R Bradley

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.--NO. 4. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872. $2.00 PER YEAR

Redistricting.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., *Jan. 20th* 1872.

Mr. Editor: Those acute statesmen in the northern part of the state who, though condescending to edit newspapers, are yet never happy except when attempting to legislate for the Commonwealth, or when choosing a chief executive of the state from among their "distinguished citizens" have found in the re-districting of the state, a new subject on which to exercise their genius. The statesmen of Newark (a town which recently distinguished itself by the warm support its Republicans gave to the Democratic nominee for Governor) have lately begotten a plan, yet one which ought only to bring its progenitors shame, for their offspring is terribly deformed.

The part which particularly concerns us is that which determines the boundary line between the first and second districts. The plan mentioned names Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden counties, as the first district; Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean, as the second district. This removes Atlantic, but makes no other change in the first district. It is against this removal that the writer desires to enter his protest.

Because, (1) there are very few relations, business or otherwise, connecting us with the citizens of Burlington county. We have no affiliations social or political with them or with those of any part of the second district. (2) The old boundary of the first district is a natural one, namely, the little Egg Harbor River, which separates Atlantic from Burlington county the entire distance from Camden county to the ocean. (3) The plan proposed will make a very unequable division in point of population. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden counties, have a total population of 134,901; Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean, have 127,065, a difference of 7836.

I propose to amend by giving to the second district, the city of Camden instead of the county of Atlantic. This would give Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Atlantic, and part of Camden county, with a population of 128,949 for the first district; Camden city, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean counties, population 133,017, for the second district, a difference of 5068, being about 2800 nearer an equable division of population, and if the reader will take the trouble to glance at the map, he will find that the line separating Camden and Atlantic counties from the county of Burlington, runs from a point on the Delaware river a few miles above Camden city, south-eastwardly, in a nearly direct course to the ocean, the greater part being formed naturally by Egg Harbor river aforesaid. Hence Camden city lies in the most northern part of the first district, in the northwest corner, in fact. If Camden city were taken, it would certainly give to both districts better geographical proportions than by the Newark plan, which makes both extremely irregular.

Again, the relations between Camden and Trenton are very intimate. There are the closest social, business and political ties between the residents of these two cities. Any one visiting Trenton at the opening of a session of the legislature, or during its sitting, will find in the lobbies and at the hotels abundant evidence of this. Further, my amendment would establish a political balance between the two cities, Trenton, democratic, and Camden, republican. It would give a stronger republican vote to the second district, and would still leave the first district safe. It is difficult, therefore, to understand what rules have been followed in the formation of the Newark plan, since it is sanctioned neither by considerations of boundary, of population, of political advantage, or of business relations generally; and the writer humbly hopes that in the actual legislation at Trenton, more regard will be had to these points than is given them in the burlesque operations at Newark.

WAYNE.

From the Capital.

TRENTON, *Jan.* 25, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—The Honorables made their weekly *exit* on Thursday evening, and visited their homes to see "wife and babies"—that is, those who are blessed with these appendages, and the Bach's to hold carnival with "hale fellows well met." On Monday evening, however, nearly all came to "time" and the wheels of legislation again started, but little business was transacted.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to protect the rights of railroad passengers, provided that should a railroad company by accident or detention delay a passenger over ten minutes, each passenger shall have the right to recover the amount he has paid for his fare by suit at law, with costs. The bill provides also that the same liabilities now in force for railroad companies as common carriers of property shall refer to the carriage of passengers.

In the Senate on Tuesday morning, the concurrent resolution relative to a public building for government purposes in the City of Trenton, was a agreed to.

In the House a supplement to the Manchester & Camden Railway, introduced by Mr. Haven, authorizes said road to be constructed by way of Buddtown, in Burlington county, and from thence to Medford, with the privilege of connecting with the Medford & Camden Railroad.

Both Houses adjourned over Tuesday afternoon to enable the committees to prepare work.

On Wednesday, your Senator, Hon. Wm. Moore introduced a bill relative to Pilotage in the navigable waters of this State, or in waters over which she has concurrent jurisdiction. It makes it lawful for any citizen of the States, who is the enrolled or registered master of any vessel of the United States, who shall have sole command and charge thereof and whose vessel shall be bound either in or out of any of the navigable waters of the State, or over which the State has concurrent jurisdiction with other States, whether the same constitutes waters wherein Pilotage is usually charged or demanded or not, to act as the Pilot of his own vessel for that purpose, and he is declared to be a pilot duly commissioned and authorized to act as such.

The bill to incorporate the town of Absecon, was introduced in the House on Wednesday, by your Representative, Hon. S. H. Cavileer.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Beesley introduced a joint resolution in relation to the construction of an artificial harbor on Crow Shoal, Cape May, for the protection of small class vessels. It appoints Hon. Wm. Moore, of Atlantic, and Downs Edmunds, of Cape May, a committee to wait upon members of Congress and urge the passage of act making an appropriation for said artificial harbor, which owing to the growth of the coasting trade, is said to have become absolutely necessary.

QUI VIVE.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S IMPROVED

Family Sewing Machines,

Are the BEST, being

Unique, Simple and Practicable.

This machine will hem, [illegible] and sew on without any change, and ruffle, &c. Will sew from

Swiss Muslin to Heavy

BEAVER CLOTH.

Over Half a Million now in Use.

They have stood the test of twenty years' use and it is no experiment to purchase one.

SOLD ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

Warranted for three years by

PETERSON & CARPENTER, Gen'l Agts.

John Scullin,

Traveling Agent.

Hammonton, N. J.

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Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	Frght	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	Mail P.M.	Accom P.M.
Vine St. Wharf		7 00	8 00	3 45	6 00	
Cooper's Point		7 15	8 15	4 00	6 15	
Kaighn's Siding						
Haddonfield		8 04	8 34	4 19	6 43	
Ashland		8 21	8 42	4 27	6 52	
White Horse		8 48	8 48	4 32	7 01	
Berlin		9 23	9 02	4 46	7 17	
Atco		9 41	9 09	4 53	7 26	
Waterford		10 04	9 20	5 03	7 36	
Ancora		10 24	9 25	5 08	7 41	
Winslow		10 42	9.32	5 15	7 48	
Hammonton		11 02	9 42	5 25	7 56	
DaCosta		11 15	9 48	5 30		
Elwood		11 45	10 00	5 42		
Egg Harbor		12 11	10 11	5 53		
Pomona		12 42	10 26	6 08		
Absecon		1 13	10 41	6 21		
Atlantic arrive		1 48	11 00	6 40		

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Accom A.M.	Accom A.M.	Frght NOON	Mail P.M.
Atlantic		6 15	11 40	3 20
Absecon		6 35	12 15	3 38
Pomona		6 47	12 42	3 51
Egg Harbor		7 02	1 15	4 06
Elwood		7 13	1 40	4 17
DaCosta		7 23	2 06	4 30
Hammonton	6 00	7 29	2 21	4 38
Winslow	6 10	7 37	2 41	4 46
Ancora	6 17	7 44	2 54	4 53
Waterford	6 22	7 49	3 04	5 03
Atco	6 32	7 58	3 29	5 13
Berlin	6 40	8 05	3 45	5 20
White Horse	6 58	8 16	4 12	5 33
Ashland	7 04	8 21	4 27	5 38
Haddonfield	7 15	8 34	4 48	5 47
Kaighn's Siding				
Cooper's Point	7 42	8 52	5 25	6 05
Vine St	7 57	9 07	5 40	6 20

Haddonfield Accommodation--Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a m, 2 00, 4 40 and 11 15 p m; and Haddonfield 6 00 and 11 00 a m, and 3 00 10 00 p m.

Vineland Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Vineland Railway is now open for Passengers and Freight business between Atsion and Greenwich. Freight will be received and delivered at Atsion, Winslow Junction, Landisville, Main Avenue, Vineland, Bridgeton, Greenwich.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, trains will run as follows:

For NEW YORK, and Intermediate Points Leave Greenwich 6.00 a m, Bridgeton 6.20 a m, Vineland 7.00 a m, Main avenue 7.04 a m, Landisville 7.10 a m, Cedar Lake 7.20 a m, Winslow Junction 7.35, **North Hammonton 7.40.**

For PHILAD'A, and Intermediate points. Leave Greenwich 6.00 a m, 2.40 noon; Bridgeton 6.20 a m, 3.10 p m; Vineland 7.00 a m, 3.50 p m; Main avenue 7.04 a m, 3.55 p m; Landisville 7.10 a m, 4 05 p m; Cedar Lake 7.20 a m, 4.20 p m. Winslow Junction. 7.35 a m, 4.45 p m

Leave NEW YORK, pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street.

9.00 a m, arriving at Atsion 7.15 p m, **North Hammonton 7.35** p m, Winslow Junction 7.40 p m, Cedar Lake 8.05 p m. Landisville 8.15 p m, Main avenue 8.20 p m, Vineland 8.25 p m, Bridgeton 9.00 p m, Greenwich 9.15.

Leave PHILA'DA, Vine St. Ferry.

8.00 a m, arriving at Cedar Lake 9.55 p m, Landisville 10.08 a m, Main Avenue 10.15 p m, Vineland 10.20 p m, Bridgeton 11.00 a m, Greenwich 11.30 a m.

345 p m, arriving at Rogers (Hammonton), 7 35 p m, Atsion 5 40 p m.

6.00 p m, arriving at Cedar Lake 6.55 p m, Landisville 8.15 p m, Main Avenue 8.20 p m, Vineland 8.25 p m, Bridgeton 9.00 p m, Greenwich 9.15 p m.

Freight received all day in New York and Philadelphia, and delivered next day at all points on the road.

Passengers for Hammonton can reach the south part of the town by changing cars at Winslow Junction, then on C. & A. R. R. 2 miles

J. W. MILLS Supt.

J. EMILE RALPH, Gen. Freight and Ticket Agt.

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LOUIS BULLINGER,

EGG HARBOR CITY NEW JERSEY.

I have established an office at this place for the sale of Building Lots, raw and uncultivated Farmland, all kinds of goods produced in this place and vicinity, particular Grape Wines, &c. All those who wise to sell may send me a specified description of their property and articles with their lowest terms, and may be assured that good care will be taken for their highest interest.

For person inclined to buy I wish to mention here, that I have now on hand for sale a good assortment and choice of Building and Farms under cultivation, with all desirable accommodations, at reasonable prices and terms.

A call and examition will be thankfully accepted and promptly answered by P. CLEVER, my Attorney and assistant in the business above mentioned.

Egg Harbor City, July 29, 1871. 6?-3m

BOURNE'S COCOAINE

A compound of Cocoa and Oil, &c. Acknowledged the best promoter of the growth and beauty of the hair. Sold by Druggists, Boston, Mass. Beware of imitations.

RUPTURE

Relieved and Cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office, 251 Broadway, N. Y. Send 10c. for book with photographic likenesses of cures before and after cure, with the Hon. Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and testimonials of astonishing importance, when pressed to have been assistants of Dr. SHERMAN. He has no Agents.

HAMMONTON!

A Few Facts Concerning It.

Mr. Editor: When I came to this country, being in the winter season, the general aspect of the land had to me such a sandy and barren appearance, it was a long time before I could convince myself that the soil was good for anything; soils of the same general appearance being really good for nothing in the north British Provinces from which I came. After a few months had run their course, however, after the genial spring (which sets in here early in the month of March) had dispersed the chilling frosts of winter which are never very severe in this country, I found that the soil with all its sandy appearance was good for something; that in fact it very readily responded to a moderate share of cultivation and manuring; that everything had a very rapid growth, far beyond what I had witnessed in countries farther north with a heavier soil, and apparently much more fertile.

As already stated the soil here very readily responds to a fair amount of cultivation and fertilizing. It requires a little manure often, but not more in the aggregate than would be required in a clayey, heavy soil, to produce a good crop. And let it be always borne in mind that less than one half the labor necessary in working a heavy soil is sufficient here to make it yield successfull. One horse will till as much land in this place, as could possibly be accomplished in a different kind of soil with a pair of horses.

The land in South Jersey is principally adapted for fruit growing purposes, and in average good years more can be made from the soil in growing fruit than in any other way; yet it is highly adapted for farming purposes. With a considerable degree of culture and fertilizing it can grow very good wheat, a first quality rye, good corn at all seasons, potatoes of all varieties. As for sweet potatoes both in quantity and quality, I should think they were unsurpassed the world over; the nature of the soil being such as to produce them dry and nutritious even as flour itself. In rare instances 300 bushels have been produced to the acre; and from 150 to 200 bushels can generally be obtained.

Clover readily takes root in this soil. New land in its first years' tillage, by putting upon it from 20 to 30 bushels of lime per acre, will grow good clover with rye or any other grain. And this is the way in which large portions of farms in this place ought to be disposed of; because in the absence of sufficiency of other manures, the land by this method would soon fertilize itself. In this more genial climate vegetable matters ploughed down decompose in far less time than in countries farther north. In our North British Provinces green sod must be ploughed down the year before, in order that the first crop may get the benefit of it, but here decomposition is so quick that it is sufficient to plough sod land, at the time of sowing the crop and the full benefit derived therefrom is quite available for that crop.

Hitherto settlers in this region have given their chief attention to the cultivation of fruit, but although some years the profits realized in this way are greater than could otherwise be obtained, yet as a permanent thing, taking one year with another, it is thought that by laying out a larger portion of small farms in grass and clover, which would enable the farmer to keep more stock, would in the long run remunerate even better than the method first spoken of. The healthfulness of our climate in South Jersey is scarcely to be excelled anywhere. Having abundance of clear, pure water to drink, and a pure bracing air to breathe, and extremes of temperature being far less than in many other places, the mercury in winter very rarely going down to zero, and not being hotter here in summer than it is in the month of August in more northern countries, all these circumstances conduce largely to make this place healthy. Chills and fever in this central or inland part of South Jersey are scarcely known, and if brought here exist but a short time. Many cases of persons far gone in consumption have been cured here. Very aggravated and long standing cases of asthma have been thoroughly cured. Sufferings from rheumatism have been greatly alleviated. Chronic dispepsia has been cured times almost without number. For years before I came to this country I suffered considerable from dispepsia, I had also weak lungs, which caused me to cough almost incessantly during the winter months; but now I can safely and candidly state that I have been cured of both. The improvement brought about in my health has by no means been accomplished by medicine alone, but by a pure and bracing air; by using freely the different fruits in their season; by vegetable diet, and other Hygienic measures, I conceive my health has been restored. Feeling grateful then to the land of my adoption for the many benefits it has conferred upon me; and desiring that many others whom it might suit to emigrate to this part of the world might be equally benefited. I have adopted this plan of giving publicity to these candid and honest sentiments. Candid and honest I wish to be, for I would be sorry to mislead any person by publishing and holding forth inducements to individuals which they were not likely to realize after coming here. I will therefore briefly state the classes of persons whom I consider would be chiefly benefited by coming to this place.

