HAMMONTON!

ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Rare Opportunity to Secure A HOME

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil

IN ONE BODY.

To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms, in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. *The title perfect*, warranted deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

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

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

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

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

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

The Market

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

The Climate

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

The Water

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

Reliable practical sawsmen who farm, can hold their own.

Farmers, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improvements, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain rates of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five percent on the regular fare.

"As lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists that fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE; *Dr. I. P. Trimble, the State National agent; Mr. John C. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; all of whom, reported they they were sure of a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

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

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 27tf

Peruvian Guano Substitute.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

After more than twelve years of constant use, this highly concentrated manure has attained a wide spread reputation as a

SUBSTITUTE FOR

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Being found equally as lasting in operations, and equal in durability. It does not contain the salts so common in the country, permanently improve it. The increasing sales annually, abundantly prove the high popular values of this manure, and establish the fact of its being relied upon by a wide circle of agriculturists to supply all wants in the direction of manures for every crop.

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

Office, No. 20 So. Delaware Av., PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH & SONS,

General Wholesale Agents,

No. 181 Pearl St. cor. of Cedar, NEW YORK.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO,

Price $36 per 200 lbs. Cash-

JUST PUBLISHED, the 15th edition of our new pamphlet, "*How to Maintain the Fertility of Our Farms*," which we shall be happy to forward free upon application to us or our Agents.

BAUGH & SONS,

4t2a-1y. Philadelphia.

EXAMINE THE BRAND.

20 *South Delaware Avenue.*

ALLEN & NEEDLES' IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THEM, AT THEIR PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY

[Extract according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by Allen & Needles, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

$855 per 2000 lbs.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1866.

Referring to our Circular of July, 1865, we would say:

Our Fertilizer Department has the manufacture of "Fertilizer," was, as you are aware, covered by act of Congress, dated 3rd of July 1865.

This action was not unlooked for, *but was expected by all*, for some time past.

We have only to state that, *trusting* that the tax would be repealed, *we saw no necessity for any advance in*

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

IMPROVED

Super Phosphate of Lime,

ONLY TO FALL AGAIN.

Our regular price was, therefore,

NOT ADVANCED,

MES. MARY F. FARLOW,

Was the maidenhood, residence of New York, as a regular patient of Mrs. Farlow, we have the statement to be true. We also know that the Mrs. Farlow's Vegetable Compound, Sweet Tonic, and Invigorating Cordial are known to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.

R. FARLOW, 412 West Houston st.
EUGENIA UNDERHILL, 416 Greenwich st.
Mrs. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 416 Greenwich st.
AUGUSTUS UNDERHILL, 416 Greenwich st.
F. C. BAILEY, 25 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, 112 West Houston st.
J. L. COLE, 23 College pl.
H. A. LEIGHTON, 483 Broadway.
BENJAMIN CLARK, 12 Ashland pl.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. R. Farlow, they live in my neighborhood, are attendants at our church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make would be worthy of credit.

JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.
Nov. 27, 1865.

Mrs. Hancock will be professionally at her principal office No. 15 North Ninth street, corner of Commerce Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., No. 32 Broad street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 2; No. 38 Washington street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday from 9 to 3, and every other Saturday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with the Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.

The price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sweet Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Manufactured Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Cough AND CONSUMPTION CURED BY MELLIFLUOUS Cough Balsam

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, soothing, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the throat and lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY

has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles, of long standing, in median relief; and effects a permanent cure in most cases. For sale by Druggists or address

DR. STRICKLAND'S CURE FOR PILES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st, 1866.

For sale by all Druggists at 50 cts. per bottle. 22ly.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Tonic.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of and Herbs, with unsurpassed medicinal powers to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a sure remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Nervousness, loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence and Debility. It is not alcoholic therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. 22ly.

To Farmers and Others.

The Earl Lake Woolen Mills having become a Stock Manufacturing Company, under a recent act of Incorporation, begins to look upon the custom work of all kinds will be manufactured at heretofore done by R. J. Dobbs.

Wool will also be received in exchange for goods or manufactures, to order the following: Cassimeres, Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, Balmoral Skirts, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarns, &c., &c.

All goods guaranteed to be of the same superior style, finish, and durability as those for which these mills have become so prominent throughout this section of the State.

The highest market price paid for Wool, or goods given in exchange.

JAS. T. JONES, President,
J. DuBOIS, Secretary,
CHAS. S. PITMAN, Treas.,
of the East Lake Manufac. Co.

$890 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for the best selling subscription book now published. Address O. T. GARDY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreaded disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the remedy, which they will find *a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds*, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, *free*, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

3m2la-1y.

Mirange, But True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States should have something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Young lady or gentleman, if you begged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
3 2d-1y. 231 Broadway, New York.

Kerosene & Gas Stoves!

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

All the cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil or Gas, with less trouble and at 75 less expense than by any the other fuel.

Each article manufactured by this company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for a circular.

Agents Wanted in every Town.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
3m45-6m. 206 Pearl Street N. Y.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Best adapted to the world, for a pamphlet.
J. E. WESTON, 702 Broadway, New York.
5m5ly2

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FANCY DRESS GOODS

ever offered in Atlantic County, just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.

WATERLOO SHAWLS

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

which I can offer on satisfactory conditions. A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hamburg Edgings.

Flannels for Shirts

Knit Caps and Shawls.

UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, FANCY SHIRTS,

Three in want of any kinds of Dry Goods and Notions, will find it to their advantage to call. No charge for showing goods. I have also a superior stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

And am confident that my prices are as low as can be found anywhere, and the quality of the stock unsurpassed.

A choice assortment of

GROCERIES

is also offered for sale, comprising:

SUGARS,	TEA,	COFFEE,
BUTTER,	LARD,	HAMS,
PORK,	FISH,	EGGS,
FLOUR,	OIL,	SOAP,
	SPICES.	

And all articles usually kept in a *first class* village store.

By purchasing in large quantities and for cash, I am able to sell cheaper than smaller stores generally can.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at once. My sales are rapid, and the first comers have the best choice.

CALL AT ONCE AT

D. WALTERS,

AND

GROCERY STORE,

Absecon, N. J.

Oct 20.1865—1y.

1,500 PER YEAR. We want agents in every where to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three times lighter, lower and upper feed. Warrant five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $60, which are fully warranted for five years. *Address, Weaver & Baker, Singer & Co., and Howe Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.* 5m45-1y

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $95 to $650 each. Thirty-five field or Silver Medals, other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 3m41

PIANOS.

MELODEONS of all descriptions.

Prices greatly reduced at the Warerooms of

J. P. HAINES,
Cor. of Sycamore and Chestnut sts.
33 1f. Philadelphia.

STONE PUMPS. PURE WATER. No Freezing. And considered the best where ever introduced.

For sale by

WM. A. ELVINS,
Hammonton, N. J.

Railroad.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Saturday, September 15, 1866.

DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE.	Mail. P. M.	Express. A. M.	Accom. A. M.
Vine Street,	1.45	8.45	8.15
Cooper's Point,	1.49	8.50	8.40
Haddonfield,	1.54	8.55	8.47
Ashland,		10.16	
White Horse,	2.14	10.26	4.35
Lang-a-Coming,	2.20	10.45	4.44
Jacob's,	2.25	10.50	4.49
Waterford,	2.30	11.24	5.03
Spring Garden,	2.34	11.28	5.07
Winslow,	2.41	11.45	5.19
Hammonton,	2.55	12.03	5.33
Dacotah,	2.59	12.07	5.37
Elwood,	3.05	12.18	5.51
Egg Harbor,	3.12	12.25	6.03
Folsom,	3.21	12.34	6.15
Absecon,	3.26	12.39	6.24
Atlantic,	3.35	12.48	6.35

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Atlantic,	6.30	9.00	2.45
Absecon,	6.14	9.17	4.00
Folsom,	6.23	9.26	4.09
Egg Harbor,	6.34	1.00	4.38
Elwood,	6.50	1.25	4.44
DaCosta,	7.00	1.50	5.01
Hammonton,	7.16	2.05	5.08
Winslow,	7.25	2.17	5.19
Spring Garden,	7.32	2.28	5.27
Waterford,	7.40	2.45	5.34
Jacob's,	7.45	2.50	5.39
Lang-a-Coming,	7.50	3.17	5.52
White Horse,	8.14	3.40	6.15
Ashland,		3.49	
Haddonfield,	8.27	4.21	6.18
Cooper's Point,	8.32	4.26	6.23
Vine Street,	8.35	4.30	6.27

RARITAN & DEL. BAY R. RD.

On and after September 19th, 1866.

FROM NEW YORK.

	Express. P. M.	Mail. P. M.	Freight. A. M.
New York—leave,	9.10	2.25	5.15
Port Monmouth,	9.35	2.50	6.37
Red Bank,	10.17	4.00	7.19
Manchester,	10.27	4.10	7.29
Atsion,	12.07		11.45
Waterford,	1.15		1.45
Camden—arrive,	4.10	10.35	6.00

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

	Express. P. M.	Mail. P. M.	Freight. P. M.
New York—leave,	11.00	4.00	3.00
Port Monmouth,	12.25		11.17
Red Bank,	12.37		11.41
Manchester,	3.17	7.50	2.03
Atsion,	3.31	8.07	4.04
Waterford,	4.07	8.44	4.44
Camden—arrive,	4.19	10.35	6.00

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

AND DEALERS IN

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

No. 324 North Second St., 1st door below Vine.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of **Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys,**

BRACELETS, EAR RINGS, GOLD RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, SHELL BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, SILVER TABLE, DESSERT, and TEA SPOONS, EQUAL TO COIN.

MASONIC MARKS and Emblems of all kinds made to order.

The best place to buy pure Gold in the United States on the pound or ounce.

Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful and experienced workmen.

C. M. E.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by the trade only. Illustrated Catalogues free.

In the Shops of Housekeepers and Robbers, every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the best weapons ever offered, can be supplied with pistols and shotguns, and will find all combined in the

NEW REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars with full description and testimony of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Phillips & Dorr,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

31.1y.

Fertilizers.

MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Standard Guaranteed.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,

27 N. Front St., Philadelphia Pa.
14 Pearl St. cor. Wharf, Hartlepool, Pa.

And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

556 a Ton.

The Material of which MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The amonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain and more abundant yield of straw than any other.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by

J. A. CLARK,
31-1f- Hammonton, N. J.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We recommend our Super-Phosphate to the trade, from our knowledge of its high character.

It can be had from all regular dealers in Fertilizers. We have our usual stock of

GROUND RAW BONE,

Excelsior POUDRETTE,
SAND AND MARL, &c., &c.

Which we sell at *lowest market rates.*
We make a little Poudrette on reputation.

DIXON SHARPLESS & CO.,
No. 49 South Wharves, Phila.

3m6-1y.

SOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders

Are composed of roots, herbs, seeds, and vegetable matter, and are entirely free from all mineral poisons. This preparation, when fed according to directions, will give broken-down and worthless horses, the fire, wind, and spirit of thoroughbreds; and to stock and fatten cattle, in a very short time.

In the vicinity of all the cities, there is a great demand for this animal, such as LONG FEVER, GLANDERS, FOUNDER, &c.

THE USE OF SOUTZ'S CONDITION POWDERS, MAKES SLEEK HIDES, LIVELY APPETITE AND WINDED, AS THE SPORTING WIND, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and healthy appearance to the countenance. Thousands of testimonials can be shown.

The owners of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. Cows have been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk from two to four quarts per day, and to make the butter come in a short time. In fattening cattle, it gives a healthy appetite, loosens the hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the throat, skin affections, Mange, Scurvy, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Low-spirited, or any other disease, a single package will be sufficient to cure the animal.

Sheep will be improved in health and condition by a few doses.

Poultry will be benefited by a few doses, given in their meal, as it will prevent and cure the Gapes, Pip, Roup, Cholera, and all other diseases.

Price 25 Cents per Package, or 5 Packages for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. SOUTZ & SON,

AT THE

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

PETER S. TILTON,
Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.

DANIEL WALTERS,
Agent for Absecon and Vicinity.

TO THE READER.

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

BYRNES & JONES.

FARMS AND FRUIT LANDS!

LONGACOMING,

SITUATED

15 Miles FROM PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R. R.

AND ON THE RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY R. R., the great thoroughfare between New York and Philadelphia. These lands are to change as to be within the reach of all; they are among the most fertile in New Jersey and most admirably adapted to every species of fruit culture and market gardening, grass, grain and stock growing.

The Lands of New Jersey.

Excursion by a Committee of the American Institute.

ASTONISHING RESOURCES OF THE SOIL.

GREAT SUCCESS IN FRUIT RAISING.

The Settlement of Hammonton.

Yankee Enterprise.

(From the Brooklyn Union.)

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute a committee of intelligent and well-known farmers and horticulturists was appointed to make a tour of observation through a portion of the lands of New Jersey, to visit the settlement of Hammonton, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Club the result of their observations. Our reporter accompanied the committee, and in anticipation of the official report, not yet rendered, we give below his notes of the trip:

The committee met at Pier No. 3, North River, and went down the Raritan connection via the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad line, taking the steamer D. R. Martin to Port Monmouth, and at that point connecting with a train for Hammonton.

To Port Monmouth it is a very pleasant sail of twenty miles through the New York, Upper and Lower Bays and the Raritan Bay. From Port Monmouth the train passes through a well cultivated and highly productive district as far as Eatontown, from which point a branch road is extended to Long Branch.....Soon after leaving Eatontown we pass into the uninproved lands and saw little else to Jackson, the terminus of our journey upon that road. In the immediate neighborhood of sundry stations improvements were visible and little villages are struggling into existence.

