The Hammonton Farmer.

VOL. IV. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, MARCH, 1863. NO. 3.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ACTUAL SETTLER AND ALL WANTING FARMS.

In the New, Highly Successful, and Prosperous Settlement of

HAMMONTON,

On the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey—One hour's ride from Philadelphia—THE SOIL, MARKET, CLIMATE, AND HEALTH not surpassed in the Union.

Farms for all at low

PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

The property offered includes that of a large tract lying in the centre of New Jersey, upon the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, commencing twenty-three miles from Philadelphia. It has the advantage of *Three* Railroad Stations. The furthermost part of the land is not more than Two miles from the Railroad. It is well opened by wide roads to all places of importance in the state, 30 miles of roads being now opened and used, and others are being opened to afford all the advantages and beauty to this settlement. This tract is now being extended and improved, and some three thousand intelligent, industrious, moral settlers, mostly from New England and the Western States, are improving, building stores, mills, schools, churches, &c., and planting the land with fine fruits, grape, berries, &c. Their improvements will at once convince those who want a home of the prosperity and success of the place. The tract is well watered, and has a ready outlet, from which all produce can be sent to New York and Boston markets, with little expense. A new railroad from New York is now in course of completion, which will open out this tract with still greater privileges. It is directly upon the border of the great agricultural district which supplies the New York and Philadelphia markets, and where farm land (as may be ascertained by the census reports), is the most valuable of any in the country, and brings from one hundred and twenty-five to three hundred dollars per acre. These lands have been held by families from generation to generation, who were not disposed to sell, but the building of a new railroad and other public improvements have induced them to dispose of it to suit the actual settler.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND AND SOIL.

The whole tract is gently undulating and well drained, and is what is called level country. The first growth of wood was cut off some years ago; the present growth consists of White and Black Oak, Hickory, Pine, and Cedar. Wood is cheap. The soil varies from a fine, warm, and early sandy loam, to a clay loam. It is entirely free from stones, and very easily worked, requiring about one-half the labor necessary in some of the Eastern States. The sandy loam is warm and early, requiring comparatively little manure, and is best adapted to the growth of Corn, Clovers, all kinds of Root crops—the finest kinds of Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes, Watermelons, Tobacco, &c. It is the best fruit soil in the Union, and hundreds of acres are now planted with Grapes, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, a fine variety of Pears and Apples, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c.; all of which can be seen on the property as cultivated by the different settlers,—and are unsurpassed in the country, for vigorous growth and enormous yields. The heavier lands are adapted to Grass, Grain, Potatoes, &c. All the land can be placed in proper condition with but little expense, and visitors can see what can be done in the first, second, and third years. Muck is abundant all over the tract, this is a most valuable manure and can be had for nothing on the unsold lands; it is much used with great success in the Vineyard and Orchard.

CLIMATE.

The climate is, without exception, the finest in this country. Our winters are open, salubrious, and short. The summers pleasant and no warmer than further North. Hammonton is near enough to the salt water to have all the good without its bad influence. In every case, all of the present settlers of Hammonton, who came here affected with Pulmonary complaints, Rheumatics, Dyspepsia, &c., have been relieved or entirely cured. The climate is known for its healthfulness and mildness, as hundreds of thousands resort to this section during the summer months. Chills and Fevers are unknown.

WATER.

The water is pure and soft. Streams traverse the whole tract, and water is found anywhere on this tract from ten to twenty feet.

MARKETS.

As will be seen, by reference to the map, this locality possesses the largest and best markets for all kinds of produce of any place in the United States. Its market is two of the largest cities in the Union—Philadelphia and New York—besides the great population in the surrounding towns, being the most populous part of the Union. Its nearest point is twenty-three miles from Philadelphia and Camden, and the whole within one hour's ride by railroad. Camden has a population of 20,000, Philadelphia 600,000, New York and suburbs 1,000,000. A railroad is also being built directly from New York, which will bring it much nearer. The advantage possessed by so great a market is, that produce brings the highest price, and no fruit or vegetables raised can go to waste. In other localities hundreds of dollars' worth of produce, such as fruit and vegetables, are annually wasted, which would here find an immense sale. Produce from any point can be gathered at night, and will find a market either in Philadelphia or New York the next morning. Owing to the present enormous market prices, there are many who make money and a good living upon small farms of ten or twelve acres, by the cultivation of garden vegetables alone.

FACILITIES FOR SETTLING.

Facilities for settling at Hammonton could not well be greater or more convenient. Lumber of all kinds can be procured at a cheap rate. A good Brickyard is established. Stone for building plenty. Good Masons and Carpenters have located themselves here. There are three Mills for the various kinds of woodwork, and two Grist Mills; ten Stores,—three Post Offices on the different sections of this tract. Also, Blacksmiths', Wheelwrights', and Carriage Shops. Railroad conveniences three times per day to Philadelphia and Camden. Yearly tickets over the road, as often as one desires to travel, at thirty dollars per year. Hammonton is being well laid out, the Roads and Avenues are all straight and wide, and the place is improving beyond any settlement ever started. A town has been laid out, and, from the rapid improvement of the farms and great number of new settler, offers great inducements to all kinds of business. This location is a good manufacturing business point, and manufacturers are invited to examine, as every facility will be offered them. The Shoe Business can be carried on here to a greater profit and pleasure than further East,—as this is the centre of the trade.

Owing to a large amount of the land being cleared, and everything desired on hand at the place, a farm can be placed in order and made productive in a short time, and at comparatively trifling expense. When placed in order, it will pay a profit of four times upon its original cost. It is a great contrast to places where the market is distant, where the roads are few and far between, and where it is most difficult to procure any necessary which may be required.

