the Republican pyramid. The organs of that party usually commence a Republican pyramid about this time of year; this year the Democracy can lead off with

MAINE.
KENTUCKY.
ARKANSAS,
ALABAMA,

While the Republicans only have one little crumb as yet—

V E R M O N T.

MONMOUTH DEMOCRATS UNITED.—A despatch from Asbury Park dated on Monday says:

"Republican hopes of a division in the Democratic ranks were effectually crushed by a mass meeting held to-night at Asbury Park. In a strong speech Mr. Haseltine, who was Mr. Ross's competitor for the Congressional nomination, called upon the Democrats of his own township and throughout the county to support the regular nominee for Congress, the Hon. Miles Ross. There was great enthusiasm, and a resolution was unanimously passed that the name of Mr. Ross should be forthwith inscribed upon the banner, and pledging the unanimous support of the Democracy to Mr. Ross."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was waited upon at his residence, by a section of the great Democratic demonstration in New York last Thursday night, and in response to a serenade, came out upon his crutches, and unequivocally declared himself as strongly in favor of Gen. Hancock for President. It had been understood for some time that he entertained such sentiments, but this is the first public declaration. Thus the best fighting soldiers are all falling in line for Hancock and reunion.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who declared himself for Hancock last Thursday night, in New York during his remarks, said:

"I know Gen. Hancock. He will do his duty. Politicians will not control him. Neither factions nor sections will intimidate him. He will execute the laws of the land with all their safeguards and guarantees, without fear or favor. The support he receives in the South rebukes it if it does not silence geographical prejudice. And if the North refused its favor to one of the greatest of its commanders the reproach of ingratitude that would rest upon us, might challenge unwelcomed comparison with our late adversaries. The North is not ungrateful. Gettysburgh deserves to name a President, and Hancock impersonates Gettysburgh."

The Republican papers, three years ago, made a big fuss about Gen. McClellan not being a legal resident of New Jersey, because he was put in the New York directory as having a residence in that city. Now it is found that Frederic A. Potts, their own candidate for Governor, is not only in the same predicament that was charged against Gen. McClellan, but it is asserted that he has not paid the taxes he should have paid in New Jersey had he been a legal citizen and resident of this State. We do not wish to make any capital out of this matter, but it is well to remind those who live in glass houses that they shouldn't be the first to throw stones.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

The Monmouth *Democrat* referring to the nomination of Hon. Miles Ross, says:

"Monmouth county gave the largest vote in convention against Mr. Ross. This vote exhibits a feeling in favor of Mr. Haseltine, a citizen of the county, rather than an antagonism to Mr. Ross. It is a matter of personal feeling altogether, and the Democrats of Monmouth will never let a mere choice between two candidates stand in the way of their duty to the party and to the public. We shall see the Democracy of Monmouth standing up to their work as of yore, and polling their full strength for the whole ticket, and we warn our Republican opponents that if they build any hopes of success in this canvass upon a fancied disaffection to the candidate, as exhibited by the vote in the Convention, they will be grievously mistaken."

REBEL FLAG AND HANCOCK.—An Arkansas paper bearing Hancock's name coupled with a rebel flag, cannot fail to have a great effect upon all thinking men at the North. It shows who Hancock's followers are and who are his supporters.—Without the vote of this rebel flag newspaper state he could not be elected. He is looking for votes from the Confederates more than from Union men. The people are thinking of these things.

The above, which we clip from a Republican paper, is a fair specimen of the class of electioneering which is resorted to in the present campaign by that party. The above incident is being made a special subject by Republican papers and speakers who, of course, intentionally, omit to tell the whole story, and the papers are publishing *fac similes* of the flag with the headlines as they appeared in the paper alluded to.

Now for the facts in the case. There had been a monster Democratic barbecue, and the editor of the paper had prepared a report of it, and told the foreman to place a cut of a cannon at the head of it when putting it into the paper. The foreman reported that there was no cannon in the stock of office cuts but there was a flag, which the editor told him to use. The material was that used in a printing office during the war, and was purchased by the present editor just as it stood, and the rebel flag was among the material, and from its resemblance, (in the form of a cut covered, no doubt with the dust and dirt which had gathered upon it for years) the foreman mistook it for the American flag, and the mistake was not noticed until a part of the edition had been printed, when it was taken out. Some Republican secured a copy and has raised all this hubbub. But when it is known that the editor of the paper is a northern man and fought bravely in the Union army, all this fuss of these Republican papers loses its effect. The habitual resort of Republicans to such things, however, in this campaign, shows the absence of any solid argument in favor of their cause.

In relation to the above extract, however, it is entirely false, as the flag is not "coupled" with Hancock's name but, as we stated above, is at the head of a report of a meeting.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican delegates from the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex and Union assembled at Library Hall, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Ex-Gov. Newell (who was appointed Governor of Washington Territory some months ago, and is supposed to be drawing pay for that office, while campaigning for the Republicans) called the meeting to order; L. V. F. Randolph, of Union was chosen chairman, and A. M. Way, of Middlesex, secretary. The nomination was conceded to Monmouth. Three candidates from that county were named—Chillion Robins, of Freehold, John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, and Sherman B. Oviatt, of Farmingdale. The latter receiving the smallest vote, in the Monmouth delegation, was dropped after the first ballot; on the second ballot Robins received one majority, and his name being presented to the convention he was nominated by acclamation. The convention was a very funeral sort of an affair, no enthusiasm being manifested. Judge Robins was present and made some remarks, accepting the nomination.

WHY THE SOUTH IS DEMOCRATIC.

The following letter was written by an Arkansas clergyman and gives a fair and correct reason as to why the South is "solid."

"I was an old line Whig and a pupil of Henry Clay. I was a Union man, and I have never taken an active part in politics except to make speeches against secession. The South did secede, and after a bloody war of four years we were whipped. The soldiers gave up their property cheerfully, and I thought the love of the old flag was still dear to them. This was the time to heal up the breach and to restore love and harmony. Without these in a free Government there can be no union. The victors could well afford to be generous. The dominant party took the late slaves as an element of strength, backed by the vagabond carpet-baggers, a set of men who could not be elected to any office in their native States. I was forced to vote for these scamps or vote with the Democrats. The best men in the State voted with the Democrats, and that is how the South became Democratic. The Republicans themselves were to blame for their defeat. The Democratic party at the South is not the fire-eating one it used to be. Its leaders are men who could get no office before the war. I must say that I am yet to see or read of any people who have submitted to so many wrongs with so much patience as the Southern people. At the close of the war I saw difficulty in restoring harmony and a fraternal union. What do I see and hear now? Absolutely nothing but signs of a gathering storm.

The Republican leaders think it their duty to misrepresent and slander us in every speech they make and in every article they write. They do all they can to fan the embers of hatred. It seems to me that a wise and good man who loved his country ought to strive to instill in the people a feeling of love and peace and the spirit of forgiveness.

The South has no tramps. We are all citizens in Arkansas. We have our homes. Though simple, they are dear to us. We have no wealth to excite the cupidity of the North. We have a few wants, and we try to supply them by our labor. Permit me to say to your readers that if they cannot get work in the North, and if they are honest and industrious, we in Arkansas can give them plenty of work and extend the hand of fellowship without regard to politics, if they are honest. It is a pity that such men as Garfield and Blaine cannot rise to the dignity of a true statesmanship and use their talents in restoring peace. J. R.

BOONEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 20.

Now that the great Republican bugaboo about "rebel claims" has been set at a rest, they had hoped, by the emphatic manner in which Gen. Hancock disposed of the subject, that it would cause a feeling to arise against him in the South. But the contrary is the case. A number of southerners have been "interviewed" upon the subject, and they all express the utmost satisfaction and approval of Gen. Hancock's letter upon the subject.—Senator Hill, of Georgia gave a very lengthy review of the subject, pronouncing all the cry of the Republicans about rebel claims, pensions, etc., as the sheerest nonsense. Maj. Burke, editor of the New Orleans *Democrat*, who happened to be in New York, also gave his opinion in the premises, from which we extract the following, which is the Southern sentiment:

"General Hancock's letter will be sustained by the South with the greatest unanimity. We regard nine-tenths of the so-called 'Southern claims' that have been filed since the war as concocted by carpet-bag Congressmen from the South and speculators, and the other tenth made up of claims for supplies furnished the Federal armies by so-called loyalists. If the Republican North is disposed to repudiate these last claims the South will certainly have no reason to object. The South is tired of being regarded as a beggar at the doors of the National Capitol, and simply asks repose and relief from that sense of apprehension created by Republican rule in order that she may go forward in solving the problem of building up her industries and improving her material condition. We are building railroads and manufactories and taking steps to bring emigrants to our rich lands. Seven hundred thousand spindles are now running in the South, and the number will be doubled within eighteen months. New Orleans and Texas are negotiating to bring the Great Eastern through the jetties. Barge lines are now being formed and elevators constructed to handle 500,000 bushels of grain per week. We are not thinking of claims against the Government. The real South has 'bucked' her losses long ago and is looking ahead and not behind her. If all the so-called 'Southern claims' were pitched into the Potomac River the South would not complain. Mad. Wells, of returning board fame, and the persons interested with him would lose some $400,000. But the real representative people of the South have little or no interest in the question."