At Squankum we passed near the celebrated Squankum marl beds, and saw large quantities thrown out ready for transportation. It is the most valuable fertilizer of the kind found in the State, and is rich in potash and lime. It is much sought after by the farmers of New Jersey, and will pay for transportation a considerable distance.

At Manchester the cultivation of cranberries has awakened much interest. It is estimated that there are twenty acres under cultivation, and it promises to be a considerable paying additional surface for the reception of new plants. It promises to become very extensive and profitable business upon the marshes which abound in that portion of New Jersey. Great is the blessing of a railroad to new and unimproved countries. At Jackson we intercepted the President and Directors of the Railroad, and changed cars for Hammonton.

A ride of ten miles from Jackson over the Camden and Atlantic Railway brought us to the settlement of Hammonton. This settlement was commenced but a few years ago by two gentlemen from Philadelphia, Messrs. C. K. Landis and R. J. Byrnes. They purchased a tract embracing some twenty-odd thousand acres. Having no improvements. They opened roads, advertised for settlers, and commenced selling lots and small farms.

The aggregate population of Hammonton now numbers about five thousand, composed largely of New Englanders. Where a second growth forest prevailed uninterrupted seven ago there is now to be seen a thrifty village, with its church and school houses such as characterize New England villages, and a display of fruit gardens, fields, and farms, in cultivation, indeed, probably have no equals in this country.

STRAWBERRIES.—Most of the cities of Brooklyn are supplied with strawberries, but most that their best early strawberries were supplied from the extensive market gardens and fruit farms of Hammonton the past season. The strawberry crop is a specialty. Some farms of five acres have all been devoted to this, and we state that upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand quarts were picked the past season; and the revenue to the settlement from their sale, exclusive of those used at home for canning, preserving, &c., amounted to over thirty thousand dollars. This, it will be remarked, was in the infancy of the settlement, and in large part on unimproved lands of New Jersey, in a locality where seven years ago wilderness only existed.

The soil wholly disappoints a stranger. At first sight it appears sandy, poor, barren and worthless. Upon the surface there is a white sand, which looks very unpromising to a New Yorker. But dig down two or three feet, and you will find a rich loam, and in some places a mixture of marl and clay. It is throughout that entire region, as far as the committee examined, there was found in the soil an admixture of marl, or a substratum of marl, a marine deposit peculiar to the tertiary formation. This fertilizing substance imparts to the soil in the seven or eight inches of the surface, a quantity of the ingredients which have been produced in the way of fertilizers, and which will provide all supplies.

The surface soil is from seven to eight inches in depth, and the clay or marl underlying, rapidly, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will provoke all competition.

Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class Piano forte.

TERMS—Net cash, or the current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

HAP

CARDS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BILLS OF FARE, TICKETS, BILL HEADS AND ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Done at the Republican Office,

Hammonton, N. J.

ASSESSORS BLANKS,

arranged to comply with the new law,

Price $1 50 per Hundred,

For sale at the Republican Office.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.

VOL. VII. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER, 1866. NO. I.

TO THE READER.

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 locate in a flourishing and beautiful settlement, where land is rapidly increasing in value—in a healthy and delightful climate—good soil, best of market, and excellent society, all information and a paper will be sent to them, gratis.

BYRNES & JONES.

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 locate in a flourishing and beautiful settlement, where land is rapidly increasing in value—in a healthy and delightful climate—good soil, best of market, and excellent society, all information and a paper will be sent to them, gratis.

BYRNES & JONES.

We were shown, too, the place of Mr. Moore, who from a single acre of strawberries, one half in full bearing and the other half now plants, cultivated entirely by her own labor, realized the past season a clear profit of six hundred dollars.

The five thousand inhabitants of Hammonton derive their livelihood, and have secured comfortable homes, almost exclusively from cultivating the soil, and chiefly from fruit raising. It is a self-sustaining settlement.

The market facilities are unsurpassed, having Philadelphia within one hour and New York within three by railroad. Such are the regulations of the settlement (which we have not space to give in detail) that only actual settlers are allowed there; improvements are immediate and uniform, and we predict that ten years hence will witness one of the most prosperous, handsome, and inviting towns to be found in this country.

WEST JERSEY.

REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON.

IRIS WILDERNESS LANDS AND CULTIVATED FARMS—THE SOIL—ITS GREAT CAPABILITIES—IT YIELDS IMMENSE CROPS OF GRAIN, HAY, AND VEGETABLES—FORTY-TWO BUSHELS OF WHEAT, EIGHTY BUSHELS OF CORN, FORTY HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF STRAWBERRIES PER ACRE—CRANBERRIES, AND THE GROWING OF SUCH FRUITS THE VALUE OF LAND FROM $5 TO $1,500.

A Visit to the Great Fruit Farms of Hammonton—How that place was settled, and Wilderness Lands made to Blossom as Homes—Opinions of Practical Men about the Capabilities of the Soil—What Kind of Large and Small Farming, and so Farming—Great Value of Fruit Farms.

On the 20th of October, 1865, a company of gentlemen left New York for the purpose of making a personal examination of a portion of the lands of West Jersey, which have lately been brought into extensive notice, by invitation to people to immigrate to and settle in that portion of the State, and bring the wild lands in question into cultivation.

These gentlemen were six of a committee appointed by the American Institute Farmers' Club, at the request of some citizens of New Jersey, to make this examination, and consisted of the following named persons: Dr. Isaac P. Trimble, Newark, N. J., State entomologist, and an enthusiastic fruit grower; T. Quinn, for many years the popular manager of Prof. Mapes' farm, near Newark, and a most successful fruit grower; E. Williams, Montclair, N. J., a nurseryman of some note, and a good judge of fruit and ornamental trees; J. Towell, a Columbia County, N. Y., farmer and fruit-grower, now resident in Brooklyn and connected with the *Brooklyn Union*; John G. Burgess (one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners), a life-long farmer and market-gardener of Bay Ridge, L. I., a gentleman whose opinion is always considered sound, because based upon evidence derived from his unerring faculties.

The sixth member of the committee, Solon Robinson, has been too long known to the readers of the agricultural portion of our journals to need any introduction.

Two other members of the Committee, Dr. Ward and son, successful fruit-growers, near Newark, were unfortunately too engaged to be present at the appointment. Alderman N. C. Ely, Chairman of the Farmers' Club, and Wm. S. Carpenter, a gentleman well known to the readers of the reports of the Club meetings, were incapacitated detained from accompanying the committee.

The names of those gentlemen have been given, that the public may know that their opinions are entitled to credit, and that this report is not "got up" to suit any particular purpose or private interest. To make the report complete, the writer proposes to refer to a few of the reminiscences of his first visit to the same region. The reader will therefore, please imagine himself addressed by Solon Robinson personally, though in whatever may be said of the present condition of the country the other members of the committee are understood as fully concurring.