In settling in this locality the emigrant possesses the advantage of being near his friends and old associations, instead of going thousands of miles into the far off wilderness, into which the necessaries of civilization have not been introduced, and where, in case of sickness and misfortune, it is almost impossible to obtain the assistance of friends. This is within a few hours' ride of New England and the Middle States.

At any moment, a day or more can be spent in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or vicinity, in the transaction of business, or visiting friends, at but little expense, and without neglect of business. It is in a settled country, where no danger or risk is incurred. There is no heavy clearing required, or great expenditure of money, before it can be made to pay, as is usually the case. Another important consideration is its *health*. The emigrant here incurs no danger of losing his family by those dreadful fevers which, in some places, are as regular and periodical as the seasons, and which require years to become what is termed acclimated, generally at a loss of one-third of a family among the women and children. Good health is an essential thing in the profitable cultivation of a farm, and the richest soil in the world may yield very poorly if the settler is unable to expend upon it his labor on account of his shivering with the ague, or if compelled to take trade at a heavy charge for his grain. Here schools, churches, mills, and all the evidences of refinement and cultivation are at hand. It is not necessary to ride fifty miles to a flour mill, over a rough road and through a wilderness country, nor are the winters cold—they are short, mild, and open. The seasons commence very early. In April the plowing is finished, (frequently commencing in March,) and the seed is in.

These farms are certain to increase in value, and prove a profitable investment. This increase will result from the legitimate influence upon it of a vast population upon its borders, owing to its immediate proximity to a great city and its settlement. It is not necessary to use the extraordinary stimulus usually resorted to in accomplishing such results, as the pressure of a great population will render it unavoidable. At the present time the supply of produce is not equal to the demand in this market, and more are every day turning their attention to the safer and more agreeable occupation of farming. The emigration to this place is now immense. The sudden opening of so valuable an area of country is at once being taken advantage of by the legitimate requirements of the public. Within the past two years property in this vicinity has gradually risen in value, and, in many instances, doubled.

The above method of disposing of the property has been pursued in order to secure the rapid improvement and establishment of its value. There are many industrious people throughout the country, who, if a chance is shown them, can soon become, instead of laborers or tenants at home, independent farmers in this place. There are many who have sons growing up with no prospect in the cities, or in ordinary trade, overcrowded with competition, who can thus be provided for. It places a farm and a competency within the reach of every man who desires to feel himself and to be independent. There are many industrious people without means who are forever kept back, for the want of such an opportunity. An investment of this kind is easily made, and combines the advantage both of saving the principal and affording a profit. Its rise in value is a thing upon which there can be no doubt, on account of its unrivaled location. The basis of this rise is a population of several millions. Investment in real estate seems to be the important feature which generally decides a man's prosperity. If we look around among our friends and acquaintances, we always find that those who have become rich are those who have invested in real estate. It seems to matter little how great prosperity may be in business, if it is not invested in real estate it soon departs. Such investments are secure and permanent, and can not well decrease in value, and can never become worthless. The first step gives the desire for acquisition, and opens the field of future enterprise—it enables any one to provide for himself and family, in the present and future, without the expense and risk of travelling thousands of miles away from home.

3000 have already located, and persons from all parts of the country are already improving; they are mostly from New England and the Middle States, while some are coming from the West. Those who desire locations should give the matter prompt attention in order to obtain situations to suit them. They are being rapidly taken up.

This tract is divided into 5 acres, 10 acres, 20 acres, and upwards, to suit the actual settlers. No land will be reserved or sold to speculators. The 5 acre lots are sold at from 150 to 200 dollars per lot. Town lots at from 75 to 100 dollars, and ten acre lots at 200 dollars. Twenty acres and upwards, according to location, at from

15 to 20 DOLLARS

per acre. Where purchasers cannot make it convenient to pay all cash for the land, time will be given by paying one-fourth cash. Liberal discounts will be made to companies. A number of companies are forming in different sections, to locate land together, this is a plan well recommended; they will obtain their land cheaper and have their friends all together. No land will be held on refusal; persons coming to purchase will be prepared to make the first payment,—that is one-fourth cash. The title is indisputable; warranted deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when all the purchase money is paid.

ROUTE.

Leave Vine Street Wharf, Philadelphia at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M., for Hammonton. When at Hammonton Station, inquire at once for R. J. Byrnes, who will show the land, free of expense, and pay attention to the comfort of visitors.

LETTER FROM CHAS T. JACKSON, M. D.

When last in Boston we ascertained that some time ago the eminent State Geologist and Chemist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, had been addressed upon the subject of lands in this neighborhood. On account of the high character of Dr. Jackson, as well as his official position, being at the present time the Analytical Chemist to the Agricultural Bureau of our Government, his reply has commanded general attention throughout New England.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,
32 Somerset street, Boston,
June 27, 1857.

JOHN STILES, Esq.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your queries respecting the lands in and around Hammonton, in the State of New Jersey, I would say:—

1st. The general character of the soil is a sandy loam, mixed in some places with banks of clay, such as is used in brick making, and in some low lands it is mixed with a deposit of swamp muck. These soils are of the tertiary formation, or are ancient sea bottoms, modified, since upheaved by vegetation. Those who are only acquainted with our drift or alluvial soils of New England would be surprised at seeing them bearing luxuriant and heavy crops, such as may now be seen on these tertiary plains in New Jersey. The sandy soils are preferred to the heavy clay soils, in that region, by the farmers who know the character of the soils, for they say they are warmer and till more easily. There is a portion of white marine sand mixed with this soil, which washes up to the surface, and appears on the road-sides. This leads many into mistaken notions as to the character of the soil, while it is in reality of little importance, for the great mass of the soil is yellow and is a yellow sandy loam—some of it coarse and other parts fine loam.