Here is a couple of choice specimens which we extract from a speech of one Gen. A. M. Hancock (a disgrace to the name) delivered at a Republican meeting at Millham, near Trenton:

"Next we will hear the Democrats in hell claiming the credit of rebelling against the Almighty."

"Our tariff, if continued, said he, is as sure to drive English manufacturers to bankruptcy as it is to drive Democratic politicians to hell."

Which sentiments, the Republican reporter says was received with "laughter and applause!" Well, what better could we expect of the Republican party of to-day, who has among its leaders such men as Bob. Ingersoll and other infidels?

Ex-Judge Chillion Robins, of Freehold, was nominated by the Republicans for Congress in this district, on Tuesday, at Elizabeth. We know the Judge as an easy-going, "happy-go-lucky" sort of a gentleman, who will do well to talk and joke with, but he has none of the elements to make a successful or useful Congressman. Hon. Miles Ross could obtain more favors from the district, while the Judge was thinking about it, than the latter could were he to be elected and continued for a dozen terms. The Judge has never held any legislative office of any kind, and is only known as a passable lawyer, who happened, by political associations, to get appointed to a term as Law Judge in Monmouth county.

The resolutions adopted at the Congressional Convention last week were brief and to the point, as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the convention at Cincinnati.

We pledge our united and unqualified support to its nominees, and the nominee of the State Convention, and the resolutions adopted at said convention.

And we further pledge ourselves to the nominee of this convention.

Elijah T. Paxton has been nominated by the Democrats of Hudson county for Senator.—We knew Mr. Paxton as a Monmouth lad, who was studying law with Ex-Gov. Bedle, at the same time we were "playing the devil" in the Monmouth *Democrat* office.

LUDLOW, POTTS AND PRISON LABOR.

As we have said before, the only point the Republicans have undertaken to bring against George C. Ludlow, private or public, is that he voted against repealing a law which provides for labor in the state prison. We don't believe these Republicans are familiar with the record, or they would not have made this question prominent in the present campaign. Let us look at the official records on this subject, which have been compiled and published in the Trenton *True American*, as follows:

The act regulating the control of the State Prison now in force was passed in 1876, while Mr. Potts was in the Senate. By that act the present contract system of employing the labor of convicts was established. The act provides—Article II., Sec. 4, page 251, laws of 1876—that the supervisors "shall have power, with the consent of the board of inspectors, *to hire out and contract with any person or persons for the labor of the prisoners, or any part of them*, for a period not exceeding four years."

And further—page 252—

"That he shall sell and dispose of all articles manufactured or prepared by the prisoners whose labor is not hired out."

And further—same page—

"He may * * * advertise for proposals or bids for contracts for the labor of the prisoners, or any part of them, or the purchase of any articles manufactured or prepared in the prison."

The same section—Article VII., page 257—provides that "each convict shall every day, except Sundays, be kept, as far as may be consistent with their sex, age, health and ability, strictly at hard labor of some sort if the work to be done requires special instruction or constant oversight the keeper shall employ suitable persons for that purpose."

This act passed the Senate April 12, 1876, all the Republicans (12), including Senator Potts, voting for it, and all the Democrats (9) against it.—Senate Journal, page 564.

The bill, having previously passed the House by a strict party vote—the Republicans all voting for, and the Democrats against it, then went to the Governor (Bedle), and he vetoed it. The Senate passed it over the veto, however, Senator Potts and all the Republicans again voting aye, the Democrats no. It was passed in both Houses, and became a law in spite of the Governor's veto by Republican votes alone, Senator Potts always voting for it.

This act, it will be perceived, authorized the employment of all the convicts, if possible, *by that contract or otherwise, at any price that could be obtained and at any kind of labor*, and it went further; it provided that in case the labor of the prisoners was not all employed by contractors, *that the State itself might employ them at any kind of work, and sell the goods manufactured by them in the open market at whatever they would fetch!* thus creating the most odious and ruinous of all competition with free labor; for the State can sell at any price to be had, and it thus ensures the people bear it, while the contractor must secure remunerative prices or go to the wall.

Thus it will be seen that MR. POTTS voted to establish and maintain the present system of convict labor, which provided—

First—That all the convicts in the State Prison be employed at hard labor, either by contract or by the State itself.

Second—Made no restriction as to the kind of labor nor as to the wages of the men under the contract system.

Third—Provided that goods manufactured by convicts not hired out to contractors should be sold in the open market at any price they would bring.

Such is the record of Mr. Potts the Senator, but now Mr. Potts the candidate for Governor professes that he is "opposed to any system of convict labor which discriminates against the skilled and honest labor of New Jersey."

Some of Mr. Potts' closest friends deny, however, that he ever used this language; but, be that as it may, the people will judge the man, not by his *professions*, but by his *acts*.

Now let us turn to the record of Mr. Ludlow.

The act concerning the State Prison passed in 1876, and voted for on its first passage, as also on its passage over the Governor's veto, by Mr. Potts, authorized the employment of the prisoners by contract or otherwise, at *any* kind of labor and at *any* price, even ten cents a day, and was in force in 1878, when a bill was introduced and passed prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the prison, for which Mr. Ludlow, then a Senator, voted. No hats had ever been made in the prison, and, under this act, none can be made.

During the same session, as also in 1879, Mr. Ludlow voted against the bill forbidding the manufacture of boots and shoes, the passage of which would have been unwise because—

1. It would have conflicted with contracts then in force under the Potts act of 1876.

2. It made no provision for the employment of the men, then chiefly engaged in shoemaking.

3. It would have cut off the revenue to the State from that source, which amounted during the nine years ending October 31, 1878, to $685,721.68, an average of $76,191.30 per year, thus, in part, offsetting the total yearly cost of the prison, about $193,000, shown by the Special Commission on Prison Labor of 1879.

4. It would have necessitated the solitary confinement of the prisoners and turned them into gentlemen of leisure, while their sentences in every case, and the Potts act of 1876, required their constant employment at hard labor.

During the same year (1878) Mr. Ridgway introduced a bill prohibiting the hiring of the prisoners to contractors at less than 50 cents a day. Mr. Ludlow voted for this bill and it passed, but failed to become a law by lack of the approval of the Governor. The Potts act, let it be remembered, authorized the hiring of the men at any wages which could be obtained, and they had, in fact, been hired out at 40 cents a day.

Such is the record of Mr. Ludlow as Senator; he voted to divest the obnoxious act of 1876, which Mr. Potts supported without protest or objection, of its most odious features—to limit the range of work and also the rate of wages, and now as a candidate for Governor he expressly says, in his letter of acceptance:

"The care of our penal institutions is one of great responsibility. To so manage them as to prevent their being a greater burden upon our people than is absolutely necessary, requires careful judgment and consideration. To the formation of such a system as will do this, and at the same time prohibit an unjust competition with the honest free labor of our State, I will, should I be elected, give my assistance and approval."

And Mr. Ludlow goes further; he pledges himself to the welfare of free labor in the following ringing and unmistakable sentences:

"*I accept the obligations imposed by the resolution of the convention to so act as to protect the best interests of the laboring man, for therein lies the best interests of the State. Labor is entitled to just compensation, and that compensation should always be paid in legal money. To enforce such payment by effective legislation is the duty of the State.*"

Upon that point Mr. Potts is silent.

Some of the government clerks are making themselves solid for the future by contributing to both the Republican and Democratic campaign funds. This is the first time the government clerk has been in such a dreadfully uncertain state of mind.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25th, 1880.

