

# The Hammononton Item.

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## The Slave's Story.

By Wm. H. Morris.

"I need de solers comin'!"  
Dat Massa Linkum sent;  
I heard de drums a beatin';  
An' tramp ev' foot dat went  
Past my po' cabin, massa,  
An' up de hill-side dar,  
An' sherry banner warin'  
"Tear'd like a glory-star!"  
"I cried an' shouted, massa,  
To see de boys in blue,  
Fo' joy was in my heart den,  
An' lamentation, too;  
I joyed to see dem comin'  
Wid smoke an' fire an' sword—  
To see de good Lord's vengeance  
Upon de wicked po'd!"  
"But, O, de grief was bitter  
Dat filled my po' lone heart,  
Fo' wife an' I was sold, mah,  
Long years ago apart!  
Wid Phillis went de haides—  
I saw dere little hands  
Stretch'd out to me appella';  
An' tried to break de bands  
Dat held me dere so helpless;  
But, mah, 'twas all in vain,  
Yo' 'twould nab tuck a Samson  
To break de cruel chain!"  
"I nobber send dem comin'  
Down to de Mississipp;  
Da tuck de wife an' babies  
Or po', unhappy Zip!"  
"My heart dat black become, den,  
I like de debil; mah,  
An' so da whip an' whipl me;  
But neber could da cut'sh  
Me ov' de ways I tuck to;  
So desperate craved was I,  
I hated all de white folks  
An' dared de Lord defy!"  
"At last my massa sent me  
Down here to Carolina;  
To lib in de dark forest  
An' make de turpentine;  
But I growed worse an' worse, mah,  
An' one day ran away,  
An' in de big swamps hid den,  
Wid deevil serpents lay.  
Alone in de great forest  
I 'pear'd to loose my mind;  
I lib'd like de wild beast, den,  
An' shunned all human-kind.  
De years followed each order  
An' I grew old an' gray;  
But dat black trouble neber  
From my mind died away!"  
"One day de Lord came to me  
An' lighted up my mind,  
An' tole me to go back, mah,  
An' my ole massa find.  
Well, I obeyed de Lord, den,  
An' to ole massa went;  
But, mah, he didn't know me!  
He stared in wonderment  
An' stood dar bef' him  
So humble an' so meek,  
An' dressed in skins an' tryin'  
Fo' gotten words to speak;  
Yo' nine long years I'd hid den  
In forest wild an' free,  
When I alone had wander'd  
Ov' all de sons of men!"  
"Did massa whip?" No, bree you!  
Why, honey, mah, had come,  
An' heeps of dainties followed  
De Yankee's sin an' dram!  
An' Massa, he 'pear'd anxious  
To cillate us all,  
An' neber talked in dem days  
Or whip, or chain an' ball.  
In time good Massa Linkum  
Made all us black folks free,  
An' den we expected, mah,  
Fo' better days to see;  
But, mah, fo' God in Hebben,  
De freedom dat we got  
An' scarcely wuth de mention,  
De bitter an' our lot!"  
"De grand hopes dat we had once  
Are faded all de night—  
It 'pears as if de night came  
Stead of de broadened day;  
An' it 'pears as if de prayers  
Dat daily 'ound to God  
Would never lift de burden—  
De heavy cross, de rod!"

## New York Correspondence.

New York, Mar. 16, 1877.

### THE GREAT VANDERBILT GAM.

It is now a fixed fact that the Vanderbilt will be to be attacked, that is if Wm. H. Vanderbilt, to whom was left the entire estate, does not compromise and divide with his brothers and sisters. The mover in the matter, primarily, is one of the sisters; though Cornelius, the only son, stands nominally at the head of the confederates. The facts in the case are, as Cornelius states them, about this: The old man never showed very much feeling for any of the children but William. Cornelius was stricken with epilepsy in his early youth, and has been the victim of that terrible disease until within a few years past. He had it for a long time in its worst form, and was totally unable to do business. Later in life he recovered from it; to a very great degree, and married, but, in the meantime, William had grown to man's estate, and was being trained by his father into the care of the rapidly growing estate. Cornelius had no children, and the old man paid but little more attention to him than as if he had not been his son. Worth at the time half a hundred millions, he allowed his only son and his wife the magnificent sum of