2d. This land, like other soils, requires manuring, but it is surprising to see how little manure answers this purpose. I learned that 150 lbs of guano, ploughed in, was all that was used per acre, and yet the crops, which I saw there, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of this month, were in a very fair condition. On some of the hills a handful of ashes per hill of corn was put in, with great benefit to the crop. There cannot be a doubt that permanent fertility may be produced in these soils by a very reasonable outlay for manuring. Compost manures (but little used there yet) will prove very advantageous, especially in turning the soil into mowing or grass land. The basis of this compost should be peat or swamp muck, with which all kinds of manure may be mixed. Marl may be had by the railway, shell lime and green sand, common in Camden district, may be advantageously employed as manures.

3d. The land is remarkably free from liability to drought, for sandy soils keep up the water by capillarity, and thus supply the surface from below. As an observed fact, all the farmers of Camden county, with whom I conversed, said the soil was remarkably exempt from drought when heavy rains in other sections of the State suffered from it.

4th. Market garden crops, [illegible] most profitable for re[illegible] and Philadelphia and [illegible] among th[illegible] Indian c[illegible], rye, and wheat [illegible] In this season. [illegible] plant, is also in [illegible] and quite forward [illegible]

5th. The appearance of the crops put in the past Spring, by new settlers, is admirable, and I must confess I was much surprized to see such results in soil so recently reclaimed.

6th. The place is reported by people to be perfectly healthy, no malaria being known there.

7th. The water is good, and wells are no great depth, and always supplied by springs. This is the testimony of all of whom I made inquiry, and I have no doubt as to the truth of their statements.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

CHARLES T. JACKSON.

PRESENT CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

From the last Annual Geological Report of Geo. H. Cook, *Assistant State Geologist.* Printed by order of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

The advancement made in New Jersey, when viewed in comparison with that of the neighboring States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware—is very flattering. In the staple products of wheat and Indian corn, we show an increase of more than double that shown in either of the other States, and in potatoes a gain is shown of seventy-nine per cent., against a gain of fifty-two per cent., in Delaware, and losses of twenty-two, forty-nine, and thirty-seven per cent., in the States of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Other crops show a fair advancement in the comparison.

In the aggregate crops of wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat, if the amount from each State is taken and averaged among the whole number of acres in each State, it gives for New Jersey four twenty-one hundredths bushels per acre; Connecticut, two twenty-four one hundredths bushels per acre; Pennsylvania, two forty-one hundredths bushels, and for Delaware, three thirty-six one hundredths bushels per acre. There is also a very large balance in favor of New Jersey in products of orchard and market gardens. In the products of the dairy, the balance is against us in the article of cheese.

In live stock there is no great difference in the several States. It is remarkable that there is a diminution in the amount of stock kept in all the States above mentioned.

New Jersey occupies a location for markets unequalled by any other State in the Union. Lying between the two great commercial centres of our country—New York and Philadelphia—and having within her own borders much mechanical and manufacturing industry, a ready market for all her products is ever open; almost surrounded by navigable water, penetrated at numerous points by rivers and creeks, and crossed by several railroads and canals, she possesses great facilities for cheap and quick transportation, so that for bulky, heavy or perishable articles she might have almost a monopoly of the markets.

Her soil, it has been well said by one of our citizens, in comparing it with that of a neighboring State, "is easier tilled, equally productive, less liable to suffer from sudden changes of wet and dry, imbibes more freely the sun and dew, to favor the growth of early fruits and vegetables, and ripens them sooner for market."

With marls, limestones, and other fertilisers in great profusion within the State, with fish, crabs, and other manure, the spoils of the sea, open her borders, and with contiguity to large cities, and cheap means of transport for their waste manure and offal, New Jersey possesses unequalled resources for cheap and abundant fertilisers.

The success which attends good farming is, perhaps, the best evidence that can be adduced of our agricultural advantages. It has been shown from the census tables, that our produce per acre, where the whole area of the State is taken into account, is considerably better than any other of the adjoining States. If the separate crops are taken, the average for corn, oats, and potatoes, is higher than in the States adjacent. The premium crops of wheat, in all the counties where there are agricultural exhibitions, have been above thirty bushels an acre; in some of the counties they have been above forty bushels an acre for several years in succession, and there are instances in which crops of fifty bushels, or upwards, per acre, have been harvested. The practice is much more common in this State than in others, of sowing wheat and rye in corn, or after corn or potatoes. A diminished crop of grain is the necessary consequence of this mode of cultivation, though the produce of the field and the profits for the year are increased thereby.

The returns of an acre of strawberries are from one hundred dollars and upwards. The Burlington Country Agricultural Society, in 1855, awarded the premium for the most profitably cultivated crop in the country, to one of strawberries. It yielded at the rate of twelve hundred and twenty-two dollars an acre, clear profit. Cranberry fields are known which annually yield to their owners three hundred dollars an acre. Large profits are also obtained from the cultivation of other small fruits. The State is noted for its production of apples and peaches, and fortunes have been made in their cultivation. Market gardening pays well to those who engage in it. Early potatoes, which yield one hundred dollars an acre, are common and those yielding three times that sum are not unknown. Equal profits can be obtained from the cultivation of sweet potatoes.