There is not much to talk or write about in Washington now, except politics, but of that we have "right smart," as they say in Virginia. The current seems to be running all one way, however, and the straits and tribulations of the Republican committee begin to manifest themselves. Maine was a crusher to the Radical cause, and people not acquainted with the inside workings of the campaign can not appreciate the extent of demoralization that followed the result in that State. Lack of funds is one of the difficulties the Republican committee encounters now for the first time in its history. Office-holders and wealthy politicians are not as free to "pony up" for a losing cause as when victory seems certain. And that is what is the matter with the radical cash box. The assessments made early in the campaign were pretty generally responded to, but to begin with, the money was squandered where it has not done much good, and now the effort to collect a new levy is fraught with much difficulty. Every person holding an office under the government, from clerks and officials to scrub-women and sweepers in the departments, and Notaries Public all over the country have been called upon for this little "two per cent," but many are backward about coming forward with the money. One Notary Public told me that if he sent his two per cent. it would amount to about fifty cents, and that he guessed he would keep it, under the circumstances. Over $100,000 were sent to Vermont and Maine. Where is that one hundred thousand now? The committee would like to know it.

In Democratic circles confidence in the result of the Presidential election is estimated by the encouraging reports received daily from all directions. Senator Vest writes from Indianapolis to a friend here that Indiana will give ten thousand majority for Landers. Not the least encouraging feature of the Democratic outlook is the assurance that comes from many sources in Virginia that the electoral vote of that State is safe for Hancock. The Republicans had little thought of Virginia in their calculations before the Maine election, and now, on the heel of that disheartening result, they have neither energy or money to spread upon such an unpromising field as that would be for Republican endeavor, even under the most favorable circumstances. It is stated upon the authority of a Republican member of Congress from the South that recently Senator Don Cameron earnestly advised the National Committee of his party against making any fight for the electoral vote of Virginia, declaring it to be plainly out of the power of the Republicans to capture it, even though the committee should have the means requisite to pay the capitation tax for the negroes, and otherwise put the demoralized and disbanded Virginia Republican party in fighting shape. It is stated also that Gen. Mahone told a member of the Democratic National Committee that whenever it should become apparent that the Republicans would seriously contend for the electoral vote of Virginia he would urge his friends to take down their electoral ticket.

Within a day or two there has been a talk about a revival of the Radical scheme for capturing the electoral vote of New York against the will of the people. It is said that if Indiana goes Democratic in October, a meeting of Republican managers is to be held in Boston on the 13th, and Governor Cornell advised to call a special session of the New York legislature to choose electors.—I don't think this will be done, for it was it would never elect Garfield. Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania would surely vote for Hancock after such a trick as that. But the talk about it, or the fact that Republican leaders entertain such a project, shows how desperate their case is.

At the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional committee much work is being done and $250 per day is paid for the transmission of documents. A visitor called a day or two since who had picked up a very dilapidated-looking specimen of the De Golyer rotten-wood pavement, which he suggested could be manufactured into trinkets and be sold for campaign relics. During the absence of Secretary Schurz the radical assessment collectors vigorously worked the Interior Department, but many of the clerks evaded payment upon one protest and another, until Mr. Schurz' return. He is now here and they expect to be protected in their refusal to be assessed by this great apostle of civil service reform. The annual report of the signal service shows that of the storm warnings during the fiscal year over 83 per cent. have been verified, and the weather indications have been correct eighty-six times out of a hundred east of the Rocky Mountains and ninety on the Pacific coast. PHONO.

BILIOUS FEVERS.

Obstructions of the Liver, Weakness of the Stomach, Torpor of the Bowels, caused by the congestion of foul accumulations, are what pave the way for fevers. Set the liver and stomach at work, cleanse the blood, and fever can obtain no hold. The one way to do this is by using Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad. No doses are to be taken. s2-1m.

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"My wife had been ailing a long time with dyspepsia and nervousness, and was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led by reading a circular left at my door to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Having been so often deceived by worthless mixtures, nothing but my wife's dangerous condition could have led me to make any more experiments. But it was a big success. Three bottles cured her at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman, regularly does her household duties.—R. D. Buffalo.—See other column. s2-1m.

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Lace Top Gloves, Summer Underwear, and Fans at cost price.
M. Meyer & Co.,
24 MAIN STREET, RAHWAY, N. J.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—SIMPSON.—At the home of the bride, Wednesday evening, September 22d, 1880, by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, pastor of the 1st M. E. Church, Mr. Edward W. Price to Miss Louise N. Simpson, all of Rahway, N. J.

DEATHS.

KARNAGUE.—Sept. 18th, in this city, Mary Karnague, aged 68 years.
GARDNER.—Sept. 19th, in Clark township, Eugenie Gardner, aged 6 years, 5 months, 4 days.
STREET.—Sept. 19th, in Linden township, Annie Street, aged 8 months.
HETFIELD.—Sept. 21, in this city, Geo. W. Hetfield, Jr., aged 2 years, 3 months, 15 days.
VREELAND.—In Linden township, Sept. 23, Susan A. Vreeland, aged 62 years, 6 months.
HURST.—Sept. 25th, in Clark township, Daniel Hurst, aged 5 weeks.
HORTON.—Sept. 26th, at Uniontown, Wm. E. Horton, aged 44 years.

Humphrey's Good Samaritan Liniment cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c.; trial size 10c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A Frenchman who is willing to assist a student of that language in reading and speaking for an hour daily, for a reasonable compensation. Address, ..., Democrat Office.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The following letters remain uncalled for at the Rahway Post Office, September 30th, 1880: Henry Schwartz, Rev. A. R. Walker. Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." S. M. OLIVER, P. M.

GERMAN SERVANT WANTED.—I want a good German girl for general housework. Must come well recommended from former employers, and must be a good washer and ironer. MRS. DAVIS, 91 New Brunswick Ave.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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The large assortment of the best ornamental Trees and Shrubs in the old Nurseries of
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In order that all those who sympathize with our purpose may most effectually co-operate with us, we will send THE WEEKLY SUN to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next three months.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

ORGANS 14 Stops, 3 Sets Reeds, ONLY $65. Pianos, $125 up. Paper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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RADICALLY Cures FEVER and AGUE, DUMB AGUE, INTERMITTENT, and all MALARIAL FEVERS.
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Call and Examine our $10 Suit, it cannot be beat.
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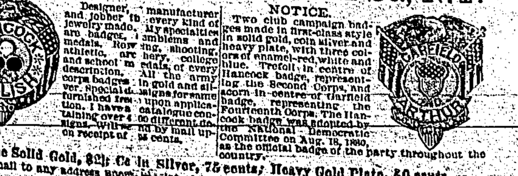
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR $5 AND $6 SCHOOL SUIT FOR BOYS.
Come and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
MILLER-THE-TAILOR,
143 Main Street, Rahway.

THE CAMPAIGN HAT.
Hancock Hats Garfield Hats

MEN'S AND BOYS'
Fine Fur Hancock or Garfield Hat,
With a Badge in every hat; can be taken out and fastened to lapel of coat and when not in use may again be re-adjusted; they are printed in Silver on Navy Blue and Cardinal Red Satin, and are very showy. The Hancock and Garfield Hat are both the same Style and Quality, the only difference being the name on the badge. Parties ordering any quantity can have a liberal discount.
THE "SMOKER,"
Which I am offering, is extremely "nobby" as well as durable, it has developed into a Street Hat for Traveling, Base Ball, Driving, Balls, &c. Also the
Latest Style Fall Hats, Best Quality, Lowest Prices
GENT'S NECKWEAR,
CUFFS, COLLARS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERWEAR, ETC. A WELL SELECTED STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. Also, Agent for the Celebrated ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, cures headaches, and all diseases of the scalp, prevents falling of hair, baldness, &c.
M. H. VOLKMAN,
139 Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J.

N. M. SHEPARD, 150 Fulton St., N. Y.



Designer, manufacturer and jobber in every kind of jewelry made. My specialties are badges, emblems and medals. Now my shooting, athletic, are hereby collected description. All the army corps badges in gold and silver. Special designs furnished free upon application. I have a catalogue containing over 400 different designs, which will be sent by mail upon receipt of 25 cents.
NOTICE. Two club campaign badges made in first-class style in solid gold, coin silver and heavy plate, with three colors of enamel, red, white and blue. Trefoil in centre of Hancock badge, representing the Second Corps, and acorn in centre of Garfield badge, representing the Fourteenth Corps. The Hancock badge was adopted by the National Democratic Committee on Aug. 18, 1880, as the official badge of the party throughout the country.
Fine Solid Gold, $3; Coin Silver, 75 cents; Heavy Gold Plate, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price to any part of the United States. Liberal discount in quantities to the trade and clubs.

The National Democrat.
RAHWAY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB!
Regular meeting at Headquarters—Opera House,
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
R. V. LINABURY, Esq.,
of Elizabeth, will speak.