About the last of August, 1861, I met with a gentleman in Philadelphia, of whom I inquired, "How shall I get to Hammonton, New Jersey—a place which I have read of, as being lately settled?" I said that always been considered a barren, and mostly remains a perfect wilderness, right upon, as it were, the outskirts of this old city."

The gentleman did not give me any very satisfactory information. He thought it was "a big speculation"—"a kind of Utopian scheme, and a place for a community."

"A project that is pretty sure to fail, because the land isn't good for anything—if it had been it would have been settled before now."

And that with him appeared to be a conclusive argument—if the land had not been barren it would have been cleared of forest and cultivated "before now."

With me that conclusive reasoning was not quite conclusive. I had heard it before, and in some instances I knew it was false; I believed it was so at a vast portion of the wildernesses of Maine and Vermont.

I had come down on purpose to ascertain this fact. I had heard of the operations at Hammonton, and that a thriving population was springing into existence; and I had heard "they will starve to death," and I wanted to see.

On the other hand, I was assured that Hammonton was a place where you will not find a tree, but that many hundreds of thousands of acres, lying waste, might be easily made to produce immense quantities of human food, if only there were people at once by an agricultural population, instead of being kept for the use only of hunters, collbumers and wood-choppers.

My business was to examine this territory, and form my own judgement of its agricultural value from the light I might obtain by careful examination and my own experimental knowledge of soils.

We were shown, too, the place of Mrs. Moore, who from a single acre of strawberries, one half in full bearing and the other half now plants, cultivated entirely by her own labor, realized the past season a clear profit of six hundred dollars.

The five thousand inhabitants of Hammonton derive their livelihood, and have secured comfortable homes, almost exclusively from cultivating the soil, and chiefly from fruit raising. It is a self-sustaining settlement.

The market facilities are unsurpassed, having Philadelphia within one hour and New York within three by railroad. Such are the regulations of the settlement (which we have not space to give in detail) that only actual settlers are allowed there; improvements are immediate and uniform, and we predict that ten years hence will witness one of the most prosperous, handsome, and inviting towns to be found in this country.

MILLS.

And every facility for extensive manufacturing.

The best of Schools,

The best of Churches,

The best of Mechanics.

These in search of HOMES will find their ideal in Hammonton.

F. KIMBALL, Longacoming

CAMDEN CO., N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHIC!

R. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials
Wholesale and Retail,

501 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we have added the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views Of American and Foreign Cities, Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.,

Stereoscopic Views of the War.

From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest.

Stereoscopic Views on Glass,

Adapted for using in the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

Photographic Albums.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties, ranging in price from $1 to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including representations of the most celebrated Paintings, Statuary, etc. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Our Albums and other photographic goods to O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their orders.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. 12t51-4w52

Empire Shuttle Machine!

SALESROOMS: 338 Broadway, N. Y.
Washington St., Boston,
921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many valuable improvements, having been examined by the most competent judges, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock, or Shuttle Stitch, which will not unravel if one end of the seam is cut, presents the most perfect resting on every description of material, from the finest lawn to the heaviest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest and twenty-fold, having in her Cam our Gold Mines, and the least possible friction, it runs as rapidly as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl can run it as easy as she can a sewing-bird, without fatigue or injury to health.

The Shuttle, which is the Simplicity of Construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and can be adjusted by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We challenge the world to produce a machine so superior therefore with a superior artist, to come and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE.

One hundred dollars in gold will be paid to any person who may produce to us a machine that will do as much work.

AGENTS.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, and the Spanish Provinces in Europe.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE MFG. CO.,
2a16-4a39 536 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

*Have received the highest premium for merit at the celebrated Worlds Fairs where exhibited Instruments, viz: London, Paris, Vienna,

To the Reader.

If you have read this paper, give it to the neighbor who thinks of changing locations. If you like it, let us know. If you let us the names of your friends who would be interested in our new place, its climate &c., we will send them a paper and thank you.

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 it is 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 the plow, or was every third day laid up with the ague, what crops could he raise? Washington had 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 ague, or any other description of fever to originate in this place, but we have known hundreds to come here for relief and to be entirely cured. Health is natural effect and health of the country. So in pulmonary complaints. Some of the settlers who are now here have experienced a recovery. The fact is, we possess certain properties which produce an almost immediate change for the better in the system.

A soil adapted to open to the action of the atmosphere—that is, friable, and not liable to bake or prevent capillarity, and possess elementary constituents necessary to the growth of vegetation. The soil of Hammonton is not hard, but a beautiful yellow sandy loam with a clay bottom, and an upper surface of 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 roots are readily absorbed, and never take 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 seed should 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 roots have a tendency 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 productiveness 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, saleratus marl, and other marine substances. Beside the marl beds, these remains will be found in all sections of the State. Its 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 the sale 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 what he 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 excellent 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 eight 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 no market do demand and supply greater than the supply. This is the case to such an extent that corpsean be sold in the field to Philadelphia dealers who will gather them themselves.

Stirring the Soil.

Every observant farmer must have noticed the crust which forms on the surface of newly stirred soils, after lying a few days to the action of the dews. A much heavier crust is formed by each shower of rain which falls. Good and successful cultivation requires that this newly formed crust be repeatedly broken by the hoe, harrow, or other instrument. A striking instance in proof of the importance of this practice has just been stated by an extensive farmer. He planted a field of broom-corn, and by way of better, told the man who assisted him that each should choose a row as nearly alike as possible, and cultivate and hoe his row, and the measured amount of crop on each should be the proof which was hoed best. Our informant stated the result in substance as follows: "Determined not to be beaten, I hoed my row well once a week the summer through. I had not seen my assistant hoe his at all, but had observed that for a long time he was up in the morning before me. At length I found him before my row, hoeing his broom-corn, and I asked him how often he hoed it; he answered, once a day, regularly. The result of the experiment was, his row beat mine by nearly double the amount."—*Annual Register.*

Old-World Farms.

There is a great fallacy in the popular judgment, existing upon the subject of improving old worn out farms. It is supposed to be more profitable than improving new land. No greater error can exist, and it is never attempted by those acquainted with the conditions of success. We look accounts for the low price at which they are offered, and the anxiety of the owners to get rid of them.

In order to understand the subject properly, it is necessary to know the effect of constant cropping of the land without restoring anything back to it.

We have after an extract from Liebig upon the subject

CAUSE OF DIMINISHED FERTILITY.

"The first colonists found a country, in the soil of which all the elements of fertility, of wheat and tobacco were obtained for a century from one and the same field without manure; but now whole districts are converted into unfruitful pasture land, which, without manure, produces neither wheat nor tobacco. From every acre of this land there has been taken, in the course of 100 years, 1200 lbs. of alkalies, in heavy grain and straw. It became unfruitful then, because it was deprived of every particle of alkali which was contained in the soluble state, and because that which was rendered soluble again in the course of a year was not sufficient to supply the demand of a crop. * * * It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a field is owing to the loss of vegetable mould. It is the consequence of the exhaustion of the alkalies."—*Liebig.*

We will venture to say that $300 per acre would not restore to the soil what has been taken from it. The fact is, to a great extent it is impossible, owing to the loss of constituents of fertility, which are so yet undiscovered.