In regard to one of our staple crops, the potato, the census report furnishes some important facts. The general result of a large increase in the yearly product of New Jersey, of an increase in the product of Delaware, and a diminution in that of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, has been mentioned.

Of the States in which there was no greatly increased population, New Jersey and Delaware were the only ones in which there was not a diminution of the crop of Irish potatoes, between 1840 and 1850. The value of this crop makes a large item in the whole agricultural product of the State. In an article in the New Jersey *Farmer*, for December, the potato crop in Monmouth county, for the present year, is estimated at thirty-three per cent., more than that of 1850; or, in round numbers, at one million and fifty thousand bushels, and the average price is over seventy-five cents per bushel. At that price the whole crop would be worth seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. The crop of the State may be safely estimated at four times this quantity, which, in value, would be three millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The calcareous marl which constitutes the upper part of the second marl bed, and which has been variously designated as yellow limestone, yellow marl, grey marl, lime, sand, &c., is extensively developed through the length of the marl districts. It consists mainly of carbonate of lime. Some portions of it are purverulent, and can be worked with a shovel, while other portions are strong, and can be use for burning into lime. Its value, as a fertilizer, is too well known to need description here.

HAMMONTON AS A FARMING COUNTRY—HEALTH, MARKETS, &c.

We consider there are three things upon which depend the value and advantages of a farming country. These are health, soil and markets. We place health first, as it is the greatest blessing of Providence. It affords more than money, and that is happiness and contentment of mind. But independent of this, in a farming country it is of the most essential importance. Where work is to be done, how is it to be accomplished without health? If the farmer had the richest soil on earth, and he had to totter behind a plow, or was every third day laid up with the ague, what crops could be raised? We always find healthy countries the most prosperous and wealthy, simply because the people have the physical strength and the ambition to exert themselves. When the body is in a good condition, labor is but a pleasure.

This advantage Hammonton possesses to the fullest extent. During an experience of some years we never knew a case of remittent or intermittent fever, typhus, typhoid, or any other description of fever to originate in this place, but we have known many to come here for relief suffering from the natural effects and location of the country. So in pulmonary complaints, many of the settlers who are now here, have experienced a recovery. The pine trees, which possesses curative properties, which produce an almost immediate change for the better in the system.

A soil should be open to the action of the atmosphere, that by its [illegible] and warmth to take up [illegible] elementary constituents necessary to the growth of vegetables. The subsoil is not hard, but a beautiful yellow sandy loam, with a clay bottom, and an upper soil of a vegetable mould—in some places a sandy loam, suitable for finest gardening. The land is entirely free from stones, and there is not a square inch but what can be placed in the highest state of cultivation. The dews are readily absorbed, and never bake on top, so that the sun constantly draws the moisture to the surface. This is the reason why the land is capable of enduring a drought. If seeds could be planted deep enough, they would scarcely be affected, as the soil is always moist below the surface; but when they are planted very near the surface, the sun is apt to be too powerful, in the absence of rain.

In reference to the elementary constituents necessary to the growth of vegetables, the soil possesses them in an eminent degree. This land is what geologists call a tertiary formation, of an era when a different class of animals, shells and vegetables existed. In other States, both North and South of New Jersey, the soil is of an alluvial formation, and herein is the great difference in the productions of Jersey soil and that of many other States. Alluvial soil obtains its fertility from vegetable mould. Tertiary or Jersey soil, from marine substances deposited in the soil, and which have been enriching it for ages. This accounts for our finding shell marl, green sand marl abounding in the fossil remains of fish and sea monsters, also calcareous marl and other marine substances. Besides the marl beds, these remains will be found in all sections of the State. The enriching qualities are to be found thoroughly distributed in the soil. This accounts for our luxurious crops under proper cultivation, which is easily learned by a little experience.

A good market for a couple of crops is what is absolutely necessary to the farmer, where any amount of money is to be expended. If he does not possess a good market, the more he raises beyond his own wants the more he loses, as his money and labor are thrown away. It is not only important to have a good market in which to sell his crops, but also to make his purchases. In the West, generally, crops bring the lowest living price, and everything the farmer buys is only to be had at most exorbitant rates. Articles are taxed with the freight and profits all the way from the Atlantic seaboard. For vegetables, fruits and many other articles, there is no market whatever. Here it is reversed, and what the farmer sells he receives the highest cash price, and what he buys he gets at the lowest prices and of the very best quality. This is all explained by our being within an hour's ride of Philadelphia, a city with six hundred thousand inhabitants, possessing all the luxuries and refinements of the age, and every advantage in a moral and literary point of view. New York obtains the largest amount of the productions of New Jersey. In our market the demand is always greater than the supply. This is the case to such an extent that crops can be sold in the field to Philadelphia dealers who will gather them themselves.

CHALYBEATE WATERS.

The waters of this spring have effected quite a number of cures among the settlers and visitors at Hammonton. It is considered one of the best springs that can be visited for tonic properties.

Analysis of Water of the Chalybeate Springs of the Town of Hammonton.

BOSTON, April 18th, 1857.

I have made a chemical analysis of the water from the Mineral Springs in Hammonton, New Jersey, and find that it yields per imperial gallon, Per oxide of iron, 13.0c
Crenic acid and apocrenic acid, with some little sulphate of lime, 2.4b

16.0b

It is, therefore, a strong Chalybeate water, possessing tonic properties of a high degree, and suitable for those cases in which tasts of iron are usually administered by physicians.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D. &c.,
State Assayer.

These waters are an excellent remedy in all cases of dyspepsia, weakness, chronic derangement of the liver, chlorosis, biliousness, general debility—in fact, in every case where there is an absence of the red corpuscles of the blood.