The class of persons whom I consider would be chiefly benefited by coming here, are: 1st. Those of some means who could bring some money with them, from $2,000 to $4,000 in hand, or a yearly income equal to the interest of that. This would be sufficient to purchase a comfortable home for them, and a little industry, knowledge and tact in farming on a small scale would ensure for them comfort and competency. 2d. Persons not enjoying very good health where they live and would wish to improve it. 3d. Persons who would regard their health rather than their wealth. 4th. Persons who would rather live quiet, easy lives with a competency, rather than toilsome, hazardous lives with the chance of breaking ones health or making a fortune. 5th. Those who wish to engage in a manufacturing business; rents and labor being cheap.

Fruit growing and farming on a small scale although requiring constant attention, have nothing in them of the same toil and labor that is required in newly opened up countries to clear land and farm on a large scale. But I must not forget that it may so happen in this place when fruits turn out favorably, not too plenty nor too scarce, which medium I consider is most likely to realize a good market price, that many persons have made and still may make little fortunes. There are many things to be had in the inland parts of South Jersey which cannot fail to make this place very congenial to the ways and habits of a large number of persons. The climate may be said to be almost temperate all the year round. Not only that the winters are never very severe, but there are other circumstances in connection with this region which ensures dryness of atmosphere, more genial weather and sunshine all the year round, than is to be found in many other countries. The land being of a sandy nature is very absorbent, so that let it rain all night or all day, or even for days and nights together, wet and moisture soon disappear. Mud and muddy roads are unknown in this region, although they often prevail on the outskirts of the State and along the Delaware, which causes chills and fever to prevail at certain seasons of the year in those localities. What a rich boon is this of itself, to be free from muddy roads spring and autumn which are so prevalent in other parts of the world.

Snow storms are never very severe or of long duration in these parts, and the weather generally is not so cold in winter, but almost every kind of labor can be carried on; not excepting even tilling and ploughing the soil. As a general thing whatever snow falls at night is melted away by the warmth of the sun before mid-day. Of sunshine we have a great deal here even in the winter season, and the rays of the sun falling on the soil which is sandy, soon caused a very genial warmth to arise. How agreeable must all this be to persons who appreciate mild weather in winter. Persons, for instance, fond of gardening. Early as the very beginning of March, they may make their hot beds, not with a view, as in many other places, of the seed lying dormant for a month or more, but with a hope of its almost immediately taking root and growing rapidly; and gardening of every description soon follows. And then persons have a long summer of open weather before them (which although pretty hot at times is not more so than is to be found in more northern latitudes in the month of August.) This enables a gardener not only to produce one crop, but two if desirable.

And then of all places in the world this is the quietest and most peaceable. Although persons here, differ considerably both in religion and politics, yet there is this one thing peculiar, that one man so far recognises the civil rights of another, that each may quietly sit under his own vine and fig tree, none having the power to make him afraid. Although few persons in this region now fence their farms or even their gardens, it is a rare occurrence that fruit or anything else is carried away. I could identify in many instances pears and peaches on trees along the very pathway, and allowed to come to maturity, then to be safely gathered by their owner.

Hammonton, which is 29 miles south of Philadelphia contains from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants in a compact township. This place abounds with neat cottages and well laid out streets, in many places beautifully ornamented with trees along the sidewalks. There are quite a number of eligible residences with small farms of from 10 to 20 acres for sale throughout the Hammonton tract. There could be bought on reasonable terms to suit almost every variety of purchasers. Hammonton, from its healthfulness and nearness to one of the principal cities in the States is destined ere long to become thickly settled. Persons can find good society and churches, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, are represented.

I am very truly, W. STEWART.

Late Minister of the Episcopal Church at Hammonton and Waterford.

HAMMONTON,

Atlantic County, New Jersey.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.

Thirty Miles of Subterranean Chamber. A Prismatic Underground Niagara.

Brief accounts of the wonderful cave recently discovered in Southwestern Missouri have been published, but the Chicago *Times* has a letter five columns in length, which describes it more fully. The following extracts are interesting:

This remarkable curiosity is located about eighteen miles southwest of the little town of Pineville, in extreme Southwestern Missouri, not far from the limits of Arkansas and the Indian Nation. The entrance is a volcanic fissure, about seven feet wide by four in height, yawning in the ragged side of a ravine bristling with stunted brush. Into this black mouth of the hill the guide led the way, lantern in hand, and two adventurers advanced, stooping low, for a distance of thirty feet. Progress then became easier as this shallow burrow suddenly heightened into a fine hall at least a hundred yards in length and about twenty feet in height, filled with bats. This chamber, as well as could be judged, is about one hundred and fifty yards in circumference, and at least forty feet in height. The shape is that of an irregular circle with rude openings in the walls, leading away probably to other subterranean regions far beyond. The onset of the bats was made from nearly every direction, the heaviest squadrons coming from the low orifices, which opened into the foul dungeon-like passage beyond. This vault resembled in its general outlines the other chamber.

The transition to the succeeding apartment was through a gloomy, massively arched corridor, as regular as if hewn and built by human art. The striking feature of this passage, as carefully examined, seemed to be the varying character of the rock. It is all solidly cemented, so to speak, into a compact mass, but yet not homogeneous. It appears to consist of a bluish-gray limestone and purple shale, the latter as hard as ordinary sandstone. The foundation of the walls in many places was built up of quartz-ore conglomerate, the angular faces of whose pebbles flashed in the light with the most brilliant varieties of coloring.

Emerging from this corridor, which by the tape-line proved to be one hundred and eight feet in length, a presence chamber of gorgeous beauty and extent was reached. The lantern flame, of course, only shed a sickly gleam into the profound deeps of the ebon mystery beyond, but mighty forms shone faintly through the opaque void, and stalactites hung like colossal chandeliers from the distant vault above.

The "Hall of the Frost Giants" is a little more than two thousand feet around, and about eight hundred feet in its longest diameter. The stalactites and still more remarkable stalagmites, are of a white, crystalline limestone, which soon becomes stained with gray when exposed to the outer air. The height of course could not be accurately determined, but appeared to be at least fifty feet, some of the stalactites being from ten to fifteen feet long.

THE CHAMBER OF CURIOSITIES.

Passing through a large, vaulted arch at the opening of the horseshoe curve, the next apartment entered was as grotesque and amusing as the other had been grandly beautiful. This was filled, in irregular groups, with varieties of stony masses which resembled all manner of objects; thrones, chairs, tables, suits of armor rudely disjointed, swords, lances, &c., *ad infinitum*. The room is of a somewhat oval shape, its two diameters being about seventy by one hundred feet.

Following the windings of a stream, we reached the cataract which leaps wildly over a wall of rock at least fifty feet in height, and one hundred in width, a smooth platform leading to its very verge. It was not found possible to measure the depth of the water on the edge of the cliff, whose beetling height was clothed in a veil of luminous spray, as the current was exceedingly swift. A faint iris waved in tremulous curves above, as the creative power of light smote the dense mist into new beings; indeed, the whole broad sheet of water was transfigured as if seen through a cloud of diamond dust. It could only be compared to countless myriads of fire-flies tossing themselves in serried ranks down into the abyss beneath.

The writer had been told of this splendid cataract before commencing the exploration of the caves, but could not prevail on himself to believe the account. Here was a realization that more than fulfilled the most gorgeous description. The intense gloom that lay in the background [illegible] the marvellous vision as if in an ebony picture frame, and brought out all capacities of effect in movement, curves and color. Church made Niagara take its sublime leap on canvass, but the brush of Rembrandt alone could paint such a scene. To give more than a faint suggestion of the splendor of that cataract, as illuminated under the light of the magnesium wire, by any combination of words is such a hopeless task that humility is the best resort.

THE TIME SPENT IN THE CAVE

had now been nearly twenty-four hours. As the entrance had been made late in the afternoon, approaching dusk, we were then on the verge of another night according to the division of time up above in the sunshine. But down in these dwellings of darkness and mystery were no sun, moon, or stars to measure time; no day, no night. Various short expeditions were effected in lateral directions, but with no interesting results. The writer, in determining to return [illegible] the return trip, made an estimate to get at some idea of topography and size, for memoranda of distances and directions had been carefully noted. Calculation gave a total of about thirty-two miles in the direction of travel, though a bee-line would not be probably more than half that distance.

The Mysteries of Rome.

Various reports have come from Rome during the past few weeks, concerning the progress of the archæological investigations, which have been lately undertaken, but the best account yet published appears in the London *Athenæum* of the 9th inst. The following is a condensation of the facts presented:

The "Commission of Antiquities" created by Pius the Ninth, under the Presidency of the Baron Visconti, was superseded by a Board of six counsellors appointed by the Italian Government, two well-known artists, Bompiani and Tadolini, being among those first appointed, under the superintendence of Signor Pietro Rosa, who has so ably directed during many years the works of excavation, etc., on the Palatine. Among the first projects was the reducing of the entire Forum to its ancient level, the complete uncovering of the Via Sacra from that centre to the Colliseum, the renovation of the long-neglected Forum of Augustus, and the extension over the whole Palatine Hill of the labors commenced in the Farnese Gardens purchased from the ex-King of Naples by Napoleon the Third.

Close to the Tiber's left bank have been opened some chambers and an *atrium*, where lies the prostrate shafts, one of the rosy-veined *breccia* called *Corallina*, apparently belonging to a stately colonnade. An epigraph dug up here showed that the edifice was an imperial palace and of the second century of our era.

The works on the Palatine have not yet been extended over the estate of the Vistandine nuns (formerly Villa-Mills), which it is proposed to purchase, and within which are situated many ruins, now subterranean, of importance, and marked by vestiges of imperial splendor.

At the Antonino Thermæ the scene now presented is in strange contrast with what those ruins used to be. All the verdure and wild growth have vanished, save a few weird evergreens, which still cling to the ruins at inaccessible heights. The work of uncovering the pavements and original level in every part of these great buildings progresses rapidly. Numerous mosaic floors, with devices in some instances graceful, and with rich varieties of colored marble, have been recently brought to light; in some are sea patterns of fish-scale form; in others, diamonds and hexagons; and in one compartment the Greek crown within an elliptic border is the prevailing design. Certain arrangements of the baths, not previously known, are now brought into view.

Most interesting of all are the results already obtained from labors now actively progressing in the Forum. These promise before long to change the whole aspect of that classic centre, and probably to revolutionize its hitherto unassumed topography. The paltry houses and workshops are to be demolished; the churches (of which four, without any architectural claims, overlook the scene of solemn antiquity), to be spared and left isolated. A wide excavated space, where some fifty men are daily at work, is rapidly enlarging from west to east and southward in the direction of the Arch of Titus.

The proposed restoration of the Julian Basilica has been carried out so far as to represent, by elevations a few feet high, in brickwork, the pilasters, dividing it, like a church, into naves and aisles; and also to reproduce, to a certain extent, on each side of the northwest angle, the arcades which enclosed the whole area, rebuilt only where remnants of antique masonry were still erect.

Anecdotes of Rats.

The following curious anecdote furnishes another instance of the occasional confidence of animals in others which they are supposed to regard generally as their natural enemies. "Some years since, I lived in the village of Ickleton, in Cambridgeshire. After my shooting excursions the dogs were fed in their kennels, the food being placed in a long trough. To this duty I generally attended myself. Upon one occasion, after feeding the dogs, I looked into the kennel through a hole in the door, and was somewhat astonished, not at perceiving a number of rats there, but to see them in the trough, quietly and fearlessly partaking of biscuit and milk with the dogs, who seemed to pay no attention to such small deer. I doomed the rats to destruction; and the next day placed the trough in such a position, that a gun pointed through the hole would rake it from one end to the other. At the usual hour the food was placed as a lure—but the dogs were kept out—in vain. I could see the head of a sagacious old rat, peering out at more than one hole, and from under the manger, for the purpose of reconnoitring, but none descended. Having waited half an hour to no purpose, I let in the dogs, and in a few minutes they were again feeding cheek by jowl. Had I not ascertained this, I might have supposed that altering the position of the trough, or some other trifling disarrangement of the economy of the kennel, had aroused the suspicions of the little creatures. They seemed, however, to be aware that their safety was connected with the presence of the dogs."

A STORY ABOUT MENDELSSOHN.

The Famous Organ at Friburg and its Jealous Keeper.

The writer of "Musical Recollections of the Last Half-Century," in *Tinsley's Magazine*, tells this good story of Mendelssohn:

Great as Mendelssohn was as a composer, I believe he was far greater both as a pianist and organist. Under his hand each instrument "discoursed" after a manner as original as it was captivating. Scarcely had he touched the keyboard than something that can only be explained as similar to a pleasurable electric shock passed through his hearers and held them spellbound—a sensation that was only dissolved as the last chord was struck, and when one's pent-up breath seemed as if only able to recover its usual action by means of a sigh or a sob.

An anecdote relative to this thing I may here introduce, as told me by Sir Michael Costa. On one occasion of Mendelssohn being in Switzerland, he and Sir Michael met at the church of Friburg, in which building the organ is of such world-wide celebrity that few persons—especially those who lay claim to any musical taste—leave the town without going to hear it. At the time referred to the custodian was somewhat of a bear, and most determinedly refused, either for love or money, to permit any stranger to place his fingers upon the keys, although he himself had not the slightest pretension to the designation of an organist; and so far from showing the capabilities of the instrument, induced very many to go away under the impression that they had been "sold;" and that all "Murray" and other guide-books had stated was nothing better than a "delusion and a snare." Mendelssohn was resolved, by hook or by crook, to ascertain what the Friburg organ was made of.

For this purpose he drew the custodian out, working upon his weak points of character—for the old man really loved the organ as if it had been his child—but as to getting his consent, that seemed to be beyond the probability of realization. Every one, who ever had the good fortune to be acquainted with Mendelssohn, must have been attracted by his winning manners, his courteous bearing, and his manifestations of decided character. Whether he won upon the old man by any one of these peculiarities of his "native worth," in particular, or by their combination, can only be inferred. Suffice it to say, that after long parley he was permitted to try one range of keys. One hand he employed at first, quietly using the other in drawing the stops, as if to test the variety of their quality; and when he had thus got out as many as seemed applicable for his purpose, he made a dash, which completely staggered the old man, and began to play as only he could play.