These remarks have been made with a general reference; we will not apply them with a special reference to fruit.

For some years back it has been painfully manifest that there are no longer available for fruits, in consequence of having been worked down in the first place, by frequent croppings having exhausted it of the essential constituents necessary for their production. Peaches, grapes, pears, plums, apples, all require new land. As this has become by far the most profitable portion of land cultivated, it is better for the purchaser to buy a small piece of new land for fruits than a large piece of old land for grain.

The best fruit growers are setting their trees and vines in new land, and, in fact, if we had to pay one hundred dollars per acre for land we would rather pay it for new land, containing all the original constituents of fertility and suitable to the more profitable culture of fruit, than we would pay it for old land, even though possessing the appearance of fertility for grass and grain.

Resources of Farm Manure.

This subject, says the Boston *Cultivator*, is always in order among farmers whose soil has been long under cultivation, and its fertility partially exhausted. Does the farmer who has a farm of such character in there nothing left that can be converted into fertilizing material? When every resource is exhausted, then it is time to resort to commercial fertilizers. How is it with the hog-pen? Is that well supplied with good bedding, and does it leak as well as manuring? A free supply will tend to keep the hogs clean and furnish a quantity of rich manure. Then there is the cellar, which is too frequently allowed to waste its ammonia, instead of having absorbents supplied to fix it. A tight vault, into which dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be introduced and mixed, will supply several loads of poudrette, superior to what the market affords, with little labor. The hen-roost will supply several barrels of good manure, the quality of which there is no question, when home-manufactured, by supplying dry-loam, plaster, &c., with frequent overhulling. A pit so constructed that it may receive all the slops from the house without waste, will by filling in loam, muck, fine cod dust, &c., give several loads of rich material suitable to be applied to any product or field crop. Well salted, composted with dry muck or loam, bones broken and mixed in a cask with the loam and kept constantly wet with urine will produce a rich and much more lasting manure. Then oftentimes animals die from accident or disease, which may be converted into manure by being cut up and composted with muck, or other vegetable matter, to be found on every farm. Urine of all kinds is the most valuable of manures, and should be saved by having absorbents applied as fast as it flows, in a convenient, stable which should be so arranged as to be drained into pits or tanks. Were every farmer to save what is at present wasted, the inquiry "Where shall I get fertilizers for my ground, that I may have the wherewith to grow good crops?" would be less frequently heard.

Our Climate.

One of the most important advantages possessed by our country is a delicious climate, and if there is any one thing which materially relates to our pleasure of living, it is well adapted to health. Our fair climate is about the most even temperature in the Union, not being so far north as to feel the severity of cold; nor so far south as to have more than a delightful warmth to temper our winters. Our summers are no warmer than they are further north, the great difference being the length of our days and nights. Our winters are very short, being but several months of cold weather, the thermometer seldom falling below 20 deg. above Zero. Snow is no obstruction, seldom lasting more than a couple of days at a time, and rarely being sufficient to admit of sleighing. It is in very rare instances that we have a sharp snap of cold weather, just sufficient to remind us how uncomfortable it must be where they have it five and six months in the year. Our latitude is exactly as a line with Delaware and Virginia, while our atmospheric tempered with the Gulf Stream, which touches our coast on the only place in North America. We are protected from the severe north-east winds, which give rise to so many pulmonary complaints. Long Island completely breaks these winds, and they come to us comparatively pleasant. It must have an important bearing upon the health, as many of those who come here with pulmonary complaints experience immediate relief.

A mild climate is also of vast importance for the growing of crops. Here the different crops have a long growing season from April to November. The land is ploughed in March, and corn can be planted early in April, and up to June. The climate will do for the husbandman what labor and manure does for him in the North. In those latitudes they have to force a growth to insure a crop—here there is difficulty on this account. Our nights are also warm, and the soil has the benefit of rich and generous dews, which do a great deal for vegetation. Our climate also enables us to have a succession of crops. To take off two or three crops a year from our land, which doubly increases the annual productiveness of a farm. We are also satisfied that fruiters are much better in this climate than colder, from the great results with which they are now attended. This season may also account for the large production of our soil. These are plain principles, and the farmer throughout the country, and in all parts of the world, go to prove them.

Churches, Schools, &c.

Those seeking new homes, especially in a new settlement, are frequently very anxious for information concerning the religious, educational and social privileges of the place in which they propose to locate, as for facts concerning climate, soil, and markets.

In all these respects Hammonton has decided advantages over most settlements of its age, having flourishing churches, excellent schools, and desirable society. The Baptist sometime ago erected a commodious house which they have nearly finished. They have a pastor of unusual talent, and the society is in a highly prosperous condition. During the present year the Presbyterians have put up a handsome church which is furnished in a superior manner. The orchestra has one of Mason & Hamlin's best organs. The pastor is a young man of ability and high standing. It is rare to find in society places, or villages, ministers equal in talent and character to the pastors of these two churches. The Methodists are building a church which is larger than either of the others. It will be finished in handsome style. It is expected the basement will be ready for use this fall. All these churches are nearly free from debt. The congregations are liberal and enterprising.

The Universalists have stated services in a hall, fitted up for their use, and maintain a Sabbath School. The Spiritualists have their meetings and lectures in a hall which they hire for this purpose.

The schools are in good condition. There are already four school buildings, and two more will be added to the number. A large central High School building is to be built as soon as the two houses now under way are completed, and a High School established in this place, where a thorough and complete business education will be taught. By special grant in charter of incorporation, the town has entire control of its schools, and can so shape them as to secure schools of a high order. None but thoroughly competent teachers are retained.

The society is good, and increasing enterprise is manifested in securing the delivery of interesting lectures during the season, and in the support of whatever can tend to elevate society. We can safely say that in few of the old towns of the country are the society more intelligent and refined or equal to those of Hammonton.

Plough Deep.

All land which has been turned over should be ploughed deeper this season—new land should be ploughed not less than five inches deep, and afterwards from eight to ten inches. The heavier lands should be ploughed with a sub-soil plough. The effect of deep ploughing alongside of ground which has been ploughed shallow, may be visible. The first is much more productive, is not so liable to drouth, and is constantly improving by the free action of the atmosphere and rains to render the soil fully mellow and penetrate the soil, which is of first importance in vegetation. Liebig, by many experiments, has determined that the ammonia contained in rain-water, from each 6 inches of depth, depends upon the number and extent of roots it strikes out, and the amount of surface these roots present, to the earth. In this way deep ploughing acts as a fertilizer. For the growth of vegetation, soil depends to a very great extent, upon the action of the atmosphere, and this action is one of the most important of the physical properties of nature. The acids are thereby corrected, the absorption of ammonia enriches it, the oxygen, and other chemical properties possessed by the atmosphere, act upon the various mineral constituents of the soil, and renders them soluble for plants. Many consider that the production of fruit depends upon climate to a great extent, to the introduction of the atmosphere under the soil. Immediately above the drains, increased growth of vegetation will always be noticed.