They induce a healthy action of the system, and impart a clear and ruddy complexion. The iron strengthens the system, reddens the blood, and clears it of all impurity.

VOL. IV. THE HAMMONTON FARMER. NO. 1.

Hammonton Farmer.

PUBLISHED BY R. J. BYRNES.

Hammonton, N. J., March, 1868.

☞ Persons wanting business attended to at Hammonton, will apply to

R. J. BYRNES.

☞ Visitors to Hammonton will leave Vine Street Wharf, at Philadelphia, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., or in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock (until changed) for Hammonton. At Scott's as they arrive at Hammonton, inquire for R. J. Byrnes, or for the best place to leave, or accommodation, and they will be taken to the lands free of expense.

TO OUR READERS.

After you have read this paper, send it to your friend who is desirous of securing a good home; and if you send the name of any of your acquaintance who wants to invest his money in a flourishing and beautiful settlement, where land is rapidly increasing in value, and a healthy and delightful climate, good soil, best of market, and excellent society, full information and a paper will be sent to them, gratis.

R. J. BYRNES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The raising of this edifice took place last week. The building, when finished, will be the largest and finest in this section of the country. The congregation is rapidly on the increase, under the direction of the Rev. J. C. Davis—a devout and exemplary christian minister, and a good specimen of their building, which is an ornament to this county and a monument to the success of Hammonton.

GRAPE CULTURE AT HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

We extract the following notice from one of the Philadelphia papers:

Some of the grape growers of Ohio are directing their attention to New Jersey. It is considered that the climate and soil are much better adapted to grape growing and wine making than that of Ohio. The New Jersey soil being of a warm, dry nature, is favorable to effect the grape to perfection, which is the great trouble in the West. The finest varieties are already raised there, and have never been known to fail. Some thousands of cuttings are now being set out at Hammonton, and we may soon expect the pure wine furnished direct to our own markets. The grape culture is no longer an experiment, but has been reduced to a practical business, and its profits are said to be enormous. As acre of grapes will readily produce twenty thousand pounds, which, at eight cents a pound, would be a return of two hundred dollars per acre. The wine will sell at the press readily for from $1 to $1.50 per gallon. It would be a good thing for our large hotels to set out vineyards for the supply of their native wines and dessert tables.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

HAMMONTON FOR GRAPES.

The soil and climate of Hammonton are highly recommended for the culture of the Grape and Wine making—almost every one who has planted a vineyard and prepared the ground for Grapes, last year has proved, beyond the least doubt, that Hammonton soil and climate are the best in the Union. The vineyards, although quite young, have abundant crops of fine fruit; and the finest grapes, and brought better prices in the market than grapes from any other section of the country. Here we produce more to the acre, of a finer quality and a larger berry, at one half of the cost of the vineyards of Ohio and other States, and the attention of the large growers of the West and East are directed here. Such settler here has different varieties, and some have as many as 35 varieties; even the Black Hamburg, which is exclusively a hot-house grape, and sells for from 50 cents to $2 per pound, succeeds here in the open air. Hammonton soil does not require the same amount of labor that is necessary in other places to fit it for grapes, nor does it require guano manure—the soil is a fine mellow, sandy loam, very easily worked, and is kept in good condition by the annual crops of clover, which, when turned in, adds fertility to the soil. Hundreds of acres are being planted here by grape growers from all sections of the Union. Here we have the finest climate, it being dry and regular, which ripens the fruit to perfection, and at the time when the sun has full power, which gives it such delicious flavor and sweetness as is not found elsewhere, and is most essential in perfecting the fruit for wine making. Many of the settlers made wine last year from the Concord, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and of greater preparations are now making for the coming year. The culture of this fine fruit is a pleasing, light, agreeable, and most profitable business—for persons inclined to consumption nothing is a surer remedy than in working in the vineyard. Thousands of consumptives are taken to the vineyards of Europe with great benefit; the fragrance is invigorating and the fruit most healthy. Women and girls can do all the work, such as tying, trailing, and gathering the fruit. The profit of this culture is very great, from 400 to 600 and often 800 gallons of juice are made from one acre, which sells from 75 cts to $1.25 per gallon, and when made into wine brings a higher price. It is estimated 20,000 pounds is an average crop to the acre, in a full bearing vineyard—they retail at from 10 to 14 cents per pound in Philadelphia. The vine requires no more cultivation than corn, and when once planted and properly managed, lives many years. Some of the vineyards of Europe are 300 years old. We have at Hammonton thorough vine dressers, and in cultivating the grape here, new ones can have their experience, thus having great advantage. To persons having small capital, this is an easy and pleasant mode of acquiring a competency.

SCHOOLS.

Nothing so soon determines the condition of a settlement as the character of its schools. To them is owing, in a great measure, the energy, tone, and refinement of the people. The excellence of the Common School system, so spread in the United States, is acknowledged by all. Many of our ablest scholars, statesmen, and professional men received their first impressions of learning, and, in many cases, their only education from the Public Schools. Every prosperous town and village throughout the Union has six months attended school-house, and wherever a town has decreased in population and character—you will certainly find that little or no attention is paid to its institutions of learning.

A neglected, decayed school building is a disgrace, not only to trustees, but for the people, midst whom it is located.