The "Folio" for October is out and for sale at the Rahway Music Store.

Frank Marsh has purchased the drug store of Charles A. Watson, at 137½ Main street.

Local matters seems to have been swamped by politics. We don't hear, even, of a runaway or arrest.

The "epizootic," a disease which prevailed to a great extent among horses in 1872, is again appearing in New York.

The time to be occupied by the Garfielders in passing a given point is calculated at 8:29—probably minus the "8," to night.

Will the Republican procession to-night be graced with a banner containing this inscription: "Let it go as a loan—J. A. G.—$329?" It should be.

The mathematician of the *Advocate* don't like our estimate as to the number in the Democratic procession last week. Displeased, no doubt, because we didn't make it foot up "329."

We understand the "Vail Battery" is no more and that it is now the "Sheldon Battery." We presume its namesake was more willing to "shell-down," in anticipation of the Assembly business.

"Leap-year" is fast passing away, and the marriageable girls are no doubt improving the fleeting hours. We hear of a number of weddings on the tapis as evidences of approaching cool weather appear.

Ernest Smith, aged fifteen, who was employed at Bloodgood's, undertook to kick the belt off from the wheel of some of the steam machinery, on Monday, when his foot was caught, breaking his leg at the ankle.

A question has arisen as to whether the "nice young men," the "impressed old men," the "hired boys," or the "colored troops" will have the right of line in the "J. A. G. 329" procession to-night.

J. A. Weaver, Esq., arrived home on Saturday from his tour of the Colorado mines. He gives some entertaining accounts of his experience, narrow escapes, favorable prospects at the mines, etc.

Mr. Wm. T. Littell, formerly a resident of Rahway, died with malaria fever, at McClellanville, South Carolina, Sept. 18th, aged 34 years, 3 months, 6 days. Notice of the funeral will hereafter be given.

Abel V. Shotwell, Esq., returned on Saturday from his Western tour having visited most of the principal cities of the west, as far as St. Paul, Minneapolis &c. He reports politics very lively in the west.

Some who are to turn out in the Republican procession to-night say they intend to vote the Democratic ticket, but they have taken pity on the Republicans who have implored them to help make their crowd respectable.

Our readers will no doubt notice the amusing picture on our first page of "Topsy" having a picnic in her Missus' bed, which is one of the character sold by Spaeth, the great furniture dealer, of Newark. Read his advertisement and give him a call.

By the *Advocate* we learn that Wm. E. Clark and Frank L. Sheldon, of this city, are spoken of as candidates for the Republican nomination for Assembly. Mr. Clark, we presume, has the precedence, as a long resident and active worker for his party.

Mr. Garret Berry, Esq., has accepted an invitation to address a Hancock and English meeting at Johnsonburg, Warren county, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Mr. Berry is receiving numbers of similar invitations from various parts of the State.

"Autumn Day" at the 2d M. E. church on Sunday, was quite a feature. The church, in the vicinity of the pulpit, was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves, flowers and fruits; the pastor, Rev. Mr. Halleron, preached sermons, and the choir sang pieces appropriate to the occasion.

The Fair of the Union and Middlesex Agricultural Society, near Plainfield, is in operation this week, but we have not been able to obtain any particulars as to exhibits, etc., except that the display is good. The Fair will close to-day. Yesterday was the "big day" and many prominent men were on the ground.

Christ Church Chapel, on Milton avenue, will hold a Children's Fair for the benefit of its Sunday School, on Thanksgiving eve, and the day and night following. The little ones will meet weekly in the church parlor until the fair opens. May success attend their efforts.

The American Institute Fair, New York, is pronounced a more decided success than ever. There are numerous new attractions over the last being the wonderful electric light. The Fair is open from 9 in the morning until 10 at night.

A number of our citizens went to New York last Thursday night to witness the grand Hancock and English parade and meeting. It was the largest political demonstration ever witnessed in New York, or, probably, any other place, and the excellent speeches by prominent men make a volume of interesting Democratic reading.

Mr. Joseph Sefton, who takes the character of Rip Van Winkle in the play by that name, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Opera House, will be remembered as having given general satisfaction as Rip Van Winkle when here about a year ago. Go and see him, and we have no doubt that you will get the worth of your money.

One of our store-keepers had displayed in his window this week a card marked "Butter 32c. lb." The "2" was formed carelessly and exactly resembled a "9"—showing "329." He immediately rubbed it out when his attention was called to it, as he didn't want folks to think there was any "329" arrangement about him.

The Grand Army of the Republic have settled up their business connected with the encampment at Bordentown, and find themselves $700 short. It is rumored that certain investigations will soon be commenced and some parties will be shown up. Some curious stories are being circulated in relation to the sale of beer and refreshment stand privileges.

The 11th Annual Fair of the Somerset County Agricultural Society will be held on their grounds in Somerville, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th, 7th and 8th. A grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm products, machinery, ladies work, &c. All departments, &c. For list of premiums, or further information, apply to Wm. S. Potter, Secretary, at Somerville, N. J.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY!
AT WASHINGTON HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6th.
Hon. Leon Abbett and Garrett Berry, Esq.,
will make addresses.
The Uniformed Clubs will make a short parade and attend the meeting in a body.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lockwood died at Linden, yesterday, aged about 80 years.

It is reported that the Garfielders will endeavor to turn out "329" in their procession to-night.

Hon. George C. Ludlow, our candidate for Governor, and ex-Governor Bedle will address a meeting at Washington Hall, on Friday evening, Oct. 22d.

Bishop Corrigan, of the Diocese of Newark, has been appointed as coadjutor, or assistant to Cardinal McCloskey, which carries with it the right to succeed the Cardinal.

Rev. L. R. Dunn, presiding elder of this district, will preach in the 2d M. E. church, next Sunday morning. He is an able and popular preacher.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-United States Senator, is lying seriously ill at his summer residence at Raritan, near Somerville. At last accounts he was improving.

Members of Council will remember that the next regular meeting will be Tuesday evening and the hour at 7 o'clock—which is the night to which the last meeting was adjourned.

R. V. Linabury, Esq., who is to speak before the Hancock and English Club to-morrow evening, is known by many in this city as an eloquent and able lawyer, and all should go and hear him.

COAL.—E. T. Tappen the well-known coal dealer, has fitted up a new yard at the foot of Haydock street, and has laid in a large supply of the "dusky diamons" of the best quality, which he sells at the lowest prices. He will be pleased to see his old friends and customers at his new place of business.

Rev. L. R. Dunn, D. D., of Elizabeth, has been invited to address the temperance meeting in Mr. Kinsey's grove at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The Dr. is one of the most eloquent preachers of the Newark Conference. This is the last meeting at the Grove for the season. All are invited.

We perceive that some of the outside newspapers are misled by reports of malarious affection in this city. One of them remarks that Rahway will soon be depopulated if it keeps on. Such a result is not to be feared, as up to this writing (Tuesday) not a single death has been recorded in the city as occurring from that cause—and only five deaths from any cause have taken place since the 1st of September.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH LIGHT HORSE.—A company of cavalry was organized at the Hancock and English Headquarters at the Opera House, on Saturday evening. Twenty members at once joined, and the number will be greatly increased. Frank P. Freeman was elected Captain, J. W. Savage, Jr., 1st Lieut., and Thomas G. Bunch, Sr., 2d Lieut. A neat uniform will at once be procured, and will be ready for distribution at the next meeting, Saturday night, at the same place.

Some paper last week announced that in a certain town out west the sidewalks, etc., had been covered with the suggestive figures "329"—which was the amount taken "as a loan" by James A. Garfield. Since then the "329" disease has become contagious all over the United States. In this city the sidewalks and fences show forth with the "329," especially in the vicinity of Republican stores and residences. It is a good idea to keep this matter before the people, but the boys should not carry it too far by marring residences, nice fences, etc., with paint.