The old man gasped for breath. He clutched the rail against which he was standing, and for an instant seemed as if he would drag this bold intruder from his seat. That impulse was, however, only momentary, for he soon stood as if he were spellbound, until a break in the gushing harmony enabled him to make an effort to ascertain who the master spirit was that made the organ speak as he had never heard it speak before. Sir Michael Costa, at first scarcely knowing whether it were better to smile at the old man's astonishment, or to let events take their course, or to enlighten him at once, decided upon the former course; but at this moment the old man seized him by the arm, and gasped out, "Who in heaven's name is that man?" But when he answered, slow and deliberately, "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy," he staggered as if struck by a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as Mendelssohn began again to play, he gave an impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, Mendelssohn spake a few kind words to the old man, and so departed, leaving an impression upon his mind and heart that, without doubt, during the time that he was spared was never for an hour obliterated.

Pernicious Effects of Wine on Children.

The best informed European physicians condemn the practice of giving wine daily to children. It has become a prevalent custom of late in America to give a glass of wine to such children as are old enough to sit at the table with their parents. The opinions of experienced physicians have no weight with parents, the following well conceived experiment, being proof positive of the pernicious effects of wine, may possibly induce some to reflect a little on the subject. A physician of great eminence in London gave to one of his children a full glass of sherry every day after dinner for a week. The child was about five years old, and had never been accustomed to wine. To another child, nearly of the same age, and under similar circumstances, he gave a large China orange for the same space of time. At the end of a week he found a very material difference in the pulse, the heat of the body, the urine, and the stools of the two children. In the first [illegible] the aforementioned child [illegible] striking and demonstrative proof of the pernicious effects of wine on the constitution of children in full health.—*Herald of Health.*

In Search of El Dorado.

The history of early American adventure and exploration has its fair share of [illegible] instances in the expeditions set on foot to find El Dorado, the country of gold and jewels, whose object it was to discover what would have been more useful even than the land of untold and untellable wealth—the Fountain of Perpetual Youth.

When we read of these expeditions, the names and titles of the leaders, and the knights who followed in their train, it seems as if it could not be sober history, but that by some mischief in the imps of the printing-room, a page of the Seven Champions of Christendom has slipped into the dull chronicles; as if, some day that the sober Muse of History nodded over her endless labors, wild and tricksome Fancy had written down the leaf and turned it hastily over, unperceived and undiscovered. But it was not so. It is all plain fact. The stubborn pursuit of the northwest passage to India through the treacherous ice of the north is not more real than the hunt for El Dorado, or for the Fountain of Youth. Sir Walter Raleigh's fate alone revives our recollections, and the fable was real enough to lure him to his ruin.

Among these expeditions was one which led to the discovery of the Amazon, and, failing to give the clue to El Dorado, gave a new fable of the tribe of Female Warriors, whose ancient prototypes have given the common name of the river.

Peru had fallen beneath the power of Pizarro. His brother, Gonzalo Pizarro, led away by tales of Paititi, a golden city and golden land west of the Peruvian mountains, set out, in 1542, with four hundred companions through the wild, unbroken forest, to reduce a realm which, in splender and renown, was to cast his brother's achievement into the shade.

Plodding on through the tangled masses of tropical vegetation without a guide or a chart, startled by bird and beast of strange hue and form and habits, taking the notes of the deep-toned bell-bird for the chime of some distant city, the party of Pizarro began to falter. The Orellana was sent with a detachment to push rapidly on and solve the great problem.

The main body followed, but in vain they awaited Orellana's return. Death and battle thinned their ranks, and the remnant reached the confluence of the Coca and Napo, pale, attenuated, more like ghosts than living men. Starvation seemed their only prospect as they cast themselves down beside the great river which rolled away before them.

But relief was nearer than they thought.

On the opposite shore was the one faithful man in Orellana's party: Sanchez de Vargas had refused to go on when Orellana resolved to make his way to the sea and leave Pizarro to his fate.

Here he had remained, and his woodcraft had taught him to find abundant nourishment in the nuts, the fruits, and the turtle-eggs that Nature supplied.

He soon joined the starving men; not to tell of the discovery of Paititi and its wealth and more than Oriental luxury, but to reveal to Pizarro the secret of Orellana's absence—the story of his desertion.

But he could tell of the rich stores of food to be gathered; and he recruited with these, and loaded with a supply, Pizarro, after overcoming the terrible disappointment, which had well nigh cost him his reason, [illegible] with the faithful De Vargas at his side.

The golden-roofed city of Paititi is still unfound.

Facts about Salmon.

The fact that in the waters of Oregon and of Washington Territory, as well as of Alaska, salmon can not be captured with the artificial fly—not indeed, taken at all with the [illegible] has [illegible] a subject of much [illegible] disappointment [illegible] the experim[illegible] dwelt upon [illegible] trast betwe[illegible] fish and the [illegible] It is als[illegible] believed, th[illegible] that ascend [illegible] none retrago[illegible] succumb to the fatigue and dangers of the ascent, and to the exhaustion produced by the spawning operation. Certain it is that the shores of the Columbia and of [illegible] during the salmon season are lined with dead fish throughout their entire length, furnishing food to innumerable [illegible] eagles, buzzards, crows, etc., as well as for mammals of various kinds.

Quite recently, however, it has been ascertained that while the salmon will not take the fly, as stated, in the rivers, they will do so in the salt water outside their mouths. We are informed that this fact having been ascertained within a year or two past, the officers stationed at Fort Disappointment, on the north side of the mouth of the Columbia, have been enjoying rare sport in salmon-fishing. The best ground is said to be near the light-house, directly inside the mouth of the river, where the fish are taken in their upward migration. They are caught in great numbers, and of such size (up to forty pounds) as to be very difficult to handle.

The Date of the Crucifixion.

Herr [illegible], the German savant, in a work recently published, shows that there was a total eclipse of the moon concomitant with the earthquake that occurred when Julius Cæsar was assassinated, on the 15th of March, B. C. 44. He has also calculated the Jewish calendar to A. D. 41, and the result of his researches fully confirms the facts recorded by the Evangelists of the wonderful physical events that accompanied the crucifixion. Astronomical calculations prove, without a shadow of doubt, that on the 14th day of the Jewish month Nisan (April 6), there was a total eclipse of the sun, which was accompanied in all probability by the earthquake, "when the veil of the Temple was rent from the top to the bottom, and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent." (Matthew xxvii, 51.) While St. Luke describes the eclipse in these words: "And it was the sixth hour (12 noon), and there was a darkness over all the land till the ninth hour (3 o'clock, P. M.), and the sun was darkened." (Luke xxiii, 44). This mode of reckoning corresponds perfectly with the result of another calculation, our author made by reckoning backward from the great total eclipse of April, 1818, allowing for the difference between the old and the new styles, which also give April 6th as the date of the new moon in the year A. D. 31. As the vernal equinox of the year fell on March 25th, and the Jews eat their Easter Lamb, and celebrated their *Frih Pascah*, or Feast of the Passover, on the following new moon, it is clear April 6th was identified with Nisan 14, of the Jewish Calendar, which, moreover, was on Friday, the *Paraskeve*, or day of preparation for the Sabbath, and this agrees with the Hebrew Talmud. Thus, by the united testimony of astronomy, archæology, traditional and Biblical history, there can be but little doubt that the date of the Crucifixion was April 6, A. D. 31.

Our Revenue Marine.

Few people know much about our Revenue Marine except as to its objects. In his report Secretary Boutwell says that the Revenue Marine Service employs twenty-five steam vessels and eight sailing vessels. In addition to these there are two large steamers upon the lakes not in commission, and two schooners upon the coast condemned as not fit for duty. Of the six large steamers upon the lakes four only are in commission. During the last year four iron steamers have been built—three of two hundred and fifty and one of three hundred and fifty tons burden. Under the existing appropriation of $200,000, the department is about to issue proposals for four small iron propellers. The expenses of the revenue marine service for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $1,251,984.52, against $1,138,393.31 for the preceding year. The first quarter of the present fiscal year shows a reduction in expense of $83,201.42, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. At the date of the last report a board of officers was in session charged with the duty of examining the officers then in active service. The report showed that five captains, ten first-lieutenants, nine second-lieutenants, and ten third-lieutenants were not qualified for duty. The persons found to be incompetent have been discharged. Their places have been filled by promotion and the appointment of additional officers, after a competitive examination. There are several officers in the service who, on account of age, are unfit for active duty. This branch of the public service is, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

Advertising for Wives.

We trust none of our lady readers are so foolish as to ever answer the advertisements for wives, which frequently appear in the papers. It may be safely asserted that the man who cannot obtain a wife without advertising does not deserve one. Only the crusty old bachelor who has been "mittened" in every quarter, or the unprincipled adventurer, seeking to deceive, would ever think of resorting to such means for obtaining a matrimonial partner.

There was a time, however, when the practice was looked upon as legitimate and reputable in France and England. At the commencement of the present century, there were numerous offices in Paris for negotiating marriages, the proprietors of which regularly advertised themselves as matchmakers. In 1797, A New and Original Grand Matrimonial Intercourse Institution was organized in London, which advertised a mode of accelerating and promoting the union of the sexes in the bonds of holy matrimony. A few years later a Matrimonial Exchange was established in the same city, the candidates being arranged in classes to suit any wants. In 1836 there was announced, in London, the publication of a "Portfolio for the inspection of Ladies and which will contain copies of the letters, without name or address, from gentlemen of rank and fortune, gentlemen of private fortune, officers in the army and navy, and other professional gentlemen of high respectability and fortune, who are sincerely desirous of uniting themselves in marriage with ladies of respectability." Individual advertisements for wives were also common in the newspapers of the last century, and it is noteworthy, observes a writer on the subject, that in nearly all such cases money was required with the lady.

The Shah of Persia is very unpopular. On a recent return from a hunting expedition, thousands of people covered him with dust and ashes, regaled him with seditious cries. Famine, cholera, and want of employment create lawlessness in every community.

THE ORGAN BLOWER.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Devoutest of my Sunday friends,
The patient Organ-blower bends;
I see his figure sink and rise,
(Forgive me, heaven, my wandering eyes!)
A moment lost, the next half seen,
His head above the scanty screen,
Still measuring out his deep salaams
Through quavering hymns and panting psalms.

No priest that prays in gilded stole,
To save a rich man's mortgaged soul;
No sister, fresh from holy vows,
So humbly stoops, so meekly bows;
His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest genuflecting dame,
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.

O brother with the supple spine,
How much we owe those bows of thine!
Without thine arm to lend the breeze
How vain the finger on the keys!
Though all unmatched the player's skill,
Those thousand throats were dumb and still:
Another's art may shape the tone,
The breath that fills it is thine own.

Six days silent Mammon waits
Behind his temple's folded gates;
But when the seventh day's sunshine falls
Through rainbowed windows on the walls,
He breathes, he sings, he shouts, he fills
The quivering air with rapturous thrills;
The roof resounds, the pillars shake,
And all the slumbering echoes wake!

The Preacher from the Bible-text
With weary words my soul has vexed;
(Some stranger, fumbling far astray
To find the lesson for the day;)
He tells us truths too plainly true,
And reads the service all askew,—
Why—why the—mischief—can't he look
Beforehand in the service-book?

But thou, with decent mien and face,
Are always ready in thy place;
Thy strenuous blast, whate'er the tune,
As steady as the strong monsoon;
Thy only dread a leathery creak,
Or small residual extra squeak,
To send along the shadowy aisles
A sunlit wave of dimpled smiles.

Not all the preaching, O my friend,
Comes from the church's pulpit end!
Not all that bend the knee and bow
Yield service half so true as thou!
One simple task performed aright,
With slender skill, but all thy might,
Where honest labor does its best,
And leaves the player all the rest.

This many-diapasoned maze,
Through which the breath of being strays,
Whose music makes our hearts divine,
Has work for mortal hands like mine.
My duty lies before me. Lo,
The lever there! Take hold and blow!
And He whose hand is on the keys
Will play the tune as He shall please!

—*Old and New.*

A LESSON FOR WIVES.

George Washington, General Grant, and I see some strange things in my nephew Peter M'Lean's house. I see them from the sofa on which I lounge of evenings, not to mention also at the table; General Grant sees them from his elevated place on the top of Peter's bookcase, and he looks at them with Parian marble or plaster of Paris eyes that have no speculation in them; George Washington looks upon them, I am sure, without interest, as he is engaged in delivering his farewell address to an army composed entirely of officers in the costliest character of perfectly fitting uniforms, which I am satisfied was not the style of all our soldiers at the end of the Revolutionary war, however much it may resemble those of the present age of shoddy. But I am not such an indifferent observer: I am deeply interested in seeing how the woman of my choice—that is, my choice for Peter (I have never chosen a woman for myself yet)—will confirm or destroy my convictions of her ability to properly play the role of "the wife." That is not exactly what I want to say—that is, I did not want to say it in that sentimental way; but I am not accustomed to writing for the papers, and, like all new beginners, I have a bad habit of falling into commonplaces. I don't think I have said exactly what I mean to say now, but you will understand.

The fact is that there is come a crisis in the lives of my nephew and his wife, and I want to see how she is going to manage it. The crisis is very simple one; it comes at some time to most married lives, and much of the misery of that state is due to the fact that wives do not always know how to manage it. The crisis is that one which results from the change common and natural to all humanity, when the passion of the lover changes into the purer but quieter affection of the husband in possession. I doubt if any young unmarried readers and married folks yet in their honeymoon will understand what I allude to, but those who have been wedded a few years will comprehend it. It is hard for every lover to swear, that though there have been instances where the affection of husbands has become less demonstrative after a year or two of married life, *his* case will prove an exception; and it is because his young wife, who loves him just as intensely, does not comprehend that he is mistaken, and must of necessity grow less demonstrative just as fire will go out if more coal is not supplied, that they are so often unhappy. I think my little lady is too sensible to wreck her happiness on this rock, and I have looked forward to this crisis with eager interest.

She and Peter have been married three years now, and he is just beginning to grow cold. I don't mean that he is less fond of Nellie, but he doesn't tell her so as often as he used to. He is not as persistently devoted to her as he was two years, and even a year ago. I don't mean that he does not love her as intensely, but that he don't tell her so as often. He used to kiss her frequently before me; he has changed his ideas on that subject, as I knew he would, and now thinks that it is unnecessary, not to say improper, to be too demonstrative before folks. Of late he has even taken to dining out without Nellie, and a couple of weeks ago he joined a club!