Many look with amazement at the wonderous improvement and success of Hammonton. Visitor after visitor gazes, in silent astonishment, upon the rapid growth of the settlement, the high degree of cultivation exhibited by its farms, vineyards, fruit orchards, and other improvements. But when the neat, well-built school houses are pointed out, the feeling of astonishment decreases, and each one feels how could a settlement fail to increase and improve when the people are so devoted to educational interests? In many sections of the country but one building for school purposes adorns the place, and many of the scholars are compelled to trudge several weary miles night and morning, in order to receive the little the body is completely wearied and the mind works reluctantly. The Hammonton settlers, with a commendable wisdom and example, have built no less than four fine, well-ventilated school-houses, with ample play ground for the coming year. The houses are well located, and are at such convenient distances from even the farthest part of the settlement, that none are debarred by either long walks or inclement weather from the school privileges, which all so highly prize. Before the year's end here,—competent, well-recommended teachers are always sought for;—in short, nothing is neglected that will further the interests and advance the progress of education. And as the school are free, they are open to all, rich and poor, the children of the settlers, alike. Knowing this we are no longer surprised to see the well-built, handsome houses, fine farms, thrifty orchards and vineyards, all surrounded by neat fences, which adorn the whole section. Thus, too, it is the truth proven, that when a zeal for public welfare characterizes the settlers, private interests always prosper.

HAMMONTON LANDS.

No one is expected to buy land without examining it themselves, or have some competent person to do so. Then lands are sold as they are represented, or we would not advise you to examine them. If you want a good home and change of climate to a growing and flourishing settlement, you are requested to visit Hammonton. You can see for yourselves the health, salubrity, and fine climate of the place, and their improvements, and judge of the capacity of the soil, as thousands of acres have been placed in cultivation by the settlers, who are thoroughly convinced by their experiments. This settlement has so far taken rapid, and is well settled, as to make it a complete success. The inhabitants are mostly from New England and the Western States, they are cultivating all of the finest fruits, vegetables, and grains. All conveniences of society, mills, schools, churches, &c., are close at hand established. Four public schools have been built, and the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists have their services regularly. The stores are the best in the country. The roads are good and well laid out, and facilities by Railroad to Philadelphia and New York twice a day, and in the summer season three and four times a day. Health of this place is well known. And the soil, the State Geological reports say, for soil, it has been said by one of our citizens, in comparing it with the neighboring States, is easier tilled, equally productive, less liable to injury from seasons, and more profitable; and imbibes more freely the sun and dew, so favorable to the growth of fruits and vegetables, and ripens them sooner for the market.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

All visitors who come to view the Hammonton lands (if possible, some preparation should be made for their reception in which to settle for a few days, which will decide their destiny for life. Strangers must also take into consideration that this is a young place. And though we have all the advantages in respect to stores, mills, worship, schools, mechanics, and a superior population, yet our town is now but in its infancy, within a few years. These lands are sold and are as represented, or we would not advise you to examine them. If you want a good home and change of climate to a growing and flourishing settlement, you are requested to visit Hammonton. You can see for yourselves the health, salubrity, and fine climate of the place, and their improvements, and judge of the capacity of the soil, as thousands of acres have been placed in cultivation by the settlers, who are thoroughly convinced by their experiments. This settlement has so far taken rapid, and is well settled, as to make it a complete success. The inhabitants are mostly from New England and the Western States, they are cultivating all of the finest fruits, vegetables, and grains. All conveniences of society, mills, schools, churches, &c., are close at hand established. Four public schools have been built, and the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists have their services regularly. The stores are the best in the country. The roads are good and well laid out, and facilities by Railroad to Philadelphia and New York twice a day, and in the summer season three and four times a day. Health of this place is well known. And the soil, the State Geological reports say, for soil, it has been said by one of our citizens, in comparing it with the neighboring States, is easier tilled, equally productive, less liable to injury from seasons, and more profitable; and imbibes more freely the sun and dew, so favorable to the growth of fruits and vegetables, and ripens them sooner for the market.

HEALTH OF HAMMONTON.

To judge from the silence that one and all make has upon our residents, especially those from a distance, we must enjoy peculiar advantages in respect to health. Visitors find a rapid change in their physical condition. The first is increase of weight, which is frequently as much as ten pounds in the course of several weeks. The next is an increase of strength and vigor.

The air is peculiarly beneficial to complaints incidental to the North, such as pulmonary complaints and rheumatism.

We have known persons to be entirely cured of sickness in the course of a few weeks by these remedies.

We make this statement, as we know that there are thousands of people in the North and West, who are suffering from ill health, but who, if they should come and live in this climate, but a short time, would be cured or benefited.

GREAT INCREASE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Go where you will in Hammonton, you will find it marked by man's improvement. Buildings of a good class. This year displays a more thorough mass of improvement. More acres of fine buildings are being erected, and a greater extent of land is being placed in crops. Our country by next season will present a fine appearance. The success of this year's crops induces many purchasers, and the older settlers make their improvements much more extensive.

TELEGRAPH IN HAMMONTON.

A Telegraph has been placed in the office at Hammonton Station. Which will add greatly to the business conveniences of our place. It brings it into hourly communication with all parts of the United States.

THE AVERAGE OF CROPS AT HAMMONTON.

The average amount of crops raised in this place and vicinity, by our farmers, under proper cultivating, may be stated as follows:

Corn from 50 to 60	bushels per acre.	
Wheat " 20 " 30	"	"
Rye " 15 " 20	"	"
Oats " 40 " 60	"	"
White Potatoes 150	"	"
Sweet Potatoes 200	"	"
Grass and Clover " 2 Tons	"	"

Hon. Wm. A. Harry of the state says:

Oranges, Warner Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, each yield from three hundred to five hundred bushels per acre, and may be sold per dozen down at a value of one hundred dollars per acre. Asparagus, Rhubarb, Strawberries, Raspberries, are perennial crops, and stand an annual income, after the first year, of from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre, without replanting. Soil, generally of a sandy loam, is peculiarly adapted to the growth and early ripening of all kinds of vegetables and fruits."