\$2,500 for their support, about half that any respectable employee in his railroad enterprises was receiving. The representative of the Vanderbilt name could not live upon this, as a matter of course, and so he ran into debt. Finally old age warned the great railroad man that he had but a short time on earth, and he made his preparations for his departure. He seemed to have but one idea and that was to perpetuate the name of Vanderbilt, and hold together in one mass the money that gilded it and made it all it was. His daughters could not carry the name, because their children took the names of their fathers, Cornelius, the second son, had no children, and William H., the eldest son, had not only children but they were boys. So he left Cornelius, not \$250,000, but the income from that amount. To the daughters he left similar incomes, and all the balance he left to William H. and his sons. That is to say, he left one hundred millions of dollars to the son fortunate enough to have sense to carry the Vanderbilt name, providing that the income from about three millions of it should be paid to his other children. The will is to be contested, if it is contested at all, on the ground that it is unnatural, and that the old man was under undue influence when he made it. Several of the most celebrated lawyers in the country have been employed by the contestants. On the other side it is said that the old gentleman knew exactly what he was about. He left Cornelius about \$250,000 a year, which he claims is enough for him, and he left his daughters equally well fixed, which is enough for them. He left the estate in the hands of William because he was the only one capable of handling the vast interests, and that they might be continued successfully, it was necessary that the property should not be divided. Fable opinion is divided. Some insist that the vast estate should be divided because the possession of so much money in the hands of one man is dangerous, and others want it kept as it is, that the grand conceptions of the dead financier may be carried out. The fight will be a very pretty one, and the lawyers will have a fat thing of it.

### POLITICAL.

The inauguration is over, and Hayes is, as he should be, President. Tilden and Morrissy played a bold, daring game for very high stakes, they lost, and subside. All the talk of resistance has stopped, for it was never meant to be anything. It was intended to prevent the inauguration, if possible, but was not intended to go any farther. The business Democracy are as well pleased as the Republicans that the question is settled, and they will give the new administration a cordial and honest support. The Wall street men held a meeting, and resolved, and the Union League Club did likewise. Both bodies recognized Hayes as the legitimate President of the United States, and endorsed the policy shadowed forth in his inaugural as fully as he could have desired it. The Cabinet is entirely satisfied.

factory to New York, and altogether there is a sort of political love-feast prevailing, that is not only pleasant but encouraging. I don't know which party is the best satisfied. It looks now as though Hayes would so amalgamate the warring factions as to make but one party before his term is out. And let me put a word in here. Go very slow in the matter of the Senators versus the President. Gov. Hayes is going to be President himself. He went into office with the promise that he would reform the civil service, and that he would be the President of the whole country. He will surround himself with the right men. He will urge the right measures, and if the politicians refuse to support him, he will throw himself upon the people. Those who suppose Hayes to be a mere man of petty, who can be manipulated by traders and office-mongers, and made a mere machine for others to grind, will find themselves mistaken. He is a strong, self-reliant, self-willed man, who knows all about the Government, and who will run it. He has a fight on his hands, but he will win. He has the confidence of the people, and can afford to antagonize the trading politicians.

### FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The fire in Bond Street, in which two millions of dollars went up, shows how little sense there is in builders. The building was built by the Waltham Watch Co., and was intended to be fire-proof. The walls were massive, the front was iron, and everything was done to make the receptacle of millions of property absolutely safe. But the floors were laid with Georgia pine, which is about as roth, and the ceilings and all the interior work was made of wood. A fire got into it—how, no one knows—and this fire-proof building went up about as quickly as a common frame barn. The inflammable inside made a heat that curled the iron supports like pipe stems, and melted the walls. The brick and iron afforded no resistance to the fire—it licked it up about as readily as it did the wood. And now the architects are figuring on buildings which won't burn. They never will do it, if they make the outside of brick and iron, and then put enough Georgia pine inside to melt it.

### FRIGHTENED CROWD.

Another terrible accident took place Thursday night. A series of meetings are being

held in St. Xavier Catholic church, for women and children, under the direction of a Jesuit missionary, who is a wonderfully moving preacher. He was dwelling on the horrors of purgatory and had the congregation of women—there was twenty-five hundred of them—terribly excited. One woman lost control of herself, and shrieking, fainted. Some equally frightened woman shrieked fire, and the mass made a rush for the door. The strong trampled remorselessly over the weak, and when the building was finally emptied, it was found that six women and four or five children had been trampled to death. Nobody seems to be to blame, but it does seem as though in buildings intended for such purposes, some provision should be made for these constantly occurring accidents. The trampling killed as many people in the Brooklyn theater as the fire.