Mr. Atwood Porter, for a long time in the employment of the American Bank Note Company, New York, and one of the best engravers in the country, has, we are informed, accepted an offer from the Canadian Government, the large advance in pay offered him there for his services, overbalancing his preference to remain here. Mr. Porter has been a resident of Linden for about about six years, and has been quite active in endeavoring to reform the management of public affairs of the town. He will therefore carry with him the best wishes of a large number of warm friends.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

REUNION OF THE OLD FOURTEENTH.—It is proposed to hold the annual reunion of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, on the 29th of October next, the anniversary of the Battle of Cedar Creek. Freehold and Asbury Park are proposed as the place of meeting. As the last meeting was held at Asbury Park we think it would be proper to visit Freehold this year. We understand that Judge Shinn offers the use of his hall for the occasion, and we propose that the citizens provide a collation. The soldiers of this regiment (were mostly recruited in Monmouth, and our citizens will be glad to honor them on this occasion.—*Monmouth Democrat.*

The Garfielders are straining every nerve to get up something to-night in the way of a procession that will outdo that of the Democrats of Wednesday night of last week, which will be no great thing to do, as the Democratic procession might be called almost an impromptu affair, no special efforts were made to swell the numbers or to "show off." The companies had received their uniforms, and the banners were ready to raise, which suggested the propriety of having a little turn out, taking in the line upon which the banners were situated. Only this and nothing more. No young men, old men, boys, and negroes had to be coaxed and hired to swell the Democratic procession!

The "Symphony Society," and the "Oratorio Society," of New York, of which Dr. Leopold Damrosch is the conductor, will give their usual public rehearsals and concerts at Steinway Hall this season. The "Symphony Society" will give its rehearsals Thursday afternoons, Nov. 4, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 3, March 3 and March 31—and concerts the Saturday evenings following. Tickets for all rehearsals $4—concerts $8, including reserved seat. The "Oratorio Society" will give three rehearsals and three concerts; rehearsals Friday afternoons, commencing with "Elijah," Nov. 26; "The Messiah," Dec. 28; "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, ed Il Moderato," Feb. 25; concerts the Saturday evenings following. Tickets $2 to rehearsals, and $4 to concerts. Parties wishing to send for tickets can address the Manager of the respective Societies, at Room 7, Steinway Hall, N. Y.

POPULAR MUSIC.—One of the sweetest songs that have appeared in many a month, is "Open the Gates as high as the Sky," by Westendorf. It takes one back to the days when "we mingled in the merry plays of childhood;" the melody is easy and decidedly popular; charming picture title page. The price is 35 cts. Of a different order, is "Good night, beloved," a new setting of Longfellow's beautiful poem, by A. Taraschak. Good singers will find a rare prize in this. Price 30 cts. A good quartet, not difficult, is "There is no river here" which was suggested by the dying words of the late Bishop Haven. Lovers of sacred song will like it. Price 30 cts. All of the above are published by John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O., who will send them to any address on receipt of price.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Fair at Waverly closed last Friday, the weather during the week having been favorable, as well as other circumstances. Thursday was the "big day" as usual, when the candidates, politicians and other prominent personages were numerous, especially in the vicinity of President Clark's headquarters. The attendance was larger than upon any previous occasion, and the Society realized more profit. Nearly 40,000 were upon the grounds on Thursday. There are several improvements that are much needed—for instance, permanent buildings instead of tents for the horticultural and poultry departments, and the sprinkling of the road from the grounds to the depot. People in going from and to the trains were almost constantly enveloped in dust raised by the passing vehicles. From the immensity of the exhibits we are unable to present a complete list of all from this city and vicinity, but give below such as have been published as receiving premiums:

H. D. Edgar, Rahway, bull Deronda, first premium, $50.
Robert C. Vail, Rahway, 1 g Patchen, 2 year, second premium.
Moses O. Winans, Linden, Holstein bull, first premium.
Dennis C. Crane, Roselle, grade heifer, first premium.
Richard Tice, Rahway, large white sow and nine pigs, first premium, $8.
Wm. McGrandell, Rahway, white fantail pigeons, second premium.
Meeker Wood, Linden, Newton pippins, second premium.
Isaac C. Terrill, Vicar of Wakefield, second premium.
George Moore, Fanwood, Delaware grapes, second premium.
Mark T. High, Roselle, beets, first premium.
Mrs. J. T. Crowell, Rahway, lima beans, first premium.
W. B. Woodruff, Westfield, plants, second premium.
Miss Jennie Crowell, Rahway, tea cake, $2.
Mrs. Hannah Winans, Linden, White Mountain cake, worthy special premium.
E. N. Crowell, Rahway, corn bread, $2.
Lettie Miller, Westfield, quilt, $5.
Hannah Winans, Linden, white mountain cake, special premium.
W. French, Westfield, riding wheel sulky harrow, $3.
W. F. Stevens, Rahway, canoe, diploma.
J. D. Winans, Cranford, salt grass scythe, sticks, meritorious mention.
Lev. Ch. Zaliski, Westfield, Gen. Custer group, $6; do. two calf heads, diploma.
J. G. Stacy, Rahway, photographs, $3.
N. H. Carpenter, Rahway, crochet fascinator, etc., $2.

There were many other exhibits from this vicinity that are not named in the published premium list. Hetfield & Jackson had some of their celebrated light wagon work there, and Halver & Graves, Ira Osborn and C. Grube also exhibited some fine specimens of carriage work.

One of the *brilliant* scribblers in the *Advocate* says the flag in front of the *Democrat* office was displayed "Union down" during the procession last Wednesday night. As the flag in front of our office is arranged upon a rope and pully with the "Union" next to the rope, the names of the candidates at the bottom of the flag, which hangs from the rope, and is arranged so as to swing across the sidewalk, we can't see how the flag could have got its "Union" down. Probably some of the Garfielders were so disconcerted by the fine Democratic parade that night that they imagined themselves standing on their heads when they passed by our office. Or if they mean, that, because the "Union" happened to be nearest the building, it was "Union down," they are welcome to the little comfort they seem to take thereat. It demonstrates that the *Union* is *nearest* to us, with no solid north against a solid south as the Republicans would like to see.

The usual Fall openings are now attracting to New York hosts of ladies bent upon seeing for themselves the thousand and one new things that crowd the fashion parlors and exhibition rooms, conspicuous among which are those of the Domestic Fashion Co., at the corner of Broadway and 14th street. Here, too, the Domestic Monthly is published, the October number of which is just out. A specimen of the somber yet striking fashionable colors now in vogue for ladies' wear, is shown on the figure which forms the colored plate. The other full-length illustrations show wraps, dolmans, polonaises, coats, etc., and the smaller cuts describe with all particularity the various styles of jerseys, skirts, plain suits and other garments now in vogue now, or destined to be all the rage as the season advances. In the Literary Department is found an unusually choice selection of family reading. With this number Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher assumes charge of the Household Department. The Domestic Monthly is published by Blake & Company, corner Broadway and Fourteenth street, New York, at $1.50 per year, inclusive of pattern premium. Specimen copies 15 cents.

S. G. Phillips, Esq., of Perth Amboy, who was expected to speak before the Hancock and English Club, at the regular meeting last Friday night, was not able to be present, business calling him away from home.—George Barron, Esq., of Jersey City, (formerly of Rahway) was telegraphed for, and signified his consent to come, but the train being detained for nearly an hour, it was about nine o'clock before he arrived. G. R. Lindsay, Esq., had in the meantime made some entertaining and able remarks. A considerable portion of the audience had departed before Mr. Barron arrived and it was deemed best for him to postpone his speech until another occasion. He agreed to be on hand at the regular meeting of the club, Friday evening, Oct. 8th, which will be next week, at which time the public generally is invited to be present at headquarters in the Opera House. Mr. Barron has become quite an able and popular speaker, we understand, and is being called to make addresses at many important points. His old friends here, no doubt, will be glad of an opportunity to hear him.

NEW JERSEY'S GAME LAWS.—It may be interesting to many sportsmen to know the game laws in New Jersey for 1880. It has been customary for many years to shoot woodcock on July 4, and squirrels at about the same time. But under the new law the shooting season is from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 for both of these kinds of game. It is not lawful to kill ruffled grouse or partridge from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, quail from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, woodcock from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, Bartramian sand pipers from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, rail birds from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, deer from Dec. 1 to Oct. 15, gray or black squirrels from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, rabbits from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. It is unlawful to destroy nests of any wild birds, save hawks and birds of that nature. The following named birds cannot be lawfully killed at any time: Night hawks, whippoorwills, sparrows, thrushes, robins, meadow larks, martins, barn swallows, woodpeckers, highholders, cedar birds, orioles, cardinal birds, catbirds, bluebirds, or any other insectivorous birds. It is unlawful to net or trap birds of any kind, or any other game.

We are in receipt of a very interesting and valuable document, of 92 pages, from Secretary Kelsey, entitled "Annual Returns of General Elections, commencing 1876." Compiled from the official returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

THREE TWENTY-NINE.