The idea of American gentlemen, with American habits, belonging to a club! It's preposterous. Their whole education unfits them for enjoying club life, and the institution would have no existence if our society did not possess an insane desire to imitate foreign society. With hardly a taste, idea, or principle, society, religious or political, in common with the English or French, we are always imitating them—weakly, of course; and so appear to the foreigners who come in contact with us like parvenus rather than gentlemen. And the most pernicious of our imitations is the social and political club: we shall have religious clubs eventually.

Peter has joined a social club, and he wrote a note from his office to-day saying he would be home to an early dinner this afternoon, in order to attend a club meeting this evening. There is to be some sort of a reception of some sort of a person—disreputable character, I suppose, as ladies are not to be present.

Nellie did not get the note until about three o'clock. She handed it to me without a word of comment, and rang the servant's bell at the same time.

"Peter's an ass!" I exclaimed, on reading it, and finding she said nothing.

"Oh, Uncle John," she cried, "you ain't ashamed to talk so of your own blood relations! What am I to think of you?"

"You might think the same that [illegible] and that [illegible] just right too—if I neglected you in this way," I answered, a little timidly, for I wanted to draw her out without making her think I was in earnest. She did not answer for some seconds, appearing to be in meditation; I think she was waiting, however, for the appearance of the servant, who came in answer to the bell before Nellie spoke again.

"Dinner at [illegible] to-day, Anne," she said, "and the nicest you can get up." When the girl had disappeared she added, "I don't think you do Peter justice. He don't neglect me, I am sure!"

"He's not as fond of you—"

"Now, I think he is, Uncle John; and I must say I don't like you to tell me he ain't. He's hardly—well, not quite so *noisy* as he used to be; but then you used to preach to us when we were in our honeymoon that we would get over our foolish billing and cooing."

"Well, you have."

"And now you blame us for being economical of our demonstrations. I don't believe he loves me any less; and I am sure I love him more to-day than I knew how to then. He doesn't neglect me because he goes out sometimes without me; and I don't complain of it, and you must not say anything to him about his going out. Do you hear?"

"Yes, ma'am, I do; and I'll promise to faithfully obey." And very glad I was to promise, for I felt sure she was going to play the wise wife.

We did not discuss Peter any more, and relapsed into the silence which the arrival of his note had broken. But we had not long to chew the cud of our fancies. I don't know whether they were bitter or sweet to Nellie, but mine were pleasant enough. The door-bell rang about half-past four, and, instead of Peter, in came Mrs. Perkins, Peter's partner's wife, a very elegant but rather high-strung woman. She was evidently in one of her ill humors, with which we were only too familiar, and I at once anticipated a scene.

"Good evening, my dear," she said, when the servant had shown her into the sitting-room, where we sat before the comfortable fire. "Good evening, Uncle John." She always called me Uncle John, though there was no relationship between us. Her father and I had been business partners for years. At his death he left his share of the business to Perkins, and I retired in favor of my nephew Peter. "I have come in to condole with you," she added, to Nellie.

"Indeed! And what for?"

"I suppose you are left a widow for the evening. My husband has gone to his confounded club, and he writes me that Mr. M'Lean is going with him. He adds that he will not be back until eleven, and that he will dine at the club."

"Peter is coming home to dinner," answered Nellie. "I expect him every moment. I am just warming his dressing-gown and slippers for him; and now you have come, I'll have a nice, cozy dinner set here instead of the dining-room, and we'll all have a nice time of it."

And the lively little woman rang the bell, and gave orders to serve dinner in the sitting-room.

"Well, if Mr. M'Lean can come home to dinner, I don't see why my husband can't."

"Oh, business may keep him later to-day than usual," said Nellie.

"Oh no; it's nothing of the sort. He says so rather often of late, but it's all a fib. Your husband doesn't stay too."

"But he comes late sometimes; we have to wait half an hour for him frequently. He says it's the busy season."

"So it is, so it is," I said. "This is the busiest season of the year. I am glad to see Peter late to dinner occasionally, for I know then that things are going well."

"And then, besides, there are so many things to keep a business man that we don't think of," argued the noble little woman of my choice.

"Oh, that's all gammon, Nellie," said Mrs. Perkins, "and you don't believe it. My husband has said those very words to me a thousand times, and called me inconsiderate because I did not credit it."

"Why, it's business, of course, my dear; if it wasn't for business, you know, they wouldn't go away at all."

"It isn't business which is keeping them to-night, is it?"

Nellie had no answer to this. Mrs. Perkins saw her advantage, and would have launched out into further arguments and assertions, and perhaps indulged in a tirade against husbands who neglected their wives, if the servant had not at this time begun to set the table. She was discreet enough not to talk before the servants; I am sorry she was not wise enough to talk less before us. She had not time to commence her talk after the servant had finished before Peter's key was heard in the lock, and Nellie ran rapidly to the door to meet him.

"Ah, little woman, we heard Peter say in his cheery voice, "am I late?"

"Oh no," she answered; "dinner is not served yet; but it's ready, and you won't be delayed. Here is Mrs. Perkins," she added as they entered the door. I saw Peter drop his arm from about her waist and Nellie took her hand from his shoulder as they did so. "Here is Mrs. Perkins come to dine with us."

"How d'ye do, Mrs. Perkins," said Peter. "Glad to see you. How d'ye do, uncle? All well, I hope? Any news, Nellie?"

"No, I believe not. The gas man came with his bill, which I paid—$3.75; and I had to have the plumber to open those pipes again. They are such a nuisance."

"Well, I'm sorry, my dear, but I don't see how I can improve them. Nothing else?"

"No, I believe not. Here's your chair."

"If you have finished your domestic affairs," said Mrs. Perkins, trying to conceal a little the contempt she had for these little things, and also the chagrin she felt that her husband had not come home to her, "will you tell me if you know where my husband is?"

"I left Perkins at the store deep in accounts with old Chamberlain. You remember Chamberlain, of Chamberlain & Gould, uncle, don't you? St. Louis people. Perkins has sold him a big bill, and is closing up with him this evening. Didn't you get a note from him? He wrote by the messenger. He is to take Chamberlain to the club to-night—reception of John Dutton, big English steamship king. *You* know of him, uncle. I'm going myself. Can't you come?"

I had no inclination, and said so.

"Peter," said his wife, all of a sudden, "if you are going, you'll want to stay late, and you had better take a good rest before you go. Here are your slippers and gown. Your feet must be tired, cased in those heavy boots all day. Take off your boots, and let me have them blacked, and your coat brushed. I've had your gown airing, and you won't catch cold."

She did not give him time to demur; but, while he was vainly striving to "edge in a word sideways," she went on:

"Mrs. Perkins will excuse your changing before her. Won't you, my dear? Of course; we are all old married folks now. There! Don't they feel easier now? Let me take your coat now. Here's your gown. I'm sure you will have a good rest now."

"They *are* comfortable, I must say," said Peter, lying back in his easy-chair and stretching his legs. "This is enough to come home for, without the addition of the dinner, which I already smell not so very far off."

"It shall be served immediately," said his wife. "You shall not be delayed at all. What time do you go to the club?"

"It will be time enough to begin dressing at six or half-past."

"Oh, then you can chat with Mrs. Perkins an hour before you go. Talk to her while I see that dinner is ready. She is dying to hear you say something about Mr. Perkins." And Nellie ran for a minute or two to the kitchen.

"Oh, Perkins is all right," said Peter, thus urged. "You know what a capital clerk he was, uncle. Well, he is a better partner. He is carrying the concern on his shoulders, I may say, and he is very deep in business matters just now."

"So it would seem," said Mrs. Perkins, "if we are to believe the statements of the business men themselves. You support each other in your fibs."

"Fibs! You certainly don't suppose Perkins is fibbing?"

"White lies—only to deceive his poor trusting wife," she returned, trying to laugh merrily, but not succeeding very well.

"When he stays out of an evening, and says he was at the club or down town on necessary business, you don't think he is really fibbing?"

"Oh, you know you men do fib to deceive us poor wives!"

"I wonder if Nellie really thinks that of me. Nellie," he added, as his wife came into the room again, "Mrs. Perkins is asserting that you wives never believe your husbands' business excuses."

"Of course I don't," said Mrs. Perkins; "and I don't believe Nellie does."

"I don't know," answered Nellie. "You never have any excuse to make, you know, Peter."

"Oh yes I do. Quite often I am late, or dine out, and go out, as I am going this evening. It isn't business exactly. I confess I have some curiosity to see this great ship manager. He must be a great man, for he has built up a wonderful business in his day and generation. But I do sometimes make excuses."

"Not excuses, Peter. You sometimes write me not to expect you; but you do it so that I shan't be disappointed in looking for you, not because you think an apology necessary."

"That's very true, my dear. Of course I write only because I think you will be uneasy."

"So I would, Peter; but not angry, I hope."

"Nor suspicious, either?"

"Of course not. I should first have to think you were willing to deceive me, and that I know you are not."

Mrs. Perkins had no opportunity to comment on this revelation of mutual confidence and consideration, for dinner was served at this moment. I think she was puzzled at this time for a reply, perhaps she was also confused at hearing herself thus rebuked out of her friend's mouth. During the meal, which Nellie, by a little effort, made so pleasant, Peter enjoyed himself more than usual, and laughed heartily and repeatedly at her little sayings and doings. He is very proud as well as fond of his wife, and though often when only she and I are present he relapses into thoughtful silence, and is quite absent-minded, he is always attentive and interested when company is present, and takes great care to draw her out and show her off.

And she is a woman who shows to advantage, not only in person, but manners and conversation; and on this evening, by a little effort, I had my eyes and ears open, and I fancied I detected an effort on her part to be as entertaining as possible, not only to Mrs. Perkins, but to her husband.

And wonderfully she succeeded too. She talked little domestic matters—nothing high-flown and distant and grandiloquent, but the little bits of domestic and social gossip in which all men are interested, and to listen to which is often a positive relief after a day of dollars and cents, or dry-goods and groceries. And in listening and replying to her and her friend's remarks, with an occasional word from myself, the dinner hour passed rapidly away, an hour after that sped quickly by, and Peter's wife suggested to him that it was time to dress for the club.

"Now, Nellie M'Lean," exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, "I think you are really stupid. Mr. M'Lean would have forgotten all about the club; I am sure he had already forgotten it."

"And therefore I reminded him of it," said Nellie. "I know Peter wouldn't go if he did not expect to enjoy it, and I wouldn't have him miss an evening's enjoyment for the world. Of course I would like him to stay at home, since I can't go, if I thought he would enjoy home as much; but I know he is curious to see Mr. Dutton, and I don't want to see him disappointed. Will you go dress now, Peter? Mrs. Perkins will excuse you, won't you?"

"Oh, there's time yet, my dear," said Peter. "I'll rest a while longer."

"Oh, wise young wife!" thought I.

I think Mrs. Perkins was half inclined to think so too, from the way she looked at Nellie as she again sat down by Peter's side, and took his hand in hers, and played with it while she talked as lively as ever.

It was eight o'clock when Peter M'Lean jumped up from his chair and said he really must dress. If I could by any means have stopped the pendulum of the clock on the mantel, so that it could not have struck eight, I don't think he would have thought again of the club, for it was the striking of the clock, and not his wife, which reminded him of his engagement this time. He did get up this time, and saying he had half a mind not to go at all, he went out of the room, with many apologies to Mrs. Perkins, to dress. Nellie, of course, went with him, and I had a favorable oportunity of studying the effect of this lesson on Mrs. Perkins. She remained in deep thought for several minutes. She had woman's wit enough to understand Nellie's tactics, and she was evidently reflecting on what she had seen and heard. But, a little fearful that she did not fully appreciate the moral, I ventured suddenly to ask her if she had ever read or seen the play of "A Woman Killed by Kindness."

"My goodness! what a funny question!" she exclaimed. "No. What is it about?"

"Nor 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife?'"

"No," she said, more seriously. "But why, Uncle John?"

"They are very clever, sensible things, to come from a man; but I fancy Nellie could have told him more about ruling a husband and having a husband than he knew about ruling wives."

"She does get along nicely with Peter," she said. "Doesn't she?"

"Very—and it's just so all the time. The fact is, Mrs. Perkins, Peter is a man killed by kindness."

She was silent for a moment.

"I know what you mean, Uncle John," she said at length, half angrily.

"I am glad you do," I answered.

"You mean that Mr. Perkins ain't."

"Well, you know best about that, my dear; and since you say he ain't, I believe you. But I think you will find that it's the easiest way to rule any spirited man worth having for a husband, such as I think Perkins is."

She had neither inclination nor time to answer this, for Peter and Nellie came into the room again—he dressed very handsomely, and with his hat in his hand. He was making his apologies to Mrs. Perkins, and about to leave, when the door-bell rang. The servant answered the summons, and admitted a gentleman, who was at once shown to the sitting-room.

"Why, it's Mr. Perkins!" exclaimed Nellie.

"Why, George!" cried his wife, running up to him and kissing him.

"Hallo, Perkins," said Peter: "home so soon?"

"Yes; I came home, found my wife was here, and posted after her."

"But the club! Sit down, sit down. How about the club?"

"Oh, a swindle! Chamberlain and I went there. The place was so crowded that we got a late dinner, and not the choicest at that. When the reception hour and the distinguished guest came we found the place so crowded that we looked and felt what vulgar fractions we were, going along with many hundred others to make up a contemptible whole. The guest was a little dried up old Englishman, and nothing like our beau ideal of a great merchant. Then the introductions began, and the amount of toadying and stupid, unmeaning and unmeant compliments was so disgusting that Chamberlain, with his usual Western brusqueness, said he wouldn't condescend to be introduced, and left. And so did I too. Don't you go."

And Peter did not. Perkins sat down. He and his wife chatted with the choice of my heart and her husband for an hour, during which Mrs. Perkins was unusually loving and kind, and then they went home. Then I thought it was time for me to go, and leave my young folks to themselves; but it was not until I had seen Peter back again into his gown and slippers, and domestic as a cat.

P.S.—I wrote all the above a year ago, at the time the circumstances occured. I have nothing to add but the fact that M'Lean & Perkins, dealers in wholesale dry-goods, 1000½ Church Street, are not now represented in any social club; and that I do not know of any two husbands more thoroughly and discreetly ruled by kindness in the whole of this great city of New York than they are.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ship Spirit of the Dawn was wrecked off Holyhead, England. Only five of the crew were saved.