### JOHN COBURN.

There is some hope for New York. Joe Coburn, the pugilist, a democratic politician, discharged his little pistol at a policeman a few weeks ago and wounded him. The law, which men of the Coburn kidney have heretofore laughed at, took hold of him, and Joseph was not only convicted, but sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. This ruffian has been the terror of New York for years. He has been a prize-fighter, a keeper of all sorts of criminal resorts, and has been arrested hundreds of times, but he was so useful to the democracy in handling repeaters, and in organizing the shoulder-bitters, for election days, that he has always been let off without much punishment. But the day of these fellows is over. Fable opinion has got at last some influence with judges, and they dare not compromise with scoundrels who are so well known as this Coburn. And so, Joseph, much to his disgust, goes up for ten years, and his fellows shake in their shoes. Joe Goss, another one of the fraternity, who was concerned in the Allen prize-fight in Kentucky, and was employed by the Democracy in stuffing the ballot-boxes in Cincinnati, was taken out of the city on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and he will languish in the prison of that State for a while. The sky is brightening.

### BUSINESS.

is improving for certain. The hotels are full of merchants, and, thank heaven, they are buying. The big importers are rolling out bales and boxes in the most cheerful way, and the heart of the truck man is made glad. Now, good people in the interior, take a little heart! We are not going to have war. We have a President, and things are going on—smoothly and well. Build, buy, marry, and give in marriage, just the same as though you never heard of hard times. There was no occasion whatever for the howl, and now that the shadow is gone, don't stay frightened. If the people get back their courage, the times will be as good in a month as they ever were. Courage is what we want now.

### YOUNG PIONEERS.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1877.

So far as conclusions can be drawn from anything presenting on the surface, your correspondent must report everything as politically quiet—almost stagnant—on the Potomac. The rupture predicted a few days since, as certain to occur, between the President and leading Republican Senators, has not, apparently, taken place; and Democrats who had contrived to make their defeat less bitter and humiliating, by the anticipation of this hope, are growing terribly anxious for its consummation. But aside from the opposition manifested to some of the Cabinet nominations, when first sent to the Senate, and Mr. Blaine's vehement protest against the meddlesome efforts of certain over-officious gentlemen, who seem to have acted unadvisedly, and without the shadow of authority, there is no evidence of the disturbance of friendly relations which have been so assiduously incited by interested parties at this point. So far as can be gathered, from the political gossip about town, whatever of distrust there may have been, was founded largely upon misapprehensions. There were, undoubtedly, both personal and political reasons for the disinclination, at first shown, to vote for the confirmation of some of the Cabinet selections; but they were not of sufficient weight to induce any very active opposition; and there was very likely, and very naturally, some disappointment over the radical character of the "new departure" policy, adopted by the President, both as regarded the politics of the new appointments, as well as the method of their selection. Farther than this, there seems to have been no ground for the thousands of absurd telegrams sent broad cast over the country, relative to the "quarrel" between the President and Republicans of the Senate. It is reported that the case of South Carolina and Louisiana will be submitted to the first Cabinet meeting, and that every means will be exhausted to arrive at a just and equitable decision, as to the proper persons to recognize, of those claiming to have been elected Governors. These are likely to prove the most embarrassing matters that the new Administration will have to deal with, which

were left over as an inheritance of General Grant's administration. It is not known whether the Senate will make a decision in the case of Mr. Kellogg now, or allow it to go over until the next session, nor has it been definitely ascertained, whether the President will call an extra session, or decide that he has authority under existing laws, to provide for the army till next December. Removals from office and new appointments, except to fill vacancies, will be very gradual, it is announced, and the swarms of office seekers, who have besieged the President, ever since the first hour of his arrival, are becoming more and more attended, as his firmly expressed purpose to make no removals among subordinates, except for cause, becomes better known and more implicitly believed.

While Mr. Murtagh's attack upon the gamblers and their alleged confederates of the police department, provoked an investigation that didn't hurt either gamblers or police officials very much, but wrecked him in character, some of the seed he sowed fell upon good ground, and has already borne fruit. Saturday night a raid was made upon one of the most notorious dens of the city. Among the captured were the well-to-do respectable men of society, sporting men and vagrants. They were all accommodated with lodgings at the Station house, and this morning, the case will come before the police court. It will be made a test case and if a conviction is obtained, the war will be carried into Africa, and prosecuted until our city shall be rid of the corrupting presence of these thieves and robbers. But they are strongly entrenched and will disband.