What was it that from Ames I took,
Stowed snugly in my pocketbook,
And then resumed my saintly look?
329

What was it, when the act was known,
That made my pious spirit groan,
Till I would have it called a loan?
329

What, when my case seemed very bad,
Did I in solemn tones and sad
Swear that I never, never had?
329

What did Ames have in black and white
That showed me up in my true light,
And left me in a sorry plight?
329

What were thus proved beyond a doubt
The figures for which I sold out,
And which I since have lied about?
329

What, more than any other thing—
Than salary grab or paving Ring—
My downfall at the polls shall bring?
329

—*Sun.*

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Those Republicans who are fearful of the influence of Confederate Brigadiers with the Democratic party would do well to ponder the following list of prominent Confederates who have been appointed to lucrative offices by Republicans:

Confederate Brigadier-General Amos T. Ackerman of Georgia, appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Grant.

Confederate Brigadier-General David M. Key, appointed Postmaster-General by Hayes.

Confederate General James Longstreet, appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans by Grant and Minister to Turkey by Hayes.

Confederate General James L. Orr, appointed Minister to Russia.

Confederate Guerrilla John S. Mosby, appointed Consul to Hong Kong by Hayes.

Confederate Robert W. Hughes, appointed Judge of the Eastern District United States Court of Virginia.

Confederate Colonel Northup, of South Carolina, appointed United States District Attorney.

Confederate Colonel G. W. Henderson, appointed United States Revenue Collector of Mississippi.

Confederate Colonel Wharton, appointed United States Marshal in Louisiana.

Confederate Colonel Thomas Ochiltree, appointed United States Marshal of Texas, by Grant.

Confederate Colonel William H. Hough, appointed a District Judge in Louisiana.

Confederate General P. O. Hebert, appointed a Levee Commissioner by Grant.

Confederate Colonel Humphreys of Alabama, appointed District Judge.

Confederate Major Morphis, of Confederate General Stephen D. Lee's staff, appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Confederate Captain G. W. Hunt, formerly aid to Confederate General Hardee, appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Confederate Thomas Walton, aid to Confederate General Longstreet, appointed United States District Attorney.

"329."—Some of the Republicans profess to be very innocent as to what the "329" means. For the edification of such we quote the following from the Poland committee's report, which investigated Mr. Garfield's Credit Mobilier acts—as the committee was Republican, of course they will not question the authority:

From Mr. Garfield's Own SWORN Testimony Before the Poland Committee, January 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood *this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

Referring to Senator Conkling's last great effort of his life the Utica *Observer* says: Senator Conkling knows that Mr. Garfield stands charged by the highest law-making body in the land with perjury; that his name is enrolled on the court records of Illinois as a bribe taker. Senator Conkling was in Washington in 1868 when Oakes Ames bribed Garfield and the rest. He was also in Washington in 1873 when Garfield swore to a falsehood. He has walked many miles over the DeGolyer pavement for the sake of which Garfield was bought up by Dick Parsons. He knows all the facts of both scandals. He knows that these questions are of burning importance, that they are being discussed in every hamlet in the Union. Why then did he not say of Garfield as he did of Arthur, that he was an honest man? Why did he talk of his "intelligence and experience," which no living man questions, and remain silent about his virtue, which every honest man does question.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District of New Jersey (Hudson county) met in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on Tuesday, and nominated ex-Congressman A. A. Hardenburgh on the first ballot. The clerks announced his vote as 120 against 44 for ex-Mayor Traphagen. The nomination completes the New Jersey Congressional ticket, as follows:

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1st	Joseph Carter	George M. Robeson
2d	Hezekiah B. Smith	J. Hart Brewer.
3d	Miles Ross	Chilion Robbins.
4th	Henry S. Harris	Judson Kilpatrick.
5th	Augustus W. Cutler	John Hill.
6th	Edward Balbach, jr.	Phineas Jones.
7th	A. A. Hardenburgh	Lewis A. Brigham.

The nomination of Mr. Hardenburgh ensures the redemption of that district, and will strengthen the Democratic vote throughout Hudson county.

Gen. Grant seems to have become "mixed" again. The Republicans induced him to preside at a meeting in Warren, Ohio, on Tuesday night, and he made the longest speech of his life, which he read from a roll of manuscript. Unfortunately the sentiment was entirely different from that expressed by him immediately after his tour through the South, when he pronounced the feeling in that section as good, and all that was necessary for prosperity was the doing away of all sectional feeling. His speech on Tuesday night is contrary to that sentiment, and contains considerable of the "bloody shirt," from which it is very evident that he has trusted some one to write his speech, who entertained different feelings from what he did a few months ago. It is generally admitted as a bid for the nomination in 1884.

It looks very probable that two of the three Republicans declared elected to Congress in Maine will not have the pleasure of serving in that capacity. Anderson, the opponent of Reed, in the 1st district is preparing to contest his seat, and it is said, already has secured evidence enough to unseat him; the seat of Lindsay, the other Republican, is in danger also.

Your life is in danger when you allow a severe cough or cold to go unchecked. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a cheap, harmless and reliable remedy.

LOCAL POTPOURRI.

The importance of protecting children's shoes from wear at the toe, all parents are aware of, but many have neglected to avail themselves of this great saving on account of of the appearance of the metal tip. All such will find the A. S. T. Co.'s Black Tip, advertised in another column, just the thing they have been looking for. Beautiful, neat, they will wear as long as the metal.

A Republican paper says that Judge Black in his letter to the New York Democratic meeting, paid "a splendid tribute" to Garfield's "personal integrity." In this letter Judge Black says that Garfield made a false defence under oath. That is a "splendid tribute" certainly!

LAUNDRY.—Any persons wishing laundering done can leave their orders at Volkman's Barber Shop, Cherry street, he is agent for the Troy Steam Laundry. Orders sent every Tuesday noon, and articles ready Saturday, at regular laundry prices and no charge for expressage. s23-2w.

"Malt Bitters" are a Brain, Nerve, and Blood food, peculiarly adapted to, and warmly recommended by our druggists and physicians for General debility, Mental and physical Exhaustion, Hysteria, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Emaciation, and Dropsy. s23-4w.

Holl & Son's Rye, Rock and Red Root, the household remedy for female weakness.—Sold by J. T. Oakley, Rahway, N. J. s9-tf.

Jewelry, Pins, Chains, Cuff Buttons, &c., at Borgmeyer's, formerly Cooper's.

The very best quality of Family Fancy Groceries; also Crockery and a large variety of other useful stock can still be had for the smallest amount of cash possible, at Jesse Cooper's, 251 Grand street. s2-tf.

The New York *World*, 20th, says: As soon as Wall street, yesterday, learned that Governor Plaisted was certainly elected in Maine, stocks began to rise. During the latter portion of the week, while Blaine and the Republicans were claiming the re-election of Davis, Wall street shivered with alarm and stocks were badly depressed.

The medicines of Dundas Dick & Co. are unexcelled for elegance, purity, and reliability. Their Seidlitz Powders are as pleasant as Lemonade. Their Soft Capsules are world famous. See Advertisement. Sold by G. F. Brown, E. B. Silvers and J. Mallon, druggists. jy22-

Pianos tuned and repaired at short notice by J. O. Moore, at the Rahway Music Store. tf

HURRAH! FOR OUR SIDE.
Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort and experience its tonic and renovating effects they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—*Exchange.*

Edward Balbach, a prominent German, doing a large business, in connection with his father, at smelting, in Newark, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in that district. He is very popular, and was only induced, after much persuasion, to accept the nomination. The district is generally Republican, but it is thought that this year there will be a change.

We have much pleasure in recommending Thermaline to our readers, as an absolute cure for Malaria. The manufacturers' name alone is a guarantee of its merit. It sells at 25 cts. per box. For particulars see advertisement. Sold by G. F. Brown, E. B. Silvers and J. Mallon, druggists. jy29-

Frames, all Styles and Sizes, also made to order, at bottom prices, at Borgmeyer's, formerly Cooper's.

HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP
is perfectly pure, being made of carefully selected stock, and therefore the cheapest. Ask your grocer for it, and see that you get only the genuine article. A trial will convince you of its merits. ap1-1y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. s30-1y.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* (Ind.) wrote as follows, last week: The result in Maine means that the Democracy is the upper dog in the fight, and the Republicans can only hope to win by making the most desperate fight they have made since they came into existence. The odds are against them, and they will only lose ground by trying to disguise the fact.

NOTICE.—"Frank Leslie's Weekly," the only Democratic Illustrated Newspaper published—will be sent postpaid, for five weeks (until end of campaign) for 30 cents. Agents wanted in every town. Send 30 cents for five weeks subscription, or 6 cents in postage stamps for sample copy and Illustrated Catalogue. Clubs of four will be sent for five weeks, for one dollar. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing Company, 15 Dey Street, New York. s30-1m.