There is no more successful preventative of drouth than deep ploughing. It appears to be the only true remedy.

The last farmers plough deeper—which is a very good evidence of its practical advantage.

Charcoal Beds.

On the land now offered for sale are a great numbers of charcoal bottoms, the leaving of the charcoal, these beds are of great value to the farm. They should be ploughed in to the barn-yard, put in the hog pen and privy, they are very great absorbers and retainers of gases and spoilture, and as a mass of vegetable matter, are of considerable value. Our ancestors, a large central High School building is to be built as soon as the two houses now under way are completed, and a High School established in this place, where a thorough and complete business education will be taught. By special grant in charter of incorporation, the town has entire control of its schools, and can so shape them as to secure schools of a high order. None but thoroughly competent teachers are retained.

The society is good, and increasing enterprise is manifested in securing the delivery of interesting lectures during the season, and in the support of whatever can tend to elevate society. We can safely say that in few of the old towns of the country are the society more intelligent and refined or equal to those of Hammonton.

Secure a Home.

A farm should be the home, and its management the business of the owner. Comfort should be combined and abiding place, and should be made attractive and conveniently situated. The health, comfort, and happiness of those who occupy it, are of the first importance, so every social and physical influence which bear upon them, should have due weight in determining a choice. A healthy climate should be considered first, for without health, all the other and things which promote home comfort will compensate for many pecuniary disadvantages. Happiness, the enjoyment of social privileges and blessings, go to make a poor soil of greater value, than the most productive, where moral miasma prevails. A situation of easy access to the great centers of business and which offers educational advantages, and religious privileges, of a high class, would be considered of the highest importance by the intelligent and cultivated man. The location should be suited to the character of the purchaser.

The market facilities are to be considered: In the management of a farm, much depends upon this; it is a great consideration whether it will cost five cents or fifty cents to bring a dollar's worth of produce to the market. In the vicinity of large towns and cities, where the demand for choice fruits are very profitable, while at a distance from facilities, no dependence can be put on such products; these advantages Hammonton possesses in a superior degree. The real estate is increasing in just proportion to these advantages.

Those lands have not yet reached one-half their value. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad is brought within one-hour's ride of Philadelphia, and the Delaware and Raritan Railroad is brought within four hours from New York; is farther inland, of a sandy loam on the surface, underlaid with clay and gravel, so very essential to retain manures and moisture, and promote the growth of fruit, plants, and the grasses, which flourish remarkably. It is well adapted to all kinds of vegetables and grain, which can be taken to market as quick and cheap by railroad as similar articles can in wagons from farms which owing to their proximity to the city, will bring from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre.

Choice Fruit.

Many persons are desirous of settling in a new place, but are deterred by a fear of their settlement not succeeding, or the settlers not having sufficient energy and character to overcome the difficulties, and be or suffering from business and comforts. Now Hammonton is beyond an experiment—it is a wonderful success, well established, and rapidly improving. The stores and schools are the best in this section of country. Every convenience and facility is at hand. The settlers are from every State in the Union, and have been here sufficiently long to learn all the different modes of cultivation adapted to the climate and soil; and they take pleasure in giving information to the beginner, which will save much trouble, expense and time.

Hammonton is self sustaining, which no place can have said for it in the same time. The settlers have made great progress in the science of horticulture. Agricultural meetings are held every week, where every branch of farming and fruit growing is discussed, and the beginner can have the experience of men who have earned it hard. Persons coming in now have every advantage, the rough road is smoothed; they are so near by a hundred fields how and what to do first, the best to plant, how the most money is made by the easiest labor. The oldest settlers always delight to show new ones the best methods, and how to make the best improvements with the least money. There is no speculation here, which is a curse to any place; no encouragement given to speculators. We want none but honest, industrious, moral persons, who want a home where they can have all the delicacies of the season, all the fine fruits and vegetables, and be happy in our climate. Hammonton is a place for the poor man to get rich. You will not restricted as to your buildings or improvements, but trusting to honesty and your own resources, and by the example around you, to make improvements to suit your means and taste and means. We have good schools, which always follow an intelligent community, religious services of all denominations, best society in the country, temperance societies, singing-schools, music teachers, good society.

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 to labor or business, is certainty; but in farming operations, 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 use his mind with the greatest vigilance and uneasiness, thereby robbing industry of its very pith, and wait to see whether frost renders it necessary that he should plant again, whether he gains profits, and effectually dobars him from ever rising above his present condition. The best remedy for this is an immediate change. The longer he remains in the place he is off. He may wait for various circumstances, but the longer he waits the more scarcely is he bound.

Farming is the most profitable and independent of all pursuits, but this can only be in a good climate. That we enjoy in Hammonton, and no doubt our superior productiveness of crops over the North is in great degree owing to our climate. The warm and nourishing dews, the long and certain growing seasons, the mildness of the winter, killing not nothing by the frost.

In a cold climate the farmer eats more, wears more, works more, and produces less, whilst what he does produce is subject to constant risk, and uncertainty.

In a mild climate he consumes less, and produces more, and his labors are attended with such certainty that he makes continued and solid progress. In a severe climate he has to battle the elements, they work against him. In a mild climate the elements are kindly assistants, working in his favor, and bringing his crops to maturity. This we can say of Hammonton.

A Description of Hammonton.

By John Harker, Esq., a gentleman of large experience and information, and a practical farmer. Copied from the *Charter*, of January 25, 1866, edited and published by himself at Portland, Maine. He has traveled through several States, and many years was a resident of Boston, and has decided to locate himself here.

A PLACE FOR GOOD HOMES.

In October last I made a visit to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for the purpose of finding a warmer climate and better place in which to spend the little remnant of my days; and, after careful inquiry and investigation, taking all things into consideration, I decided to remove, as soon as I could get the wherewith" to Hammonton, New Jersey. Being in the business and habit of occasional advantages, and religious privileges, of a high class, would be considered of the highest importance by the intelligent and cultivated man. The location should be suited to the character of the purchaser.

The market facilities are to be considered: In the management of a farm, much depends upon this; it is a great consideration whether it will cost five cents or fifty cents to bring a dollar's worth of produce to the market. In the vicinity of large towns and cities, where the demand for choice fruits are very profitable, while at a distance from facilities, no dependence can be put on such products; these advantages Hammonton possesses in a superior degree. The real estate is increasing in just proportion to these advantages.