Of course there has been some rivalry among our churches as to which should catch the new President and his family. They would condescend to prove great attractions, and their disposition of themselves on Sunday was noted, with great anxiety, but as during the administration of Gen'l Grant, the Methodists seem likely to win. Mrs. Hayes being reported a devoted member of that church. This looks the more probable as the Foundry (Methodist) Church was yesterday selected as their place of attendance.

### MAXWELL.

## Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers in the United States.]

### LAWNS AND DOORYARDS.

To have a beautiful, smooth grass plot in your lawn or dooryard requires a careful preparation of the ground. All the old sod must be plowed, or spaded under, and have time to decay; and then fertilize it freely with fine, well-rotted manure, if obtainable; if not, use superphosphate, guano, ashes, or an commercial fertilizers containing nitrogen or potash the latter being best, and muriate of potash, the most desirable. The stable manure should

be covered lightly—not over two or three inches deep; and the commercial fertilizers should be sown at the same time the grass seed is, and raked in, then roll the ground with a hand roller, and then work will be well done, if you remove all the large lumps of earth, or break them before the seed is sown; and make the plot smooth, and free from stones, and rubbish. The kind of grass seed needed, is Kentucky blue grass, and Rhode Island Bent, with a little white clover seed. Some seedsmen recommend in addition, Red Top grass seed which is good. The seed is kept already mixed by seedsmen, especially for lawns. It must be sown very thick—four bushels to the acre, and set at from \$3.50 to \$4 a bushel. It should be sown early in April or May, according to the climate; but if the ground is not ready at that time the sowing should be deferred till early in September, except in the Northern States, where it may be sown at any time from May to September.

### QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

The following is the quantity of seed generally used to an acre, always sowing more on poor land than on that which is very fertile:

Dwarf beans in drill.....	1 1/2 bush.
Peas that make small vines.....	1 bush.
Peas that make large vines.....	1 1/2 bush.
Beets in drills.....	4 lb.
Cabbages in hills.....	4 lb.
Cabbages in beds to transplant.....	2 bu.
Carrots in drills.....	1 to 1 1/2 lb.
Musk-melons in hills.....	1 to 1 1/2 lb.
Marigold warts in drills.....	4 lb.
Onions, for bulbs, to sell green or to trace in drills.....	6 to 8 lb.
Onions, for dry bulbs, in drills.....	3 to 4 lb.
Onions, for sets in drills.....	20 lb.
Onion sets in drills.....	10 bush.
Potatoes in drills, cut, depends on number of eyes.....	8 to 12 bush.
Radishes in drills.....	5 lb.
Spinach in drills.....	10 to 15 lb.
Sage in drills.....	2 to 6 lb.
Squashes (run varieties) in hills.....	2 to 2 1/2 lb.
Squashes (bush varieties) in hills.....	3 to 4 lb.
Tomatoes in beds to transplant.....	2 bu.
Turnips in drills.....	1 to 1 1/2 lb.

### STAMEN FODDER FOR SHEEP.

A farmer in Ohio, who has experimented extensively in feeding sheep, as is reported, selected 800 ewes and divided them into two lots of equal numbers, and as nearly equal in size, weight, age and condition as he could get them. One lot of 150 was placed in one shed and received liberal rations of clover, hay and sheep

oats. The other lot of 150 was placed in a neighboring shed, and fed twice a day with steamed-corn fodder, cut to three-quarters of an inch in length, mixed with two bushels of bran, and wet down with boiling water—at the rate of one bushel of the mixed feed to ten sheep. Before beginning, each lot was weighed on a set of stock scales conveniently near, and there after were weighed twice a week. Each lot received the same care in watering, bedding, exercise, protection against storms, &c. The experiments were continued over a period of eight weeks. The records of the details were so satisfactory as to seem to warrant the purchase of an engine and boiler, and the putting up of tanks and conveniences on a scale adequate to the wants of the flock. Since then he has fed this feed almost exclusively. Last winter, owing to the failure of the hay crop, he kept over his entire stock, consisting of twenty horses, about twenty head of cattle, and between 1,600 and 1,700 sheep, without a pound of hay and they came into spring in better condition than they have ever done on dry feed. The sheet anchor of steam feeding, he believes, is the fodder of sowed corn, of which he cut and sowed 500 tons last summer, from eighty acres of upland clay soil.