Rev. L. W. Brintnall, of Winthrop, Ia., has a parish twenty miles long by ten wide.

Advices from Hindostan tell of a dangerous rising of Sepoys at Goa and great damage by floods in Bengal.

A free supply of water, it is said, would add a million dollars a month to the present gold yield in California.

At a public auction in Morganfield, Ky., the other day, the county jail sold for $26, and the court-house for $75.

Eight thousand persons died in London from small-pox last year. The average for thirty-one years preceding was 600.

In Switzerland, editors who advocate woman's rights are prosecuted according to law, and one narrowly escaped conviction recently in the Canton of Uri.

Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairie one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at the depth of several feet, and the Houston people wondered how they got there.

Parson Palmer, of Podola, Ill., is the proprietor of a pen of pigs. These pigs escaped and persecuted a peaceable person named Piper. Piper persuaded them off his premises with dogs, and punished Palmer's Peter. The parson paid his respects to Piper, prating of a prospective prosecution, and was in turn pounded to a pulp by the precipitate Piper. The penitent man at present pines in prison.

In Boston there is a constant outcry against individuals who hitch their vehicles in crowded streets. Hence, the Boston *Transcript* writes: "The weekly exhibition of teams belonging to suburbans too mean to patronize a livery stable, will take place in Devonshire street, between State and Water streets, tomorrow between the hours of eleven and two. The shabbiest vehicles will be contributed by the meanest men."

The plan of international exchange of seeds has been of great service to the Agricultural Department, and through it to the whole country. An arrangement has been made with the colonial government of Jamaica by which a donation of three thousand plants of the cinchona, embracing all valuable varieties, will be made to the Agricultural Department. This acquisition will encourage experiments in the culture of this valuable plant in those sections of the South where there is a reasonable prospect of its growing successfully.

Enoch Carter, of Newburgh, is the happy possessor of a watch which was given by George Washington to his betrothed, Mrs. Martha Custis, in 1758. It was made in London, is of the "bull's-eye" pattern, and has the letters of the above lady's name on the face of the dial—one letter over each figure. The watch was in the possession of some of the relatives in Virginia, but, as one of the results of the late war, it had to be sold, with other relics, to keep starvation from the door.

On June 11, 1872, a Russian exposition is to open in the city of Moscow. This date has been chosen as being the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great. Although specially Russian in character, other nations have been invited to participate in this exposition; yet as applications must be made before January 13, and no articles will be received after June 2, the time is short for foreigners to send in many articles. The Grand Duke Alexis is the honorary president of the exposition, and other members of the imperial family are its patrons.

Hearth and Home is the authority for the following: Historical records show that up to 1632 there were no horses in New England, and their introduction into New Netherlands, now New York, occurred during the administration of Governor Von Twiller, in 1633–38. Trumbull's History of Connecticut mentions the horse as accompanying emigrants from Massachusetts to that State, October 15, 1636. The first horse seen in Canada was brought to that country from France in a ship which arrived at Tadousac, June 20, 1647. It is estimated that there are now in this country eight million of horses, valued at between two and three thousand millions of dollars, a sum ample to pay the national debt.

THE ITEM.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

The Comptroller's Report.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

We have received from Mr. A. L. Runyon, State Comptroller, a copy of his Report for the year 1871, with abstracts of the amount of ratables, etc. From it, we glean the following relating to our county. The total value of Real Estate in the county is placed at $3,061,832. Total of Real and Personal, $4,425,667. This is the value as returned by the assessors, which is from 25 to 50 per cent. below the *real* value. Egg Harbor Tp. heads the list with a total valuation of $750,000, then follows Galloway with $650,000, Atlantic City $613,706, Hammonton $593,766, Hamilton $530,700, Weymouth $535,890, Mullica $334,160, Egg Harbor City $326,585, Beuna Vista $290,860. The total number of acres in the county is given at 235,711. The State tax for 1871 is $13,088,61, County tax $20,000. Of the State tax $4,362.87 was raised for general purposes, and $8,725.74 for school tax. The amount of school tax received from the State is more than the whole State tax, being $20,071,41.

THE STATE.

The total valuation taxable in the State is $584,401,546, being an increase of $35,060,515 over that of 1870. Respecting the undervaluation of property by the assessors, the comptroller says:

The law requires that each assessor shall make oath that he has "valued all the property in his township or ward, at its full and fair value," and at such price as in his opinion, it would sell for on the day the valuation was made. Whether this oath is taken by a majority of the assessors or not, is, of course, unknown, but it is to be hoped we, as there is good reason to believe that the actual amount of taxable property in the State is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. greater than the amount yearly returned by the assessors.

The valuation of all the real and personal property made by the assessors in the year of 1870, was five hundred and forty-nine millions, three hundred and forty-one thousand and thirty-one dollars ($549,341,031), and the valuation made in the same year by the United States Census Marshals, was six hundred and twenty-four millions, eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($624,878,969), the latter being more than seventy-five millions in excess of the State assessments.

The feeling is by no means rare among property owners, that if their property is assessed at its full value their taxes will be raised in proportion; the fact being overlooked that the amount of revenue to be raised is not affected by the amount of taxable property, and that as the amount of property increases the rate of taxation can be lowered. Governed by this mistaken idea, they are tempted to make low returns to the assessor, and the assessors, influenced by various local interests, accept these returns, and the result is that a large portion of the real estate is assessed at probably little more than half of its actual value. In fixing the value of their property to the Census Marshals, the owners were aware that the valuation was not made for purposes of taxation, and were therefore more liberal in their estimates.

Doubtless an assessor is often induced to make or accept a low valuation of property by his knowledge of the general practice, and the fear that his township will suffer in the apportionment of taxes if the property therein is returned at a higher average value than that of the other townships of the same county.

This is a reasonable fear, for under the present system, all the townships in any one county, whose assessors may be disposed to obey the law and assess the property at its full value, are at the mercy of any one assessor who may not be so disposed.

The same lack of uniformity which works injustice between townships in the apportionment of county taxes, has a like effect between counties in the apportionment of State taxes. Those which make the fairest returns have the largest share of the tax to pay, and the system actually offers a premium on dishonesty.

* * * * * *

Investigation reveals innumerable discrepancies between counties, and the assessors' returns on file in this office show equally glaring discrepancies between the sub-divisions of counties, and it is not creditable that these figures accurately present what they profess to. It is in the highest degree implorable that while the property in one county increases in value regularly and steadily, year after year, that of another county, possessing the same advantages of soil, situation and railroad facilities, should remain, for five or six years, stationary, or nearly so. This can only be attributed to the manner in which the assessments are made, and no argument is needed to show the injustice done by such a system of valuation. When the annual State taxes are levied upon the amount of valuables as returned for the previous year, those who have attempted to make a fair and honest valuation must bear the heaviest part of the burden, and comfort themselves with the reflection that "virtue is its own reward."

In addition to the injustice done by a low valuation upon so much of our property, the practice has the ill effect of unfairly representing to those abroad the condition of the State.

It is within our power, by properly valuing the property in the State, to so reduce our rate of taxation as to improve upon the enviable position we already hold, compared with surrounding States.

Toward the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill designed to remedy some of the evils of the present system, was introduced, but, the time of adjournment being so near, it was deemed best to defer the consideration of it until a future session.

This bill provided for the establishment of a board of commissioners in each county, whose duty it should be to assess all the real estate in the county at its full value, making such a valuation as would be fair and equitable between the several townships or wards; such valuation to be taken at the basis of taxation for three years, not to be changed during that time, except in the case of the erection of buildings or other actual additions to the real estate, which additions should be valued yearly by the assessors at the time of making their annual assessment of the personal estate. The returns from the several counties should in turn be submitted to a State board of commissioners, to be so adjusted as to be fair and equitable between the several counties.

Systems similar in general character to the one embodied in this bill, are found to work satisfactorily in other States, and though this may not be the best plan that could be devised, there can be no doubt that the present practice in this State is so objectionable, and the benefits to be derived from an improved system are so great, that the subject is well worthy the careful consideration of the Legislature.

EXPENSES FOR PRISONERS.

It has cost the State less for the prosecution and transportation of prisoners from Atlantic County, than any other State with a single exception (Cape May having none.) the total expense being $52.46. Essex and Camden stand highest, being about $3000 each.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Under the new school law, fifteen counties receive more than they are assessed. The six counties which pay more than they receive are Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Somerset and Union. Concerning this, the comptroller says:

The objection has been urged against this law, that it takes money from one county to educate the children of another, and is therefore unfair in its operation; but it must be remembered that this is not a county tax. It is a state tax, and the object of the law is to tax all the property in the State to educate all the children in the State, upon the same principle that all the property is taxed to defray the other State expenditures. To claim that all the tax paid by any one county for school purposes should be expended within that county, would be as unfair as to set up a similar claim to the money paid as State tax. The school law and the State tax law are, in this respect, precisely alike in their operation, and this objection to one is equally good against the other, but in fact has no force against either. These laws are just and equitable. No wrong is *wrought* by them, but their operation *reveals* the grossest injustice between counties, which is the result of the manner in which the property is assessed for purposes of taxation. It is not that one county receives an undue share of the revenue, but that some counties pay far less than their due proportion; and the remedy is to be found in the adoption of a system by which the assessment shall be equalized throughout the State.

PERSONAL OF THE LEGISLATURE

In the Legislature of New Jersey the oldest Senator is William Moore, from Atlantic, Co. who is now in his sixty-second year, and the youngest is William H. Conover, of Monmouth, who is but thirty two. Mr. Moore, has twice been a member of Congress from the First Congressional District. Of the professions and occupations of the Senators there are four lawyers, eight merchants, seven farmers, a live stock dealer, and one with no definite occupation. Of the lawyers, two are Republicans and two Democrats. All the Senators do business in the State with the exception of Senator Belden, who is a Philadelphia merchant, but resides in Salem. The united ages of the Senators combined amount to nine hundred and fifty-six years, giving an average of a little over forty-five years each.

In the House, the oldest member is Frederick Bourquin, a Swiss, who is sixty-two years of age, and the youngest is Dennis Reardon, of the Second District of Jersey City, who is but twenty-seven; of occupations there are seven lawyers, eight merchants, sixteen farmers, four manufacturers, three doctors, three contractors and builders, five dealers in real estate, one insurance surveyor, two engravers, one cattle dealer, one butcher, one engineer of fire department, one tailor, one undertaker, one milk agent, one civil engineer, one literateur, one market gardener, and three gentlemen with no occupations. Of the lawyers three are Republicans and four Democrats. The united ages of the members amount to two thousand six hundred and ten, or an average of forty three years per member. Forty-one members are native of New Jersey, nine were born in other States, three are English, three Scotch, two Germans, one Irish and one Swiss. Messrs. Paterson, of Monmouth and Dutcher, of Union, have both served as Speakers of the House of previous Legislatures.

[From the New York Herald.]

President Grant.

Those who have watched the course of President Grant regard him as a patient and much enduring man.

We feel that the President should have justice, and we believe that the more thoroughly he is investigated, the more rigidly his whole life is examined, the more triumphant will be his vindication; that he will come from every ordeal unscathed—still retaining the splendor of Donelson and Vicksburg—and that a grateful and generous people will re-elect him President of the United States.

Thus far his enemies have failed in every attempt to destroy his character. He will fight it out on the line he occupies if it takes all summer—and it probably will take all summer and a goodly share of the autumn. He has made a singularly honest and able administration. As the elected chief of the republican party he has kept every pledge made by his friends with Roman sincerity and firmness. The most radical republican cannot quarrel with General Grant. Those who were impatient with Mr. Lincoln ever—such men, let us say, as Wendell Phillips and Benjamin F. Butler—are fully satisfied with Grant. The assaults made upon him are only evidences of his strength with the people. His enemies have no charges against him but corner grocery and bar-room scandal. He takes presents, it is said; but no one has heard of a present accepted by him since he entered the White House. As a successful General, some of our citizens gave him such a token of their esteem and gratitude as was given to Marlborough and Wellington when they returned from successful wars; such a token as was given to General McClellan, who, when he came to live among us, was presented with a house in New York by several leading democrats. He has appointed a few relatives to unimportant offices; but we shall not feel very indignant over this, especially when we remember that not long since Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons that one reason why an English statesman could afford to hold the exacting office of Prime Minister was that he had an opportunity of doing for his family and friends what other eminent and able men did in private pursuits. Certainly Mr. Gladstone's opinion will go far with the most fastidious critics among our journalists and statesmen. Beyond this petty tavern gossip nothing is said; and this paucity monotony of assault form the President's best vindication.

On the other hand, in every respect Grant has met the highest expectations of the country. He has, as we have said kept every pledge made as a republican to the party which nominated him. He has made an honest, patient, resolute endeavor to redeem the debt, and although we have not, in all ways, commended Mr. Boutwell's methods of managing the Treasury, we recognize that the administration has meant to fund the debt, reduce the interest and release the people from the burdens of taxation. Without absolving the Secretary from any of our criticisms, we pass this to the credit of the administration. In the question of our relations with England we have seen the President grapple with the gravest problem in our diplomacy and settle it, and in that alone win for himself an enduring fame. In dealing with Spain there has been a patience, a candor, a single-mindedness of purpose which, although at times vexatious to an impatient and impulsive public opinion, has kept the peace and not permitted us to drift into a foolish and useless war. In the Indian question he has shown humanity and breadth of purpose wonderfully at variance with the savage and blind traditions of former administrations. Every Christian heart in America must throb kindly towards President Grant for his humanity and good temper in dealing with the wayward children of the forest. In the Mormon question he has trampled upon an evil as gigantic as that of slavery upon polygamy—which as the remaining "twin relic of barbarism," has been a scandal to our age. At home and abroad he has preserved the honor of the flag and the purity of administration. Crime and malfeasance in office have been severely punished; and we have a President who will have no parley with rogery or incapacity in any department of the government.

The Public *Ledger* Almanac we have received from the proprietor, G. W. Childs. It is a clearly printed book of about 60 pages, full of the most interesting matter. The almanac is not sold, but given away to every subscriber.

We have received the *Star Spangled Banner* premium chromo, and pronounce it a "gem." It is one of Prang's best, and no humbug. Call and see it. The *Banner* with the chromo is but 75 cts. a year—the cromo is worth that, and more.

We have received from the Proprietors of *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N. Y., a handsome chromo, "Niagara Falls," one of the premiums. It is no cheap lithograph, but a *genuine* chromo. Read the ads of the Magazine in another column.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants to know if the Chinese are Darwinians, why or when the fashion of their chimpanzee forefathers was so changed as to locate the Chinaman's "tail" in the back of his head.