Those lands have not yet reached one-half their value. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad is brought within one-hour's ride of Philadelphia, and the Delaware and Raritan Railroad is brought within four hours from New York; is farther inland, of a sandy loam on the surface, underlaid with clay and gravel, so very essential to retain manures and moisture, and promote the growth of fruit, plants, and the grasses, which flourish remarkably. It is well adapted to all kinds of vegetables and grain, which can be taken to market as quick and cheap by railroad as similar articles can in wagons from farms which owing to their proximity to the city, will bring from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre.

SOIL.

There are some drawbacks in New Jersey, as in all other places. I have never yet seen one heard of any one place where all desirable conditions could be found; the proper course is to consider all the circumstances and choose the place that possesses the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages.

The soil in all parts of New Jersey that I visited, is what I call poor; either sandy or gravelly—spots like our New England farms, which have been worked out, farmers from the fertile plains of the New England States, New York, &c., would take the gift of it to cultivate, until they could put it into good order. There is a poor land for grass, though I saw good fields of clover there, yet I would not advise any one to settle in any part of New Jersey with the expectation of raising, or fattening many animals. The land is better to other uses.

Yet these drawbacks are in a measure counteracted by other circumstances; the light, sandy character of the soil, which makes it what may be called poor land, renders it warmer and better for early crops for the market, such crops as bring the high prices, are brought forward much earlier than they would be on soil of stronger quality, which must be colder and later. Again, the winters being so open to work, a man can cultivate much more land than he could with the heavy soils of the North.

The amount of manure is also in some measure counterbalanced by favorable circumstances. Where a farm is once fairly in good order, and the soil is in a high state of cultivation, and as all crops raised there find a ready market at good prices, the people can afford to purchase fertilizers. More than this, a man who has a farm of 100 acres does not have to manure fifty or a hundred acres, for five acres is as much as one man can take care of; and from his five acres, he can get more money than he could from ten, or fifty acres in other places. He can make more money than farmers in other states usually do from one hundred acres, and be free from the hardest part of all the labor of farming, namely, the back breaking, pitching, &c., in the hottest season of the year.

The climate is very mild; I can make a good cellar there with less than half the stones that are necessary here. And in some places there is coarse gravel which, mixed with but a small quantity of lime makes an excellent material for buildings; not only the walls of houses, but the partitions between the rooms, all the walls, and partitions in a house may be built of this, with no wood except for door and window frames, and be rat-proof and mouse-proof to boot, and will not need laths.

These are the principal drawbacks, and I have represented them quite as bad as they are, for I wish those who go there, to know the truth before they go, as far as disadvantages are concerned. I am not a speculator in land, and have no selfish motive in view in writing this, and wish not to make the place look better or paper than it will when you get your eyes on it.

THE NATURAL GROWTH.

The natural growth, as it now stands on the two will lands is chiefly white oak, chestnut oak, and in some places hard pine, together with scrub oak, and in some places swamp maple. The size of the timber is quite considerable for the size of the growth having been cut off longer in some places than in others. On some tracts there is little except scrub oak which grows very thick, some the white oak, pine, &c., is from under three to six inches through, and on other tracts larger. The land is very level, the tree tops are not run out from the stump, spreading just under the surface, as in the New England States, but run pretty directly downwards, so that after cutting off the wood and grubbing out the bushes, you can plow quite near to the stumps without being troubled with the roots; and after the ground has once been plowed, one horse or mule will plow it as easy as four oxen do our heavier land, and a man can cultivate much more of it and do it easier.

WATER.

There are but few streams or springs, but water of the purest quality is found from from 10 to 30 feet in the ground. Some wells are stoned, some are bricked, and some are dug small and left without any curbing. In the ground there is no frost enough to freeze the walls of the well, they will stand firm for years; or nights be plastered with cement, without stone or brick.

PRODUCTIONS.

The productions are, sweet and common potatoes, (the former sometimes yielding four hundred per acre), corn, rye, buckwheat, garden vegetables, strawberries, pears, grapes, cranberries, raspberries, blackberries, and other small fruits. Strawberries and blackberries are considered the most profitable crops. Many a man will point to an acre of strawberry vines and say "There, I sold five hundred dollars worth of berries from that acre last summer." One man took me into his cellar and showed me two thousand dollars worth of wine, chiefly blackberry, made last season, which he sold in Philadelphia for medicine; though there is no need of making the berries into wine, for even if there was not a market for them when picked, they could be dried, for there is no rain to injure thirty-six hundred glass quart cans with peaches and blackberries. Another man told me he took forty-seven dollars for some bunches of grapes, and another showed me some sugar-cane ripens there, and there are mills where the canes are taken, ground, pressed and reduced to syrup, on shares.

The climate is very healthy, and favorable to vegetation. Some were clearing the small roots from newly plowed ground, some were digging sweet potatoes, and sorting them into barrels for market; others were potatoes, and pleasant and the soil so easy to work, they seemed to like the employment. I saw a number of females in the reform dress, and they looked healthy and rosy enough to laugh at them as they would here.

One woman pointed to her acre of strawberry plants, her acre of grape vines, nicely staked up, and said she was well satisfied with her place a little more than a year before, the natural growth stood, and all the work of her own hands. She had also dug holes and set out a fruit tree, and had fed her hogs, had picked much fruit for her neighbors, and in the fall had set out fifteen thousand strawberry plants for her neighbors, for pay. Girls, let me ask you if you had not better do thus, and in two or three years be prepared to raise five or ten hundred dollars worth of fruit, than to work in factories or service, and be poor? Young men, some couple for the sake of securing a home, and then have to work like slaves, and be abused besides. This woman had a husband, but he was in other business, and was called a hero woman, and deservedly so.

MARKETS.

Hammonton is thirty miles south or east of Philadelphia, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, passes through Hammonton, and whatever you have for sale there, may be sold on the cars and carried to any place by agents in Philadelphia. The fruit pickers day may be in Philadelphia market the next morning. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from Brooklyn, N. Y., joins this some nine miles from Hammonton. The eastern markets are those I sell to agents, in Brooklyn and New York, if you choose. So there is no lack of markets, and large ones too, for those three great cities contain more people than most of our States, and they have the cash to pay for what they eat.

THE PEOPLE.

The people of Hammonton are from the New England States, and New York and Pennsylvania, with a few from the South, some from Minnesota, Iowa, &c. I saw one family who lived in Minnesota, and the woman told me that in other places she had the children to attend to constantly, but in a residence of several years in Hammonton, they had all been healthy. They are an intelligent, honest, industrious, temperate people; in their conversation and deportment, progressive; are liberal and reformatory, social and friendly, have good schools, and their children are well behaved.

The hotel is kept by the town, no loafing place, their hotel is as neat, quiet, and orderly as a private family. I did not see even a pipe or cigar in the hotel. The rooms are neat and well furnished, and from no fruit stealers as there are here, to strip trees and vines before the fruit is half grown. I saw in the vineyard of one of my friends a very intelligent gentleman from Minnesota, several grape vines loaded from top to bottom with large ripe clusters of delicious grapes, which had been left when he gathered his first crop, and he said he had no fence that one night jump over, and so far from the house that any one might have taken the fruit in the evening without much danger of being seen; he was there every day and night, after the middle of October when I left the place and none to steal them. I have since written to know whether the grapes were not stolen before he gathered them, and his reply was "No! fruit-stealing is not tolerated here!"