The price of hay is the average price of crops in our market:

Corn	$0 80 per bushel.
Wheat	1 50 "
Rye	0 90 "
Oats	0 50 "
White Potatoes	1 00 "
Sweet Potatoes	1 00 "
Hay, per Ton	15 00 "

Small vegetables bring in the market always the highest prices.

GROWTH OF HAMMONTON.

Every year, since the commencement of the Hammonton Settlement, proves more and more the fertility of its soil, as it is being more thoroughly cultivated, and last year the crops of Corn, Wheat, Grass, Potatoes, (Sweet and White) were never surpassed in this or other States. The land in being extensively cleared and subdued by the industry and skill of the New England farmers; and miles of beautiful gardens and luxuriant fields of Grapes, and fine vigorous Orchards and Vineyards are to be seen. The fruits, such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, and Apples, and Berries, such as Strawberries, the finest varieties of Blackberries, Raspberries, Cranberries &c., were, fine and large. Some of the Pears raised here were sold in Philadelphia to the dealers at from 4 to 6 dollars per bushel, and the dealers retail them at twice that price, while the general Philadelphia and other fruit, that were sold in Philadelphia, were raised at Hammonton. Fruit growing is more profitable than field culture—requiring much less labor, and is a more agreeable and healthy business. The soil at Hammonton is particularly adapted to fruit culture, and fine fruit is the unanimous remarks of all. The markets are good—we can have our produce in Philadelphia market in one hour and a half. The new Railroad to New York is so far completed that produce, in barrels, sent from here in the afternoon will reach New York early next morning, at the price of 32 cents per barrel. We will soon have the Railroad from New York directly at Hammonton,—the right of way has been given for that purpose.

LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In this State the property of the wife, whether real or personal, is never beholden for the debts of the husband. The wife has the right of purchasing and holding property independent of her husband, she also has the right of receiving, and holding devises and bequests, independent of her husband.

The Jersey Laws are of the most liberal character for the protection of married women, both against the creditors of her husband, and also against the husbands themselves, which sometimes is quite necessary.

An Act, far the better securing the property of married women, approved March 25th, 1852.

1. The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property, as if she were a single female.

2. The real and personal property, and the rents, issues and profits thereof of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property, as if she were a single female, except so far as the same may be liable for the debts of her husband heretofore contracted by any legal lien.

3. It shall be lawful for any married female to receive by gift, grant devise, or bequest, and hold to her sole and separate use as if she were a single female, real and personal property, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts.

4. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage takes place.

HOMESTEAD LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

The following law protects the Homestead of every man to himself, his family, and his widow:

An Act to exempt from sale or execution the homestead of a householder, having a family. Approved March 17, 1865. Sec. 1. In addition to the property now exempt by law from sale under execution, there shall be exempt by law from sale or execution, for debts hereafter contracted, the lot and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence, and owned by the debtor, being a householder, and having a family, or the value of one thousand dollars, such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder for the benefit of his widow and family, some or one of them continuing to occupy such homestead, until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age and until the death of the widow, and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid. Sec. 2. To entitle any property to such exemption, the conveyance of the same shall show that it is designed to be held as a homestead under this act; or if already purchased, or the conveyance does not show such design, a notice that the same is designed to be so held, shall be executed and acknowledged by the person owning the said property, which shall contain a full description thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the said property is situated, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and to be known as the "Homestead Exemption Book," and such notice and description, as aforesaid, shall also be published once in each week for at least six weeks, in one or more newspapers, if any there be in the county in which such property is located; and if no newspaper be published in such county, then in a newspaper published nearest the same; but no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for the purchase money, or for a debt contracted for the purchase thereof, or prior to the recording of the aforesaid deed or notice.

CLIMATE IN FARMING.

Where persons attempt to farm in a bad climate, it appears to us like working against nature. The most important element of success in labor, business, in every department of life, is favorable circumstances, with a bad climate, there is no certainty. After the farmer has planted his crops, instead of being able to act as though this duty was done, and out of the way, he has to watch, guard, and nurse them, and is never free from anxiety. Continued vigilance and carefulness, thereby robbing industry of its very pith, and wait to see whether frost renders it necessary that he should plant again. This consumes his profits, and effectually debars him from ever realizing for the capital invested. The insect and soil have attracted the attention of vine growers extensively, and a large number of them are now planting for sale. The most favorable and certain business, and from the extent it is being carried on Hammonton will become the great wine-producing district for New York and Philadelphia.

BUILDINGS.—New Buildings and improvements are going on in every direction for miles, and a good many fine and large buildings.

POPULATION.—Is now more rapidly on the increase. It is composed of the best classes from New-England, the Middle States and the Greater West, who bring with them a variety of information, skill and ample capital. Many of them are persons of means who are retiring here to enjoy the fruits of their labors; others are fruit and grape growers, farmers and mechanics. Society is of the best description.

FARMS—Of all sizes. Also, fine acre lots, one acre to five acres, for sale on easy terms. Terms made easy. Improvements to be made by purchasers within one year.

VISITORS with a view to purchasing, should come on the best time to see the country as they may see the country, and judge of the crops and the prosperity of the place. When they can see the soil, the whole location immediately for Mr. T. Byrnes, who is always there on purpose to receive them. Any other information will be furnished with pleasure, by addressing a letter to Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

ROUTE TO THE LAND.—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., for Hammonton.