Services at the church of the Holy Comforter, on Seminary street, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 4 p. m., Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. tf

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Lamberti's Fall Hats now ready, the largest stock ever offered. Gents' hats in all grades, from medium to finest made. Young men's hats, a dozen different styles of the most approved shapes. Boys' and children's hats 40c., 50c., 75c. up to fine qualities. All customers can be suited, as I have all the different price-hats in a good assortment of each. Very handsome Neckwear, the best line of 50c. goods in the market; also an extra fine line of goods, finer than heretofore kept, among which are some of the choicest importations. Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs of the very latest designs. New styles of Cuff Buttons and Scarf Pins; Collars and Cuffs, all styles and sizes. Dress Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, etc., at Lamberti's Bon Ton, Main street.

A Republican paper says that Gen. Hancock wrote his straightforward letter concerning the "rebel claims" bugaboo, "after holding the matter under advisement for sometime!" As his letter was in reply to a communication from Theodore Cook, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which communication was dated on the 20th of Sept., and Gen. Hancock's reply was written on the 23d, the "advisement" was not very long, taking into consideration the time consumed in the traveling of the letter from Cincinnati to Governor's Island, and the large amount of mail matter and other business the General has to attend; we think the advisement was very short. But the Republicans have to say something in order to drop down "kind of easy like."

Toys, Brackets, Vases, Window Shades, Wall Paper, &c., also a large stock of Albums, Slates, Writing Papers, Papeteries, &c., at Borgmeyer's, formerly Cooper's.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, pronounced the best, can now be purchased as low, if not lower prices, than can be given anywhere, for Cash or installments, through Jesse Cooper, 251 Grand street, Upper Rahway.

Thousands of soldiers and heirs are entitled to Pensions, with payment from date of discharge or death, if applied for before January 1, 1880. Wound, accidental injury, or disease entitles to a Pension. Bounty and back pay collected. Increase of Pension secured. This firm established in 1865. Address, enclosing stamp, EDSON BROS. U. S. Claim Attorneys, 711 G Street, Washington, D. C. mh11-tf.

HAVE YOU EVER
Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. See other column. s2-1m.

At first Garfield's friends were ashamed of Arthur's record. Now it is Arthur's friends that are indignant at Garfield's record.

The Springfield *Republican*, says, "It will be quite as safe for party managers to add 'solid Maine' to other Democratic solids."

In the ten years following the war the Republican party paid $100,000,000 of the Southern claims, for which statement John Sherman is authority.

General Kilpatrick is going to run for Congress in a district which always shakes his side by over 3,000 majority. Republicans always get rid of their bores by having them killed off.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The *Advocate* is having considerable to say against to Hon. George C. Ludlow, our candidate for Governor. This is too near Mr. Ludlow's home for any such twaddle to have any effect. He is well known, highly respected for his honesty integrity, and clear conception of the best interests of the state, and is not interested in the welfare of any coal monopoly as is the case with his Republican opponent, Mr. Potts.

The Republican "stock in trade" which they use for so-called arguments is rapidly dropping from them, and they will soon have nothing left. Some of the orators and papers still try to make a little show upon the tariff question, but they are doomed to hopeless failure on that point. While a portion of them are howling in favor of a protective tariff, their candidate for President is a member of a Free Trade League and some of their leading papers are also strongly in favor of free trade, while others emphatically protest. It shows that the Republicans are divided in sentiment upon that question, and it makes no difference which is successful as far as that question is concerned, for there is no likelihood of any change in the tariff laws for a long time to come—certainly there will never be any change that will affect the industries of this country, as no citizen of the United States, be he, Democrat or Republican, will oppose our own interests.

The Republicans are again securing, to some extent, the assistance of the Greenbackers. They have with them Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, who encourages and advises a straight-out electoral ticket in Maine, instead of a fusion ticket; a straight-out ticket would, of course give the state to the Garfield electors. The mass of the Greenbackers, however, are more honest, and are repudiating Weaver. Frank W. Hughes, the leader of the Pennsylvania Greenbackers, has written the following to Gen. Weaver:

"Your published congratulations to Solon Chase, encouraging, by approving his disorganization tending to the defeat of four electors for Weaver and Chambers in Maine, and to insure the election of seven Garfield electors instead, forfeits your claims to the support of the organization. It simply means that you desire our friends there, as well as elsewhere, to be defeated by the success of Garfield. National Greenback-Labor men are such from principle, and therefore not marketable by any leaders."

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SOLDIER FOR HANCOCK.

The following letter was received by the editor of the New York *World*, and speaks for itself:

SIR: At a Republican mass-meeting held at New London, this county, yesterday, and addressed by W. H. Gibson, of "Ohio treasury fame," there was a large banner carried over a wagon-load of young ladies representing the different States, the banner in question bearing this motto:

"Arnold a Traitor,
Sept. 23, 1780.
Sept. 23, 1880
Is Hancock one?"

This of course was authorized by the Republican committee. It was carried in the procession. It stood for an hour in the principal street of the town, and I have not heard this infamous insult denounced by a single Republican.

Now, Mr. Editor, I was a soldier in Hancock's old Second Corps. I received a wound—causing the loss of my leg—at the battle of Gettysburg. While being carried from the field I saw General Hancock riding at the head of a column of infantry, through a perfect storm of bullets, to close up the ranks. The next day he fell on the front line of battle. I have never voted the Democratic ticket in my life, but this fall will vote for "Hancock and Union this fall. My blood boils as I think of this scandalous insult to one of the most glorious soldiers and men of this or any other country. I wonder if the soldiers of the Potomac Army will stand calmly by and see themselves disgraced by this insult to General Hancock and still vote with the party that perpetrates this infamy?

If any one is disposed to doubt the exact truth of this statement, I can furnish the names of any number of eye-witnesses to the outrage.

Respectfully,
F. B. NICKERSON,
Late Sergeant Company K, Eighth O. V. I.
Greenwich, Huron Co., O., Sept. 24, 1880.

"Hancock dodges the question as to whether he will oppose Southern claims if elected. He replies that the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the payment of rebel war debts. But this does not touch the question of Southern claims. Mr. Hancock, and the question is, what will you do about it?"—*State Gazette.*

"Hancock dodges" does he? Well we give below a specimen of his dodging, which appeared in the New York papers the same day the above quotation appeared in the Trenton paper—so there is some more Republican thunder wasted:

"DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about the effect of that bugbear, 'Southern war claims.' The people cannot be misled by it. To approve the 'Rebel Claims,' or claims in the interest of persons who were in rebellion, cannot, in any way or to any degree be considered as an intention of protecting any such as need to be made against Democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could I if I were inclined to approve or encourage payment of such debt pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not.

In relation to '*Union War Claims*' the Government's obligations to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our Government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war in the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature—how ever strong in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers—are becoming stale and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

Yours very truly, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK."

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FAMILIES,
—AT—
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AT MODERATE PRICES.
WITH SUITES OF ROOMS WITH GAS, HOT AND COLD WATER, AND HOT AIR HEATERS.
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FALL and WINTER
CLOTHING
TO ORDER,
STYLE,
Good Workmanship,
LOW PRICES,
COR. IRVING AND CHERRY STREETS,
Up Stairs. RAHWAY, N. J.

Rupture
DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN known to the public for the past 30 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict, may now be consulted weekly at his New York and Boston offices. Dr. Sherman is the discoverer of the only known cure for Rupture by local external treatment. No man is safe who has a Rupture, no matter how long he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment, and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses is on the road to the same fate. He is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually cured of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him. Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment, and with safety from the dangers of strangulated rupture. HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves. It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents. In consequence of his great and increasing personal practice he will be obliged to visit the New York and Boston offices as follows: Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday he may be consulted at his New York office, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at his Boston office, each week. Remember, in writing or calling, the address is
DR. J. A. SHERMAN
251 Broadway, cor. Murray Street, N. Y., and 43 Milk Street, Boston.
Beware of certain audacious men and impostors who represent themselves as Dr. Sherman.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

PASSED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ON THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1880.

Resolved (the House of Assembly concurring), That the concurrent resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the state, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, having been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, be entered in the respective journals of the two Houses with the ayes and nays taken thereon, and the same be referred to the Legislature next to be chosen in this state, and that publication for three months previous to making such choice shall be made in at least one newspaper in each county; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House cause said entries to be made in the respective journals of the two Houses, and cause publication to be made aforesaid according to law and the requirements of the Constitution in that regard, under Article IX, "Amendments."