### KENTUCKY BLUE, OR JUNE GRASS.

In an address before a Kentucky grange, the following points for this grass were claimed:

First—Its capacity to yield an abundant pasture. This characteristic is apparent to all whose attention has been directed to this matter.

Second—Its fattening qualities are conceded by all to be equal, if not superior to that of any other grass, and for cattle it has no equal among all the grasses, giving rise to the most savory of meats. Especially for milch cows, does its excellence manifest itself, in the richness of its milk, and the cream from which the choicest butter is made.

Third—Its capacity to hold the soil from washing away is, perhaps, more than double that of other grasses. Embracing, with its network of 10,000 thready roots, it thus clasps almost every atom of the soil, and when it has thus taken possession of the soil, admits of no rival, forming a heavy, rich, green sward on the surface. Thus, it may be seen that our soil is safest from the ravages of the water element when in the keeping of this most beautiful variety of grasses.

### BORERS IN APPLE TREES.

At a meeting of a farmers' club a member said that wrapping trees with tarred paper from 6 inches to 2 feet high, letting the paper fit the ground snugly, and make a little mound up to the paper, will furnish both a tree-borer-proof and a rabbit proof. In his opinion, half of the young orchards trees are injured, if not killed, by those two pests. Care should be taken that the borers already in a tree are destroyed before the tarred paper is applied. This may be done by enlarging the opening of the hole and forcing the shoot after them and crushing them. A wire may be used for this purpose, but the member preferred the apple shoot as being elastic. This insect deposits its eggs often on the body of a tree when the bark has been injured. Washing the body with strong soap-suds was advised as excellent.

### GREEN FOOD FOR STOCK.

The quantity of green fodder for cows that can be grown on an acre is surprising to any one who has not tried it. The following is a report made by an experimenter: "Desiring to know the capacity of an acre of clover to feed cows, just before blossoming, I measured forty square rods and began feeding it to seven cows and four horses. To my surprise it fed them fifteen days. The entire capacity of the animals was equal to 12 cows, or to feeding one cow 150 days. The two succeeding years I tried the same experiment, feeding only cows one of which proved equal to feeding one cow 170 days, and the other 165 days; showing that a large crop of clover, under favorable circumstances, may be equal to feeding four cows upon an acre. But I regard this as an extreme case, and adopted an estimate of one-half acre, in the proper sowing crops, as sufficient to soil a cow through the whole season. But it must be borne in mind that this means land in good condition, capable of bearing a full crop of clover, oats, rye millet, or fodder corn."

### BONE MANURE.

The reason why bone manure is so valuable is "that the great utility of bones as a manure arises from the large amount of phosphate which they contain. On all pastures which have been long fed the phosphate of lime is exhausted. It is constantly taken from the earth in the grass to form the bone, the muscle and the milk of animals. Of the earthy matter in bones nearly five-sixths consists of phosphate of lime and magnesia. Nitrogen is also abundant, and of course ammonia. A few bushels of bone-dust will often quite restore old pastures. The ashes of all grains are very rich in phosphate of lime, which goes to prove the importance of furnishing this element for their use."

### BERRY MANURE.

The Barberry makes a fine hedge, as I know from growing it. A California paper says: It is not generally understood, but nevertheless true, that barberry bushes grow in abundance in our mountains, some within six miles of Del Norte. They can not be surpassed for a hedge plant. The stalks are very thorny, and grow very close together, the leaves are sour and sticky will not eat them, and cannot break through them when properly planted. They bear a small berry in clusters, of a white color when green and turning red at the first frost; when ripe they make splendid preserves and are much used in New England States, as about as tart as a goose egg. A hedge of these plants will save fencing, besides furnishing a delicious preserve for the family, and be an ornament to the farm. The seed may be gathered in some parts of New England by the ton; it is sold by the seedsmen of New York, but at too high a price, I think.















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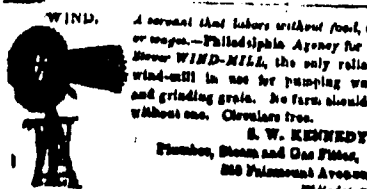


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## Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shad and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of which I offer at prices as low as any in the country. Call and examine my stock.