There are only 603 beer saloons in Milwaukee, which does not quite give one to each hundred of her people. They are going to open a lot of new ones, to make up the deficiency.

1000 Acres

CHOICE

Cranberry Lands

Situate near

ATSION STATION,

In the

TOWN OF HAMMONTON,

and adjoining the land of the

Hammonton Cranberry and Improvement Association.

These lands are among the

Best in the State.

having all facilities for

Flooding and Draining,

are easily and cheaply cleared and

ADMIRABLY LOCATED,

for COMPANY or INDIVIDUAL PURPOSES

Lands shown free of expense and all information given by

G. F. MILLER.

BELLEVUE AVE., HAMMONTON, N. J.

☞ Richards' "Cranberry and its Culture," sent free on receipt of stamp.

SKATES

The "Saratoga"

IS THE LIGHTEST, NEATEST AND BEST SKATE MADE.

No STRAPS or HEEL-PLATES required.

Call and examine them at

DePUY'S.

CRANBERRY LANDS!

Of Hammonton.

MR. EDITOR: I have seen a statement in the Vineland *Weekly*, headed "THE CRANBERRY LANDS OF VINELAND," in which the writer gives the total length of the streams of Vineland and argues therefrom that "there is no necessity for going elsewhere to purchase Cranberry lands while such large quantities can be had in their own immediate neighborhood."

The writer of the above is evidently aware that the successful cultivation of the Cranberry requires large quantities of water, but is *not* aware, perhaps, that it is also essential to have a **particular soil**, in which only the plants can thrive and be profitable. That the swamps of Vineland are not fitted for cultivation of the Cranberry is evident from the fact that those of her citizens, who have gone into the cultivation of the berry, go elsewhere to select their bogs, where all the requirements of the business can be had, viz: muck underlaid with pure white sand, and an abundance of water for flooding at all seasons of the year.

We have in the TOWN OF HAMMONTON **over 3000 acres** of natural Cranberry Swamp IN ONE BODY, with THREE large, unfailing streams coursing through it, on which the PARK, HAMMONTON and *VINELAND* Cranberry Companies are located, and are engaged in preparing and planting their Bogs, consisting in aggregate of **over 500 acres**, of which **200 acres** came into bearing in 1871. In addition to these there are some **350 acres** in the same bog being improved by individual effort, in lots from 10 to 20 acres each, and mostly by *citizens of Vineland*.

It is estimated that there is, independent of the above, **over 300** acres of Cranberry bogs, finished, coming into bearing, and in full bearing, in different parts of the town, so that in a few years Hammonton will boast her Cranberry Acres by *thousands* and rival the region around Tom's River. The lands alluded to are within 1½ miles of Atsion Station, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, with the Vineland Railroad running the length of the meadow, thereby affording unsurpassed facilities for shipping the fruit to either of the great markets of the country. The soil consists of a deposit of muck, averaging 8 inches in depth, underlaid with pure white sand, and the surface of the meadow is so level that the expense of clearing and preparing the Bogs is light in comparison to most Cranberry bogs, rarely exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre; the streams throughout this region contain large quantities of muck in solution and while at rest on the Bog (that is, during the winter season, while the Bog is overflowed) deposit muck over the surface in sufficient quantities to fertilize the vines and add to the value of the crop. Having thus briefly stated the advantages our town possesses for the growing of Cranberries, will our friend of the Vineland *Weekly* please inform us how many acres of improved Cranberry lands they have in their town, and why their people prefer our Cranberry lands to their own?

SNO FLY.

Persons desiring information concerning Cranberry Lands can address GEO. F. MILLER, Hammonton P. O., who will answer all inquiries.

DON'T

READ

A

WORD

OF

THIS!

allow the important fact to escape your minds, that the place to buy HARDWARE, such as PARLOR & COOK STOVES of all styles, and NAILS, BOLTS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, and a thousand and one things which you

about HARDWARE LINE, is at the HARDWARE STORE of M. D. & J. W. DEPUY, cor. EGG HARBOR ROAD & BELLEVUE AVE., (second door from station) We are offering

large stock of *CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, SPOKES, HUBS, RIMS, &c., PUTTY & GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, CORDAGE,* all kinds, and *TINWARE.* Don't believe a

about hard times and high prices. There is no evidence of it at our Store. We keep a full variety of SHOE TOOLS, BRUSHES

all kinds, &c., &c. We have also in addition to all

a fine assortment of FURNITURE—Bureaus, Mirrors, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., &c. We cannot be beaten in this market, and if our friends come this way their interests they will bear in mind the CASH STORE of M. D. & J. W. DEPUY, Hammonton, N. J. 4tf.

CHRISTMAS

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

AT

E. J. WOOLLEY'S

Hammonton, N. J.

The largest assortment in town or Atlantic Co.

Everything to please children large and small. Tea Sets from 25 cents to $2; Boys' Tool Chests, Wheelbarrows, Horses, Wagons, Horses with Riders, Trains of Cars, Tin Toys in abundance, and those beautiful Vases in Parian Marble, and China Vases, China Cups for Gents who Shave, Tea Cups, Saucers, and anything; China Toys for all, and plenty of Napkin Rings, Forks and Spoons. Come all and buy for Santa Claus is coming soon. The little tapers are here ready for the Trees.

C. J. FAY,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Window-Glass, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Neafoot Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Paragon Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c. &c. Also Ayers' and Jaynes' Medicines, Domestic Dyes, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug-Store.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS

filled and put up with

SPECIAL CARE.

The subscriber is the only authorised agent in this town for the sale of Brandreth's U. V. Pills Allcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and R. R. Avenues.

C. J. FAY.

8m-26tf.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

All in want of coal can be supplied at one or other place upon the subscriber. Every load is

WEIGHED AT THE SCALES,

so that each purchaser is sure of getting what he pays for.

A. G. CLARK.

Hammonton July 29, 1871. 5tf

SAMUEL GILBERT,

DEALER IN

Meat & Provisions.

CLARK'S BUILDING.

I will supply all who are in want of good and tender meats, choice cuts roasts, steaks and joints, on the most reasonable terms.

Fresh Vegetables

of every description, in season, will be kept. Our wagon will continue to visit twice a week to every part of the town.

☞ Give us a trial. 1-16-1

THE ITEM.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

☞ MR. E. J. WOOLEY has the ITEM for sale at his news stand. Persons wishing extra copies can obtain them of him at the same price as at our office—single copies 5 cts. or 5 copies for 25 cts.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

☞ That railroad shanty still holds the corner.

☞ "Chemistry and Natural Philosophy" at Union Hall, to-night.

☞ It is again reported that we are to have another restaurant.

☞ The Third St. School House and lot is to be sold at auction, this afternoon.

☞ Vineland produces more lawyers, ologys and bores than any other place of its size in the State.

☞ The Vineland Railway has experienced another change of mind—or time. We give it on the 8th page.

☞ We had another touch of winter on Tuesday night, to the depth of two inches.

☞ Several buildings (stores and dwellings) are being talked of, and will probably be commenced in the Spring.

☞ Osgood, Black & Tilton have had a number of hands at work this week. They will be in full blast by next week.

☞ Mrs. Treat, of Vineland, (formerly of this town) is engaged in the interesting occupation of hatching butterflies.

☞ The Main Road Station of the Vineland Railway, which has been known as North Hammonton, will hereafter be known as *Rogers*.

☞ The Prize Drawing at Clarke' will take place on Monday next, 29th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hammonton came near loosing its candidate for Governor. Col. Seeley took a wrong dose last week, which nearly sent him to kingdom come.

☞ There is to be a "Select Ball" at Union Hall on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

☞ The Mechanics' Loan & Building Association, holds its first meeting at Mechanic's Hall on Monday evening next.

☞ Mr. Walter Horton, arrived in town from Northern New York on Friday evening, looking hale and hearty. He left again on Wednesday morning.

☞ The boys have a fine time skating this season. First comes a freeze-up, and next day about two inches of snow; then comes a week of thawing. Repeated twice a month.

☞ MECHANIC'S LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Association will be held on Monday evening next, Jan. 29, 1872 at 7 o'clock, at Mechanic's Hall, for the election of officers, and the sale of stock. All who wish to join a first class Building Association, where the amount borrowed is paid in full without deduction for premium, are invited to attend.

A. C. WETHERBEE, *Sec'y*

E. North M. D., Pres.

4-1t

☞ The next meeting of the Hammonton Building and Loan Association, will be held at Mechanics' Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, at 7 o'clock, when the new series of stock will be opened, so as to accommodate the many wishing to join in the advantages of the Association. The shares are being taken up rapidly and already the good results are seen. Information concerning payments, etc., can be obtained by any one of the Board of Directors.

☞ The article of Mr. Ransom, (Evergreen Hedges) is of immediate interest to the readers of the ITEM in this town. Well kept highways, walks, hedges and trees will do more to induce men of leisure and means to locate in Hammonton, than all other efforts combined. It costs but a trifle for a hedge, and the labor of cultivating it is small. If Bellevue Avenue was bordered with a handsome hedge from the station to Main Road, the town would look 50 per cent. better, and it handsome shade trees were added, there would not be a handsomer drive in South Jersey. Main Road is far ahead in this respect. From East of Middle Road to beyond Pine Road, nearly every lot has its front of shade trees and hedge, which in a short time will make it the Grand Boulevard of our town. There are many fine hedges on Bellevue, but the several lots intervening without hedges, greatly detract from their beauty. We hope to see every lot planted with a hedge of some kind, next Spring.

☞ NOTICE.—All persons wishing to sell will please give the undersigned a full description of properties so as to complete the list now being prepared for distribution.

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton Land Office,

2t *Hammonton House.*

Report of the Sanitary Committee.

Your Sanitary Committee have the satisfaction of reporting that there exists no case of the Small Pox in town. Only one death has occurred from this contagious disease, a child of Mr. Gilbert. How this malady came into our midst, conjecture alone is left to determine. We have reason to rejoice and be thankful, that vigilance and caution united with knowledge and skill, weakened its virulence and prevented its further ravages. The towns about us have been less favored. The last case of the Varioloid was a child of Mr. G. F. Saxton, now apparently well. The case at Mr. Adams' on Oak Road, is *simply* a vaccinated child, whose mother is sick in Philadelphia. To care for the child and relieve its mother, Mrs. Adams brought it home. The vaccination is working well, and the child quiet and playful.

Respectfully your servants,

ROLLIN BRADLEY,

JOSEPH B. HOLT.

Hammonton, Jan. 26th 1872.

EVERGREEN HEDGES.

BY J. O. RANSOM.

Since South Jersey has instituted the no fence system, the question has become much simplified. It is not now so much an object of practice as of division lines and beautifully ornamenting drive ways and roadsides.

Osage Orange and the various kinds of thorny plants which have been tried and found wanting in this section without profit or beauty, have been discarded for the different varieties of evergreen trees and shrubs which are just beginning to be appreciated by the people at large.

What is more delightful to the eye of a traveler (saving well cultivated farms and good roads) than evergreen hedges on each side of the highway with corresponding lines of forest trees? He intuitively feels that the people are not only industrious but refined and intelligent as well as prosperous and happy. I think no one will dispute the fact, that where good highways are found appropriately adorned with evergreens and deciduous trees, clean sidewalks with occasional flowering shrubs interspersed, and the division lines of farms clearly marked with rows of Norway Spruce, or some other variety of the Spruce, Fir or Arbor Vitæ kind, the inhabitants are universally well educated socially, morally and mentally, and one naturally feels a sudden impulse to locate a home where so many attractive features pervade the landscape.

There are so many kinds of evergreen trees from which may be chosen those which are hardy and well adapted to our soil and climate, that we can hardly go amiss.

The American Arbor Vitæ, no doubt, stands first and foremost in this latitude for hardiness and cheapness for the multitude, although it will not compare in beauty with many of the Chinese sorts that have been introduced into this country, particularly the kind so popularly known in this vicinity as the Rosedale Arbor Vitæ, which is a remarkably fast grower and perfectly hardy, with fine foliage which with age improves and holds its beautifully green color in winter. About the only objection to it is while young the coldest winter weather gives its foliage a dark brown appearance.

The Golden Arbor Vitæ is also very fine, but neither so hardy or strong grower as the Rosedale.

The Siberian, not only makes fine single plants for the lawn, but a good hedge plant provided one is not in too great a hurry to realize the idea of a perfect hedge. It is a very slow grower and has coarse foliage.

For those who are careful cultivators and who understand the best manner of treating the Hemlock spruce, it is one of the best hedge plants, and improves with great age; but to the hands of the inexperienced would prove anything but useful and ornamental.

Our people have begun a good work in ornamenting not only village lots, but many farms are being tastefully and conveniently laid out and properly planted with shade, ornamental, and evergreen trees and hedges that need only a few years' careful management to exceed almost any other part of the country in the beautiful scenery it will present, to which we may add, the most attractive feature of the whole, the great variety and amount of fruits which are grown here of the very highest quality, and being as near the great markets of New York and Philadelphia, cannot fail to be profitable as well as healthful and ornamental.

Hammonton, January 24th, 1872.

Building Associations.

As these institutions, so deservedly popular in the large cities of the country, have lately been introduced into our town, and as no monetary system has been devised so beneficial to the interests of the working classes as Building and Loan Association, we propose to give a brief outline of the workings of these institutions.

A Building Association is composed of one class of stockholders, and its assets is represented by stock; its capital is derived from the monthly dues paid in, and its source of profit or the investment in this stock, is obtained by loaning the monthly dues and profits to stockholders only.

The profits are derived from the premium of bonus, paid for the privilege of a loan and the interest on the loan, which is paid monthly.

The property or assets with which the Association pays to each shareholder $200 for each share he or she may hold, is the Bond and Mortgage given by borrowing stockholders, and the cash in hand at the time the series closes. The Bonds and Mortgages are then handed cancelled to the borrowers, and the shareholders who have not borrowed are paid in cash $200 for each share he or she may hold.

There are several plans under which Building Associations are conducted, differing principally in the manner of making loans, one plan being to deduct the premium from the face of the loan, that is to say, if the premium given be 25 per cent. and one share, or $200, is purchased the borrower receives in cash $150, but pays interest monthly on the whole amount of $200. By this plan a borrower having a given number of shares cannot tell what amount of cash his shares will realize him on a loan, as the amount will depend entirely on the chances of competition and the amount of premium paid.