ATTEST: GEORGE WURTS, Secretary of the Senate.
CUMMINS O. COOPER, Clerk of the House of Assembly.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate, the General Assembly concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of this state be agreed to, namely:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION I, PARAGRAPH 1.—Strike out the words "yearly, and every year" after the word "November," and insert the words "in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and every second year thereafter."

ARTICLE IV, SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 1.—Strike out the word "three" and insert in lieu thereof "four."

ARTICLE IV, SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 2.—Strike out the whole paragraph, which is in the following words:

"As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The Senate meeting in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, shall be divided as equally as may be into two classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one class may be elected every second year; if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only."

ARTICLE IV, SECTION III, PARAGRAPH 1.—Strike out the word "annually," and insert in lieu thereof the word "biennially."

ARTICLE IV, SECTION IV, PARAGRAPH 7.—Strike out the word "annually," and insert in lieu thereof the word "biennially." jy22-3m.

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FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
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So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Disease, or if you need a mild stimulant, or appetizer, the Tonic is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating but never intoxicating.
If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any weakness, if you have a Painful Cough or a bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a sure cure for Drunkenness and Chills and Fever.
It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.
If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick, but use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be, it will give prompt relief.
Remember! PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a rum drink but the Best and Purest Family Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, ginger preparations and all other Tonics. Try a 50c. bottle. Your druggist can supply you.

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The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless. Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling and promote growth and prevent baldness. A few applications of the BALSAM will soften the hair, cleanse the scalp. Sold by all druggists at only 50 cts. y26-1y.

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YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
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Besides the usual English branches, classes will be formed in Latin and French. Drawing and Painting will be taught by Miss Chandler, of Elizabeth. Vocal Music by Miss Chandler and Instrumental by Miss Bessie Williams.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

PIANOS.—Those who want Pianos will do well to patronize their home dealers, who can give just as good bargains as any traveling agents, and who can always be found if the instruments do not prove as represented. Call at the RAHWAY MUSIC STORE!

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CONSUMPTION
Dr. Preston Sweet, Editor of Health and Home says: "Undoubtedly one of the best preparations of its kind for the cure of Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs, is OWEN'S COD LIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME." Ask your druggist for Owen's and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send one bottle anywhere on receipt of $1, express paid.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.
Life of General Winfield Scott Hancock.
We are glad to know that the well known publishing house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, have in preparation and will soon issue the "Life of Gen'l Hancock," written by his old-time friend, Hon. John W. Forney. The career of the brilliant soldier who is soon to be transferred to the White House furnishes material for a work that is full of deep and thrilling interest. The facts and incidents in the annals of American biography. It is fortunate that its preparation has been assigned to Col. Forney, who for twenty-five years has been known as one of the best authors and most elegant writers in America. His known ability, and his personal intimacy with Gen. Hancock, are a sufficient guaranty that the book will be full, complete and authoritative—a volume of permanent value, and in the present state of public affairs, one of special interest. It will be sold only by subscription, and must meet with a very large sale.

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FARM FOR SALE, NEAR RAHWAY.—acre good land, well-stocked, large, roomy house, good barn, &c., paying milk route, Horses, Cows, wagons, farming implements, crops, dairy, everything complete; very cheap to prompt buyer. For particulars address, "FARMER," Lock Box 8, Rahway, N. J.

$3,500. Any one having this amount to invest at 6 per cent. interest, payable promptly every six months, upon first mortgage, and valuable property, can hear of an opportunity by inquiring of the editor of the DEMOCRAT.

The National Democrat.
RAHWAY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.
(Compiled from the New York Observer.)
October 3, 1880.

ISAAC'S PROSPERITY.
GEN. XXVI. 12-22.

Golden Text:—"The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." Prov. x. 22.

Central Truth:—The blessing of the Lord brings true riches.

The history of Abraham, as recorded in these lessons, closed with the account of his offering of Isaac his son at God's command. The next special event of his history was the death of Sarah his wife, which occurred some ten or twelve years afterward, when she was 127 years old, and her burial in the field of Machpelah, near Hebron. When Isaac was forty years old, Abraham, being himself now an old man, and anxious to see his son settled in life, sent his trusty servant, probably Eliezer of Damascus, who had lived with him a long time and in whom he had great confidence, and charged him to go to his kindred in Mesopotamia to find Isaac a wife. The account of this visit and its results, and of Isaac's marriage, brought back to his home, and to the tent of his mother Sarah, Rebekah, who was the son of Nahor, Abraham's brother, and therefore a near kinswoman, and who, as we learn from the last lesson, was at the time of her marriage forty years old, and Isaac was forty. Abraham died at the good old age of 175 years, and was buried by his sons Isaac and Ishmael, in the cave of Machpelah, by the side of his wife Sarah.

The story of Isaac is not long or eventful. His life appears to have been one of calm and steadfast trust in God, of quiet industry and patience, and of steady prosperity. The substance of his life is well displayed in Mount Moriah, where he built such a noble altar from death seems to have been characteristic of his entire life. His name, which means "a son of laughing and joy," was or had been, in his childhood, which was eminently cheerful and happy. He was yet without trials, but he bore them with a serene equanimity, and as time went on he became composure and patience. He was of a very peaceable disposition, and though he was exposed to the envy and aggressiveness of Abimelech and his people, he could not be drawn into any quarrels with them but rather by his gentleness and forbearance, by bearing and maintaining an upright and quiet succession. In this respect he greatly resembled his noble father. Isaac was a prudent and thrifty man. He was industrious and enterprising, and he had a good management, will, God's blessing, he became a very rich man. The people around him saw his increasing wealth with envy and with that uneasiness which the great success of a foreigner is apt to excite in jealous minds. This was especially the case with the Philistines, a people descended from Ham and nearly related to the Egyptians, and, like the Egyptians, hard and worldly people, and in later days were the great oppressors and oppressors of Israel.

This people gave Isaac and his followers much annoyance, mainly by interfering with their wells, which in that country were of great value and importance; but Isaac does not seem to have been easily impressed, preferring rather to seek quiet places where they to be equipped with his neighbors. In this way he kept the peace, where a less wise and patient man might have been driven to war, and finally he got a territory where he was no longer molested. He called it Rehoboth, which means "room," or "enlargement," in memory of God's goodness, who had given him and his people room and, like Israel, he was fruitful in the land, he finally settled in his own home, he built an altar to God, and he then charged with a God and greatness and prosperity, and he and his people were in fact "room" in his own comfort for the land. Then he went to God's altar for help, and then he pitched his tent, and there "his servants dug and found a well of water."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. A life without in God is always a happy life.

Such was Isaac's life. It was not marked by very striking events, nor diversified by great achievements or lofty flights or extraordinary vicissitudes. It was a life of calm devotion, meekness, faith, and steadfast trust in God. Many of the Patriarchs had a more varied and striking experience, but few of them had a more tranquil and unchoubled or happy life. His was not a heroic history, but it was and may be one in a good sense. Without violent passions, reviving, and, on the whole, a very great share of uninterrupted happiness, he was a man of great faith, of great patience, and faithful to his duties. He was an heir of God and a child of God.

When he found sorrow at Gerar, he quietly removed to Beer Sheba. When he encountered at Beer Sheba the unexpected opposition of the people of his clans, but he sought room at Rehoboth, and found it there.

Restless and turbulent spirits are always in trouble, but God grants those in perfect peace whose souls are stayed on him, because they trust in him.

2. God is very faithful to his covenant with believing persons.

Isaac was a child of the covenant, a child of the covenant. His father was the friend of God and was the father of a religious family. He trained up his children in the ways of piety, and he knew that God was a testimony to his children.

God keeps to which the promise of "the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate" him. But he shows his mercy to thousands of years unto them that love him and keep his commandments.

3. A loving and peaceable spirit is a great blessing.

Isaac avoided quarrelling with his neighbors by yielding the things that make for peace. He was meek, and he was loved more than any man, and he conquered enemies by kindly yielding and good will.

Nothing is more Christ-like than a peaceable spirit. He was the learned when he is reviled to revile not again, when he is made to suffer he threatened not to forbear under provocation, and he called his disciples in the school of Christ.

4. It is important to attend to our duties, but we should observe their natural order.

Isaac built an altar to the Lord before he set up his tent or digged his well. He honored God first of all, and then he provided for the needs of his household. The altar and the tent were near one each other. He did not want to live far from God's house. He wanted God's blessing when he dug his well.

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