In New York State, three miles from a village, I saw an apple orchard surrounded with a picket fence eight feet high, which must have cost several hundred dollars, to protect the apples from thieves. There have been grapes instead of apples, they would probably have needed a fence twenty feet high.

I have tried to tell you the truth in relation to Hammonton, at least I have tried not to make it appear better on paper than it really is; and if any wishes for further information, let him say so.

The unimproved land, which is plenty, may be had for twenty-five or thirty dollars per acre. One who goes there needs enough to purchase and build with, and enough to live on a year or two, till the gets his first crop of fruit, for it does not blow out and then, after that, he can get a living much easier than on a New England or New York farm, and have many luxuries that he cannot have in the old places.

TO THE READER.

After you have read this paper, give it to the neighbor who thinks of changing locations, it may be of use to him. If you send us the names of your friends who would be interested in our new place, its climate, &c., we will send him a paper and thank you.

A Trip to New Jersey.

The following extracts are taken from the report of a visit to Hammonton by the editor of the *Germania Herald*, published in Rochester, New York:

Having heard so much in regard to New Jersey land, we have been anxious to see something of it ourselves; and after a trip to New York we had the pleasure of visiting the Hammonton Lands, located on the Atlantic and Camden Railroad.

The people of Hammonton are a fine looking, intelligent set of men, and are certainly deserving of great credit for making such a beautiful settlement.

All small fruits are cultivated with great care. Grapes, strawberries, peaches, peanuts, apples, pears, and other fruits look healthy, and appear to thrive. The land is of a light, sandy, but very fertile nature. They get the latter delivered at market. They get the latter delivered at market, and intend to have her.

The climate is all that could be desired and a doctor told us that sickness was almost unknown there. Very few Europeans live on the soil may be accounted for, probably, by the large country of land, it is said to be in. A pitcher of water taken from a well and left to stand, will deposit iron at the bottom; so the accumulation of years must be in the well.

The lots being small, will, when the township is fully settled, bring the people together, and thus afford the best possible privileges of meeting, lectures, literature, social gatherings, &c., than if one hundred acres were taken by one family. The United States are blocked up with snows, or shut up in fire places, and the people are cooped up for the long winter months, and, in consequence, the people there can enjoy their meetings.

Good people who can manage their families, will be welcome there; but those who are looking for a place where they can redations on gardens, like many whom I have met, need not, and would not find the place very comfortable to live in unless they reform. I speak this on my own responsibility, and I know what I write. Those sugar-cane ripens there, and there are mills where the canes are taken, ground, pressed and reduced to syrup, on shares.

The climate is very healthy, and favorable to vegetation. Some were digging sweet potatoes, and sorting them into barrels for market; others were potatoes, and pleasant and the soil so easy to work, they seemed to like the employment. I saw a number of females in the reform dress, and they looked healthy and rosy enough to laugh at them as they would here.

One woman pointed to her acre of strawberry plants, her acre of grape vines, nicely staked up, and said she was well satisfied with her place a little more than a year before, the natural growth stood, and all the work of her own hands. She had also dug holes and set out a fruit tree, and had fed her hogs, had picked much fruit for her neighbors, and in the fall had set out fifteen thousand strawberry plants for her neighbors, for pay. Girls, let me ask you if you had not better do thus, and in two or three years be prepared to raise five or ten hundred dollars worth of fruit, than to work in factories or service, and be poor? Young men, some couple for the sake of securing a home, and then have to work like slaves, and be abused besides. This woman had a husband, but he was in other business, and was called a heroic woman, deservedly so.

MARKETS.

Hammonton is thirty miles south or east of Philadelphia, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, passes through Hammonton, and whatever you have for sale there, may be sold on the cars and carried to any place by agents in Philadelphia. The fruit pickers day may be in Philadelphia market the next morning. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from Brooklyn, N. Y., joins this some nine miles from Hammonton. The eastern markets are those I sell to agents, in Brooklyn and New York, if you choose. So there is no lack of markets, and large ones too, for those three great cities contain more people than most of our States, and they have the cash to pay for what they eat.

THE PEOPLE.

The people of Hammonton are from the New England States, and New York and Pennsylvania, with a few from the South, some from Minnesota, Iowa, &c. I saw one family who lived in Minnesota, and the woman told me that in other places she had the children to attend to constantly, but in a residence of several years in Hammonton, they had all been healthy. They are an intelligent, honest, industrious, temperate people; in their conversation and deportment, progressive; are liberal and reformatory, social and friendly, have good schools, and their children are well behaved.

The hotel is kept by the town, no loafing place, their hotel is as neat, quiet, and orderly as a private family. I did not see even a pipe or cigar in the hotel. The rooms are neat and well furnished, and from no fruit stealers as there are here, to strip trees and vines before the fruit is half grown. I saw in the vineyard of one of my friends a very intelligent gentleman from Minnesota, several grape vines loaded from top to bottom with large ripe clusters of delicious grapes, which had been left when he gathered his first crop, and he said he had no fence that one night jump over, and so far from the house that any one might have taken the fruit in the evening without much danger of being seen; he was there every day and night, after the middle of October when I left the place and none to steal them.

I have since written to know whether the grapes were not stolen before he gathered them, and his reply was "No! fruit-stealing is not tolerated here!"

In New York State, three miles from a village, I saw an apple orchard surrounded with a picket fence eight feet high, which must have cost several hundred dollars, to protect the apples from thieves. There have been grapes instead of apples, they would probably have needed a fence twenty feet high.

I have tried to tell you the truth in relation to Hammonton, at least I have tried not to make it appear better on paper than it really is; and if any wishes for further information, let him say so.

The unimproved land, which is plenty, may be had for twenty-five or thirty dollars per acre. One who goes there needs enough to purchase and build with, and enough to live on a year or two, till he gets his first crop of fruit, for it does not blow out; and then, after that, he can get a living much easier than on a New England or New York farm, and have many luxuries that he cannot have in the old places.

TO THE READER.

After you have read this paper, give it to the neighbor who thinks of changing locations, it may be of use to him. If you send us the names of your friends who would be interested in our new place, its climate, &c., we will send him a paper and thank you.

Seven Years' Residence.

Soil—Climate—Fruits—Hammonton Sound of Sweet Music—Temperance, etc.

To a stranger coming from the West and other Western States, Hammonton, at first sight, may rather repulsive appearance. This was the case with myself at first sight, but when I saw the growth of wood last year, I concluded that there was something besides sand, and it remains a matter of astonishment to this day to me, how such a growth of wood can be produced. All of the first settlers, with myself, are well satisfied with their bargains, and have been so. Those who come in now, will find the land much better than they first thought it, from its appearance. Many