The second plan and one that is becoming popular, is to suppose that the Association or the series in which stock is taken will reach a final result in 100 months; a borrower taking a loan on one share at 25 per cent premium, will have deducted from the face of the loan 1 per cent of the premium or 50 cts per month for each month the series has been running, and the balance of the premium will be paid with the monthly dues and interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

For example suppose the series in which the loan is taken has been running six months, and a loan of $200 is bid off at 25 per cent, the premium of $50 is 50 cts per month; six times 50 cts, $3, is deducted from the sum loaned, leaving the borrower $197 cash; the balance of premium is paid, 50 cts per month, until the whole amount is paid.

To the uninitiated, 25 to 35 per cent premium seems like a large amount to pay for the use of money, yet to the workingman whose capital is the wages of his toil, there is no cheaper, easier or safer way, to either save or borrow money than that offered by a well managed Building Association. For, suppose a stockholder wishes to build or purchase a house, and for this purpose requires say $1000. If he gets his loan from his Association, and pays a premium of 30 per cent he will have paid at the end of nine years, the average time a series will run, for dues $108, on each share, and as it will require 5 shares, to offset the loan, $540; interest for the same time at 6 per cent, $702; premium, $300; total, $1542. While if he borrows the money in the usual way, he will have to pay at least 10 per cent premium, (leaving him but $900 cash) and 7 per cent interest, on the whole amount; his payment of interest alone in nine years will be $630 and the repayment of the money loaned $1000, making a total of $1630 paid in nine years for the use of $900 by the usual way of borrowing on Bond and Mortgage. Difference in favor of the loan from the Building Association at 30 per cent, $188.

But this is not the only advantage, in borrowing from the Association. The principal and interest is being paid back in easy monthly payments, which are equivalant to rent, and the borrower knows when the series terminates he is the owner of his own house; while the same amount paid monthly to a landlord, leaves him no better off at the end of a lifetime.

As a Saving's institution it is superior to all others, as very few such institutions pay even 5 per cent on deposits, and the depositor has no voice in their management. But suppose a person deposits in a saving institution $12 annually for 9 years and receives simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, at the end of 9 years he receives $108, the amount deposited, and $32.40 interest making a total $140.40. While the same amount deposited in a Building Association in monthly payments of one dollar each, would realize a profit of about $92 in the same time, and this because he would share equally in the profits of the premium, and the monthly compounding of the interests on the loans. Should a member desire withdraw at any time on giving one month's notice, he is entitled to withdraw the amount paid in, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. And again if the monthly dues are paid in advance, some Associations allow interest on such advance payments, in addition to the participation of profits.

In conclusion we hope and believe, that if our people generally, would attach themselves to one of the Associations now organized, it would in addition to the pecuniary advantages resulting to the individual, from such connection, enable many by the practice of a little economy, to become their own landlords, and add to the material prosperity of the town.

☞ The Elwood and May's Landing Brass Bands had a grand conflabulation on Wednesday evening at Elwood. We hear that their performance indicates rapid improvement.

☞ The people of Tuckahoe are agitating the question of extending the M. L. & E. H. Railroad to that place, the land being nearly level and no deep swamps to cross.

New Advertisements.

READ THIS!

Greatest inducement ever offered for the money

3 splendid microscopic views for 25 Cents.

FRANK JOHNSON & CO.,

Collegeville, Mont. Co., Pa.

To Let.

The large TENEMENT and STORE at DECONTA Station. The building is near the Depot and is a desirable location for a store or some light manufacturing business.

For terms, &c., apply to

MRS. T. P. BRELL,

1-tf Old Hammonton, N. J.

Fish Guano!

Persons in Hammonton can be supplied with Fish Guano for Twenty-three Dollars a Ton in barrels, delivered at Hammonton station, CASH on Delivery, by ordering in the month of January from

JOHN SCULLIN, Agent.

BUILDING LOTS

For sale cheap. A number of desirable building lots near the station, with or without fruit.

Inquire of

H. A. TREMPER

25-tf Hammonton, N.

A. G. CLARK,

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

Would call special attention of all in want of the above articles to the largest and cheapest stock this side of Philadelphia. An assortment always on hand.

Tin Roofing done at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

REPAIRING promptly attended.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF FINE

FALL and WINTER

Dry Goods.

TRIMMINGS & NOTIONS,

in large variety,

HATS and CAPS in various styles.

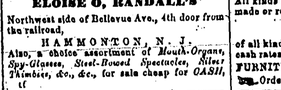
Men's and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS—a large stock constantly on hand.

GROCERIES.

A large and carefully selected stock of TEAS—Black, Green and Japan. COFFEES—Rio, La Guera and Java. Sugars of various grades. Spices, warranted pure. Besides Soaps, Starch, Candles, Molasses, Honey, &c., &c.

A. G. CLARK.

Hammonton, Oct. 10, '71.



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And Jewelry, for Sale and Repaired at

ELOISE O. RANDALL'S

Northwest side of Bellevue Ave., 4th door from the railroad,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Also, a choice assortment of *Mouth-Organs, Spy-Glasses, Steel-Bowed Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, &c., &c.,* for sale cheap for CASH.

1tf

MEAT MARKET!

We would inform the inhabitants of Hammonton and vicinity that we intend to furnish them with the best in our line. *"The best is the cheapest."* We keep constantly on hand

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, CORNED BEEF, HAM,

Dried and Corned Fish.

At the lowest market price.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE, in season.

CASH paid for Chickens and Eggs.

BENJ. BOWLES.

E. L. JACKSON.

Hammonton, May 16, 1870.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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☞ Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Hawkins.

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MISS MARY A. JACOBS,

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Having taken a course of instruction, from a first-class dress-maker, in the latest and most approved method of fitting the female form, I am prepared to cut and make every description of female garment worn by Ladies, Misses and Children, and warrant them to fit perfectly.

Hammonton July 29, 1871. 8a32-1y

BUILDING FELT (no tar,)

for outside work and inside instead of plaster. Eave Gutters, Felt Carpeting, Mats, &c.

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Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Painting promptly executed in the best style.

Particular attention given to

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING,

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Furniture repaired and varnished, and made to look like new. Give me a call.

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(Opposite R. R. Depot.) Hammonton, N. J.

☞ Orders for GRAINING from all parts of the County promptly attended to. 7a46-1y

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Repairing of all kinds, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction given and prices as reasonable as at any other place.

Special attention given to repairing Fine WATCHES. Also, dealer in

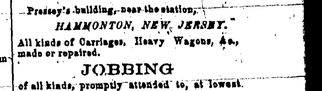
BOOKS & STATIONERY

of all kinds.

TOYS, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at his

OLD STAND,

1tf Southeast side of Bellevue Ave.



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Pressey's building, near the station,

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All kinds of Carriages, Heavy Wagons, &c., made or repaired.

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of all kinds, promptly attended to, at lowest cash rates.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED.

☞ Orders received for PICTURE FRAMES.

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Has a good Hearse and will attend to calls for Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neighboring towns and villages.

Coffins of every style furnished at short notice, at reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE WORK

Done to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

SHOP ON EGG HARBOR AVENUE,

(adjoining Blackmith Shop,)

HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

SECRETS OF THE TOILET.

The Art of Reviving Faded Charms—The Favorite Cosmetics of our Belles—How Eyes and Teeth are "Improved"—Arsenic-Eating has its Dangers.

From the N. Y. Mail.

Most emphatically has it been said that "passing away" has been written on all things beneath the skies, and to no one subject does this apply more forcibly than to the passing away of the personal charms of the once admired and blooming belle. Little by little, as the years pass away, she finds the graces which were once her pride, and which were constantly adding new worshipers to her shrine, disappear forever. To conceal the aggressions which Time has made on her fair features becomes to her an object of the greatest importance, and she tries in every way to prevent them from becoming visible or even suspected. These efforts are not confined merely to the belles and beauties of society, but are universally practiced by all classes and grades of people. Men are addicted to the practice of these deceptive arts to some degree, yet in such a small way that it is scarcely worth while to them, but to consider only those which the female sex delight in.

WOMAN'S REAL CHARM.

The poet has said that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," but it does not seem to apply in the present instance, for as soon as one's beauty begins to fade the joy of the possessor departs in a corresponding degree. A smiling and cheerful countenance will always add much to a person's beauty, although the contour of the face may be far from pretty. A smile attracts as if by magnetic influence, while a frown is sure to repel. We notice this every day in our experience; we see the multitude flock around those who are cheerful and pleasant, but the sad and cheerless ones are left to themselves. The most beautiful countenance will fail to please the beholder if the soul answers not to the face; if the eye beams not with kindness and affection; if the heart whisper not peace. If at the fireside, where womanly graces should shine pre-eminently, she be weighed in the balance and found wanting in those little acts which should make home the most attractive place on earth, though possessing Hebe-like graces of form and comeliness, they will be as sounding brass or tinkling cymbals to the beholder.

M. E. L.

COSMETICS AND THEIR USE.

The various devices resorted to by women to increase their personal charms are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them with any degree of minuteness. They are not peculiar to the people of this age or country, but have been made use of by the women of every country for centuries past. Some, however, have come to light of late years, and if not entirely original they appear so to the majority of their devotees.

To beautify the complexion is one of the first desires of a young lady, and there are an innumerable variety of cosmetics in use for this purpose. Women have used cosmetics from the earliest age, but this practice was never so generally observed as at the present day. All the cosmetics and paints applied to the skin are more or less injurious and stop up the pores of the flesh and also make the complexion sallow. Rouge, carmine and violet powder and carbonate of magnesia are all used to whiten the face and neck; still they are not altogether harmless. The most dangerous are those which contain sugar of lead and compounds of bismuth, which are sold under a variety of fancy names by every druggist in the land. They cause spasms, contraction of the muscles, trembling of the hands and very often end in paralysis. Many cases of paralysis in which physicians have striven in vain to discover the cause, owe their origin to these facial preparations which are so much in vogue, and the use of which cannot be too severely condemned.

PAINTING THE FACE.

Painting the face is a very ancient custom, and has been in use among various nations from an early period. It was a favorite practice among the Egyptians, Arabians and the American Indians. At the present time the various parts of the face have to undergo a separate and distinct operation, for which different preparations are used. A pure white effect is produced by the application of "white powder" or "enamel" to the skin, which has previously received a coating of cold cream or some preparation of an unctuous character in order that the powder may adhere. The whole covering soon becomes dry and exhibits a smooth and compact surface, unless the requisite amount has not been adjusted properly, when an uneven and blotchy appearance is presented, which is easily detected and necessitates a second operation. The enamelling process is practiced by nearly all the *soi-disant* French hair-dressers in this city, and the business is continually increasing. A color is given to the cheek by the application of rouge, or *rose de chine*, a curious preparation upon paper, which if moistened with the tip of the finger deposits a rose red coloring on it which must be rubbed on the cheek immediately. For the lips and nails the French preparation *rouge vinaigre*, is advantageously used. The eyebrows are rendered attractive by a little charcoal, burnt cork, or pomatum, which is put on by a little ivory or wood instrument resembling a pencil. To complete the process it is necessary to paint or pencil the veins to give an air of transparency to the alabaster-like substance of the skin, which is done with a camel's hair brush and a little blue paint. A slight dash of powder enhances the beautiful effect, as any little imperfections will be apt to disappear.

BLACK PATCHES.

It is now considered fashionable to wear black patches on the cheek or lip, although the use of these is by no means modern. The fashion is supposed to have come from Arabia, where, as in many other Eastern countries, a black mole was considered a beauty spot, and if nature failed to endow a person with one she endeavored to imitate it by means of black silk and paste. They were introduced into England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and were thought to be an essential toilet appendage as late as the war of the Revolution. The fashion was carried to a great excess, the patches being of every variety of shape and cut, such as stars, crescents, shields, dogs and horses, and were not only worn on the cheeks, but on the chin, forehead and neck.

Charles Lamb once said of a lady upon whom the ravages of time were making their marks, and who sought, by the aid of certain cosmetics and rouges, to hide these defects, but merely covered her face, leaving the wrinkles in her neck visible, that she looked like a statue—her face was modern, but her neck was antique.

FALSE HAIR.

Artificial or false hair has been worn by almost all the civilized nations for thousands of years. The Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Assyrians appear to have been extremely partial to it and to have worn it in various styles. The blonde hair of the Germans was held in high esteem by the Roman matrons, and the fashion of wearing this kind of hair was universally prevalent. It is related of Queen Elizabeth that she wore an abundance of false red hair, but it is not stated whether this fashion was followed to any extent. The custom of powdering the hair is also several centuries old, and originated in France. The fashion prevailed to some extent in our grandmother's days, but fell into disuse at the beginning of the present century.

THE TEETH.

The ancients attached great importance to the teeth in giving an expression to the countenance, and when the natural ones were decayed or lost artificial teeth were inserted in their places. Solomon compares a fine set of teeth to a flock of sheep even shorn; and Jacob, when he blessed Judah, said, "his teeth shall be white with milk." Artificial teeth have been found in Egyptian tombs and appear to have been made of hard wood or ivory. In England, about the year 1700, the business of making and cleaning teeth was in the hands of jewellers and silversmiths. [illegible] our own country [illegible] effect on the teeth, causing them to decay at a very early age, and it is not an unusual thing to [illegible] of teeth in the mouth of a young lady of twenty. The first American dentist was John Greenwood, who practiced in New York about the year 1790, and is said to have carved a set of teeth in ivory for General Washington. The manufacture of artificial teeth is comparatively of recent date, and is not more than forty years old. Previous to this they were carved from the ivory tusk of the elephant, or the teeth of the hippopotamus, and also obtained by altering the shape of the teeth of sheep and goats. The first mineral teeth were made in Philadelphia in 1835.

The introduction of plates made of gold, platina, and rubber is familiar to most of us, and the rapid increase of this business is marvelous. It does not always follow that the insertion of artificial teeth will improve the appearance of the mouth, for in many cases the cheeks are sunken and it is necessary to apply cheek-restorers, generally called "plumpers," to distend the cheeks.

HOW EYES ARE MADE.

Of late years a new branch of business has come into existence, with a view of improving personal appearances. It is the making of artificial eyes. The eyes made a hundred years ago were mere oval shells, made without any reference to particular cases. A person chose one as he would a pair of spectacles, and had it inserted. But great improvements have been made and they are brought down to such a degree of naturalness that a person would scarcely detect one in use if the fact was not mentioned previously. Each eye is now modeled upon the particular bulb it is to cover, each individual case requiring a different model from any previously made. This scull-cap, as it is called, is set accurately upon the bulb of the diseased eye, so that it moves as freely as the natural one. It needs great skill to insert one properly and the business is in the hands of a very few opticians.