WM. F. BASSETT, Bellows Ave. Nurseries, Hammononton, N. J.

## PRESTON KING, A. M. C. E.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Surveying, Leveling,

MAPPING,

And other Engineering Work,

at reasonable rates.

Office with A. J. King, Esq., Hammononton, N. J.

## B. Redfield & Co.,

FRUIT & PRODUCE

## Commission Merchants

No. 10 Vine Street.

Market reported daily and returns made promptly.

Shipping Cards may be had at Anderson Bros. and A. G. Clark's.

## SWINKER & BEGGS,

## Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in Fruit and Produce.

No. 242 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.

All those who consign fruit or produce of any kind to this house can rest assured of prompt attention and quick returns. Shipping cards can be obtained at A. G. Clark's, who will be kept informed of the state of the market daily, and to whom returns will be made. 22-38

## A. J. KING,

## ATTORNEY,

And Counsellor-at-Law,

Solicitor and Master in Chancery

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AGENT FOR THE RENTING AND SALE OF HOUSES AND LANDS.

Collecting, Conveyancing, the execution of Pension Papers, and all legal and kindred business promptly attended to. HAMMONTON, N. J.

## IMPROVED FARMS,

CHOICE

## FRUIT and FARM

LAND.

## TOWN LOTS

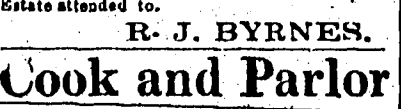
IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, CONTRACTS, and all writings relating to Real Estate attended to.

R. J. BYRNES.

## Cook and Parlor

## STOVES.



A large assortment constantly on hand at prices that defy competition.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

of our own make in great variety.

## STOVE PIPE

of all sizes, constantly on hand.

## TIN ROOFING

and all

## Jobbing

to our line promptly attended to.

CHAS. E. HALL,



## PIONEER STUMP PULLER

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

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.

NO. 2 " " 55.00.

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

For particulars send for circulars.

G. W. PRESNEY, Inventor & Manufacturer.

Hammononton, N. J.

22-38

## Insurance.

## MILLVILLE

## Mutual Marine and Fire

## INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1877

\$1,442,987 64.

This strong and conservative Company insures

FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and

other property against loss or damage

By Fire and Lightning

at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

## VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form

of policies, without restrictions as to ports

used, or registered tonnage.

## LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

E. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1876.

## AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Aberson; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Fort Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-17 LAMMONTON N. J.

## CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

## Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering a perfectly safe insurance for just what it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The proportion of loss to the amount insured being very small, and expenses much less than usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about ten cents on the hundred dollars per year to the insured on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous properties, which is less than one third of the lowest rates charged by stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per cent, only, twice within the ten years for which the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to the members than any other insurance offered. And that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

## The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary.

## AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESNEY, Hammononton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, Mays Landing, N. J.

## INSURE IN THE

## Co-Operative Mutual

## LIFE

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision for one of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS, Hammononton, N. J.

## Jos. H. Shinn,

## INSURANCE AGENT,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Risks taken throughout the County.

ESTABLISHED

GIRARD of Phila., Assets over \$1,000,000

CONTINENTAL, N. Y. nearly \$5,000,000

LIFE

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.

Assets over \$21,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere

## DINNISON'S

PAINT

SHIPPING TAGS

PAINT

SHIPPING TAGS

PAINT

SHIPPING TAGS

PAINT

SHIPPING TAGS

## Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement, 1876.

## DOWN TRAINS

From Atlantic City to Camden

From Camden to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Philadelphia

From Philadelphia to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to New York

From New York to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Baltimore

From Baltimore to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Washington

From Washington to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Richmond

From Richmond to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Norfolk

From Norfolk to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to New Orleans

From New Orleans to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Mobile

From Mobile to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Savannah

From Savannah to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Jacksonville

From Jacksonville to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Tampa

From Tampa to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to St. Petersburg

From St. Petersburg to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Pensacola

From Pensacola to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Mobile

From Mobile to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to New Orleans

From New Orleans to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Savannah

From Savannah to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Jacksonville

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From New Orleans to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Savannah

From Savannah to Atlantic City

From Atlantic City to Jacksonville

From Jacksonville