GOVERNMENT WORK AT HAMMONTON.

Hammonton is receiving her share of the work from the Government. Besides one who has time is employed in making goats, vests, &c., for the Army. Several of the enterprising settlers have contracts, which give employment to all the women of this place, who make from 3 to 6 dollars per week, and we have the assurance that the best work is done at Hammonton. The New Englanders are a thrifty, industrious, and enterprising class and are ever ready and capable on all occasion to assist our Government; and if all other States were soldiers were as well as stadts as Hammonton, we would not hear so much dissatisfaction among our soldiers.

FARMING BEST FOR YOUNG MEN.

If a young man wants to engage in business that will ensure him, in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a piece of earth; keep within his means, to shun the lawyers; be temperate, to avoid the doctor; be honest, that he may have a clear conscience; improve the soil, so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then if he cannot live happily and die content, there is no hope for him.

VOL IV. THE HAMMONTON FARMER. NO. 2.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HAMMONTON.

Persons visiting Hammonton are astonished at its rapid progress, the beauty of its buildings and improvements, and the character and energy of its settlers. The manner of conducting the sales of Hammonton lands tends greatly to make it a first class settlement by introducing the best settlers, and the system has been crowned with complete success. No where can be found the same beneficial influence, morality, industry, energy and refinement, as at Hammonton. No new settlement will ever show so many neat, well-built houses, improvements, such vast quantities of the choicest vineyard, peach, pear and other fruits, as Hammonton. The roads are all graded, straight and spacious, and being planted with rows of shade trees. The whole settle ment is regularly laid out, every lot and farm square, and the whole is now being cultivated, presents an appearance of regularity and beauty which is seldom seen. Parks, Schools and Church lots, are located with a view to beauty and convenience.

Many persons are desirous of selling in a new place, but are deterred by a fear of not succeeding, or not succeeding as well as they would wish. Persons who are never troubled with frost during the growing season—The farmer is certain of his labors. Our winters are a little over three months in length, and then it is mostly cold, with a moderate spring point. Work is generally carried on all winter, such as ploughing, and other operations of clearing and building. Farmers have an opportunity to prepare their lands, and to get them in. The effect of the climate has been very beneficial to the health of settlers from the south, in many instances curing at a distance of from ten to twelve feet, without going through stone.

TIMBER.—The first growth of timber has been cut off, but in many places a smaller growth has sprung up, which will soon be large enough for fuel, fencing, &c.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Mr. A. C. Aldrich, of Vermont, has nearly completed a fine large stone building, three stories high, and has already fitted the first floor with a good assortment of goods. The upper rooms, will be used by artists, manufacturers, &c.

Mr. Wright Smith, of Vermont, has a good house, which is used for the accommodation of boarders and travellers. He has connected a stable, and keeps horses and wagons to hire.

Mr. A. G. Clark has built a fine one story brick store. He keeps a good assortment of goods suitable to the wants of the settlers. Connected with this, is an establishment for the manufacture of lasts, boot trees, &c., and other articles of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes. The accomodation of this building is neatly fitted up for Church Services, Concerts, Lectures, &c., and is capable of accommodating some three hundred people.

The large gentleman has finished a pretty and convenient building, part of which is occupied by Miss Smith, of Maine, for the sale of fancy goods, trimmings and millinery articles.

Miss Woodhurse, of Massachusetts, has a good house, which is occupied by a lady from New York, for millinery and dress making.

Mr. G. W. Percy, of Maine, has built a large, substantial blacksmith and wheelwright establishment, which is capable of employing a number of men. The proprietor is a practical mechanic. He has also engaged in the manufacture of a tee-bare, on an improved principle.

Mr. Noyes, of Maine, has a convenient house, and is improving his grounds in a good manner. He intends making the improvements.

Mr. Aldrich has a fine dwelling, well built, and nicely finished.

Mr. Wm. M. Canfield, of New York State, has a good house, and well tilled garden. He is engaged in the manufacture and introduction of a new Plough and Cultivator, which is highly recommended by all who have used it.

Mr. Mudge, of Maine, is improving a five acre lot.

Mr. Joseph Miller, of Maine, has finished a very neat house. He is improving a very thorough tidy farm, and has planted vines of all kinds.

Mr. Wm. Bisset, of Virginia, Mo., is improving a five acre lot. His fruits and vineyard are producing well. He has a good house finished.

Rev. Asher Moore, of Maine, has finished his house with porches and a variety of choice grapes, which are doing well. He has a large and substantial house and barn. He has growing some forty varieties of grapes, and the prospects of the place. When they come to bear the coming season he intends immediately for Mr. T. Byrnes, who is always there on purpose to receive them. Any other information will be furnished with pleasure, by addressing a letter to Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Mr. E. S. Fickett, of Maine, has erected a large and substantial house and barn. He has also a variety of choice grapes, which are doing well. He has a large and substantial house and barn. He has grown some forty varieties of grapes, and the prospects of the place. When they come to bear the coming season he intends immediately for Mr. T. Byrnes, who is always there on purpose to receive them. Any other information will be furnished with pleasure, by addressing a letter to Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Mr. E. Wells, of Maine, has built a substantial dwelling and barn. He has planted a choice variety of grapes, and intends farming extensively. He has a fine location for a residence.

Mr. Wm. Bisset, of Virginia, Mo., is improving a five acre lot. His fruits and vineyard are producing well. He has a good house finished.

Rev. Asher Moore, of Maine, has finished his house with porches and a variety of choice grapes, which are doing well. He has a large and substantial house and barn. He has growing