While speaking of the eye, a fact may be mentioned which may save some of the persons who read it much anxiety and annoyance. There are a number of persons in our city who make it a specialty to paint and naturalize "black eyes." They have become so adept in their calling that a disfigured eye can be made to appear all right in a very short time. They charge, however, rather high for their services, the price being from five to ten dollars. Nearly all the large apothecaries have men to do this work, and the number of customers, if known, would cause some surprise. Artificial ears and even noses are frequently met with on persons who have lost these indispensable members by accident or otherwise.

ARSENIC-EATING.

A dangerous practice for beautifying the personal appearance is rapidly spreading among fashionable women of this country which, if not stopped, will be productive of the most alarming results. It is arsenic-eating. The drug produces a most pleasing, fresh and beautiful appearance, together with a certain degree of *embonpoint*. It is taken at the commencement in a very small dose, a fraction of a grain, and is continued for some length of time, when the quantity has to be increased until the desired effect is produced. After a person begins to use it there is no turning back, and the amount has to be continually increased, until it breaks down the constitution. Finally the point is reached where to continue is death, to turn back is death also; there is no escape, no means to avert the dreadful fate which sooner or later meets the arsenic eater; and a most horrible death from poisoning is the penalty which all have to pay who once begin to practice this temporary enjoyment.

W. H. O'D.

How the Romans Lived.

If anything was wanted to give us an idea of Roman magnificence, we would turn our eyes from public monuments, demoralized games, and grand processions; we would forget the statues in brass and marble, which outnumbered the living inhabitants, so numerous that one hundred thousand have been recovered, and still embellish Italy; and would descend into the lower sphere of material life—to ornaments, dresses, sumptuous living, and rich furniture. The art of using metals and cutting precious stones surpassed anything known at the present day.

In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, couches, banqueting-tables, lamps, chariots, colored glass, gilding, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, and posteries, attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thuga root and Delian bronze were as expensive as the side-boards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan or China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glass cutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well that the Portland vase, from the grave of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx; brass could be hardened so as to cut stone.

The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Heliogabalus were hung with cloth and gold, enriched with jewels. His beds were silver, and his tables of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture for his bed-room. A banquet dish of Drusillus weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Drusus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of various animals. Sandals were garnished with precious stones. Paulina wore jewels, when she paid visits, valued at $800,000. Drinking cups were adorned with busts and presses of rare wood. Some were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple.

The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble baths, dined from golden plate, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxurious couches, wore embroidered robes, and were adorned with precious stones. They ransacked the earth and the sea for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups, cups from Bythinia, marbles from Numidia, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or curious in the most distant countries. The luxuries of the bath almost exceed belief, and on the walls were magnificent frescoes and paintings exhibiting an inexhaustible productiveness in landscape and mythological scenes.

A Chinese Deathbed.

The Chinese have many customs peculiar to their nation, which strike the "outside barbarian" as being unnatural and strange. Their religious traditions are so deep-rooted, and so strongly fostered by superstition, as to give little encouragement to missionary labor. The most striking of those superstitions are those pertaining to the disposition of their living and dead relations.

Very often the dead bodies of Chinese men and women are found in untenanted buildings in San Francisco, Cal.; and those unacquainted with their superstitions are prone to set the desertions of dying friends down as acts of selfishness. This, however, is not so, as the Chinese believe that if persons die in a house that they lived in before death, their spirits will haunt the place ever after, and give an unpleasant evidence of their presence to all who remain. In order to prevent the manifestations of the restless spirit, as soon as the doctor gives it as his opinion that a patient cannot survive, he is taken to another place, and left alone to die. A case of this kind was reported to the coroner in San Francisco.

A young Chinawoman, who had been given up by the attending physician, was carried by her relatives to an untenanted house in Ellis Place. They then dressed her in her best clothing, and spread a new matting on the floor, and laid her on it. They brought in preserves, meats, fruits, candies, boiled rice, etc., lighted some lamps, and retired, leaving her alone to wait the coming of the common destroyer. During the day she died, and was found at night by the coroner, who removed the body, and had it buried by the city.

Many Chinamen—those of the wealthy classes—do not desert their dear friends; and, for the furtherance of this desire, there are several hospitals fitted up, in order that those about to die may be removed there until they have paid the debt of nature, after which they are buried with all the ceremonies of the disciples of Confucius.

Scraps of Humor.

A little boy recently became greatly enamored of a little toy trumpet which had been given him. One night, as he was being "put in his little bed," he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying: "Here, gran'ma, you blow while I pray."

Omaha editors, formerly called Omahogs, are now christened Nebraskals.

Some anonymous individual thus sums up the peculiar social characteristics of some prominent cities: "In Boston society every body snubs every body else; in New York society every body gossips about every body else; in Philadelphia society every body attends to the morals of every body else; in Baltimore society every body fraternizes with every body else, and in Chicago society just at present every body is borrowing from every body else. Boston, therefore, is aristocratic; New York and Philadelphia democratic, Baltimore patriarchal, and Chicago communistic."

The Norwich *Bulletin* thinks that the chief advantage of roasting chestnuts is the rich and gamey flavor it gives the worm.

A little thing in a Sabbath school was asked by the teacher if she always said her prayers night and morning? "No, Miss, I don't." "Why? Mary, are you not afraid to go to sleep in the dark without asking the good Father to take care of you, and watch over you till morning?" "No, Miss, I ain't—'cause I sleep in the middle."

The pioneer Methodist, Peter Cartwright, uttered many wise and odd and witty sayings. He was often much annoyed at one sister, more noisy than pious, who would go off on a high key at every opportunity. At an animated class-meeting one day she broke out with, "If I had one more feather in the wing of my faith, I could fly away and be with the Saviour." "Stick in the feather, O Lord! and let her go," fervently responded Brother Cartwright.

A Connecticut woman consoled her boy, who wept because she wouldn't let him go to the circus, by promising him leave to go down town and see his father have a tooth pulled.

A young lady who has been taking quinine in large quantities became so impregnated with iron that one cold evening, when her lover kissed her at the door, he had the same experience that small boys do who approach their mouths to lamp-posts, and, before he could separate his lips from hers, was caught by his ought-to-be-mother-in-law. Moral—don't take quinine.

Old Starks, an honest German, had a farm about three miles from the village of Naples, on the Illinois River, and, like most of his countrymen who settle in this country, was great on garden truck, butter, eggs, &c., which he carried regularly to the town to sell or barter for family supplies. One day he came in as usual, and Peter Critser, the store-keeper, thinking to get a "saw" on the old man said: "Well, Starks, got some more eggs?" "Yah, I have a few." "I paid you a bit for the last," said Critser, "but we have had a convention of the store-keepers, and they have resolved to give only ten cents in future." "Y-a-h. Yell, mine hens they have a meetin'," replied Starks, "an' they resolves wot dey won't wear 'emselves out layin' eggs for less as foofteen shents!" And the old man stalked off leaving Pete to stand the laugh of the crowd.

The following is from the Terre Haute *Mail*: "If the party who plays the accordeon in this vicinity at nights will only change his tune occasionally, or sit where we can scald him when the engine has steam on, he will hear of something to his advantage."

The New York *Evening Post* tells us that "old sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore." Upon which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that "in this they are somewhat like henpecked husbands, who are never so much at home as when they are abroad."

An Illinois Hercules.—John Gilvin, of Decatur, recently helped to get a safe out of the ruins on South Water street, near the Union Depot, Chicago. The men had got the safe nearly up on the sidewalk when it slipped back on them. This man came along, and asked what was the matter with the safe, and one of them said it had slipped off the rollers, and had gone back on them. He said, "Get out of my way!" and seizing on it like a second Samson, lifted it up, walked with it ten or twelve feet, and threw it on the wagon. He caught it on the bottom edges, raised it up with the force levered against his breast, and walked off with it. The proprietor said it weighed two thousand four hundred and sixty-four pounds. The man then offered to bet five hundred dollars that he could lift and carry three thousand pounds. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, weighs perhaps two hundred and sixty pounds, is built like a Hercules, and about thirty-eight years old. He was a boss bricklayer in Macon.

A French physician, Dr. Paillor, announces a new cure for a cold in the head. It consists merely in inhaling ammonia through the nose. If the sense of smell is completely obliterated, the bottle should be kept under the nose until the pungency of the volatile alkali is felt. The bottle is then removed, but only to be reapplied after a minute; the second application, however, should not be so long. This operation should be repeated rapidly, until relief is experienced.

Russians and their Furs.

The annual taxes imposed by the government of Russia upon the inhabitants of Kamtchatka are always collected in furs. Each person subject to taxation (which includes all male individuals between the ages of fifteen and fifty) is required to furnish a sable-skin, or other furs amounting to the same in value. The collector selects as many of the best skins as are required to meet the tax assessed (about seventy-five cents to each person). These he takes at about one-half their market value.

To insure justice, the remaining furs are sold, and the proceeds divided equally among those who furnished the skins. Thus the finest furs generally fall into the hands of the government, and are reserved for the use of the royal family. It is not true that in Eastern Siberia furs can be obtained at very low prices. The native hunters are fully aware of value, and they even resort to trickery to increase the price of their wares. Poor, light-colored pelts, especially sable, are hung up in the smoke to give them a rich dark hue. Before purchasing a skin, the trader first tests it by applying his nose; he then brushes it with his handkerchief, and blows into the fur to discover its quality and thickness. Sable-skins are worth from six dollars to thirty dollars each, even in the region where they are found.

The Creek Indians.

A delegation of Creeks from the Indian Territory are about to visit Washington to urge recognition of the Okmulgee Constitution, and to attend to other matters in which their nation is interested. The Creeks now number about 14,000, and own nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, with $1,519,000 in money, which is held in trust for them by the Government. So, with all the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the aborigines by the whites, it seems there are some of them who cannot be properly called poor Indians. In 1866 they ceded to the United States 325,000 acres of their lands for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon, for which the United States agreed to pay $975,168, as follows: $200,000 to enable the Creeks to restore and improve their farms devastated by the war, and to pay damages to mission schools, &c.; $100,000 to pay losses to soldiers who enlisted in the United States army, and refugees and freedmen; $400,000 to be paid, as per capita to the Creeks, accruing from the sale of lands; interest on the last two sums at five per cent.; and the remaining $275,000 to be invested at five per cent. per annum, and $100,000 also for agency buildings.

Spectacles.

Many are ashamed to use spectacles because they regard it a sign of old age, and injure their eyes by tasking them too heavily. Now, the best work of many a man's life is done after he has put on glasses. The idea, a very natural one, it must be confessed, that we are getting old when we put on glasses for ordinary occupations; and the equally natural feeling of desiring to resist or push off old age, or to keep it concealed, has, and will always, deter many from giving their eyes the necessary help which spectacles alone afford. If suddenly all print and writing, and every form of fine work, should be changed to two or three times finer, then the necessity for glasses would come at twenty-five to thirty years, and this then would be old age. For the power of accommodation required to adjust the eyes for near or fine work is, in reality, greatest at about ten years of age, and commences to fade away from that time forward. Therefore, so far as it is concerned, old age would then begin. Hence the absurdity of feeling chagrined by, or regarding the use of spectacles as a proof of old age, or a fading from the highest attainable strength and activity man can possess.

The New Territory of Ojibway.

The new Territory of Ojibway, which it is proposed to set off in the northern part of Dakotah, will contain about 74,000 square miles, being nearly one-half the present area of Dakotah. The new Territory contains a large area of fertile and well-watered lands, but its inhabitants consist as yet almost entirely of Indians. It will be crossed midway, however, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which build up settlements and towns rapidly along its route, and from the line of the railroad population and agricultural development will be diffused in all directions. The existing white population of Dakota, numbering about 15,000, is concentrated chiefly in the southern part of the Territory, its capital, Yankton, being at the mouth of the James River; and a vast wilderness intervenes between these settlements and the country which will attract the attention of emigrants who follow the line of the new railroad.

Col. R. spent the winter in Louisville, Ky. A friend of his went out to visit him. "Some Sunday," says the Colonel, "I want you to hearken to our church bells here. There's four of 'em. Each of 'em sounds out its own denominational call. There's the Episcopal: that's a heavy, deep-toned, sonorous bell. Now you see if that don't ring out—'Postolic succession! 'Postolic succession! 'Postolic succession! Then the old Presbyterian—that's most as deep-sounding, and that says: Eternal dam-na-tion! Eternal dam-na-tion! Eternal dam-na-tion! The Baptist is quicker—a short, snappy bell—and that says rapidly—Come up and be dipped! But the Methodist—that's a crowner; it talks right out—Room-for-all! Room-for-all! Room-for-all!"

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sugar Beets for Fattening Swine.—Jonathan Talcott gives a statement in the Boston *Cultivator* of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, whose sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops, and roots, began on the 16th of August, and was continued three times a day until the 1st of October, after which ground [illegible] was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day, till the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 16th of August, when the sugar beet feeding was begun, that the weight was 360 lbs.; Sept. 1, 390 lbs.; Oct. 1, 450 lbs.; Nov. 1, 520 lbs. This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive that the increase the last half of August, when fed on boiled sugar beets, was at the rate of two pounds per day; the same rate of increase on the same food continued through September. When fed on ground corn and oats made into cold slop, the gain for the next fifty days was less than a pound and a half per day. Possibly the increase in weight early in October, when the weather was mild, was more rapid than in colder November; and if the meal had been cooked, or swelled by boiling water, the result would have been much more favorable. If the quantity of each kind of food had been given, it would have enabled us to judge of the comparative value of each; but the experiment seems to show that sugar beets are a good food when cooked for fattening swine.

How to Feed Bees.—[illegible], in the Chicago *Tribune*, says: "Experience in this, as in other things, is an advantage to the bee-keeper, enabling him to economize labor. [illegible] the life of the bee family must not be sacrificed by a mistaken disposal of your time. To feed a large quantity, allowing much time to elapse between the feedings, is not good economy, as when this is done the bees store away the food that we give them, and it does not keep so well as honey, and must be fresh, therefore should be given to them daily. This should be done for the same reason that good farmers [illegible] their cattle, instead of giving the animals the privilege of going to the stack and helping themselves. The manner of serving the food to the bees is a matter of some importance. The honey-board is usually used for the dining-table, and the provisions are sometimes placed in the cells of pieces of honeycomb, and the bees are given access to this by leaving a small opening in the honey-board, which will allow them to enter in single file. Small dishes, like cup-plates, are sometimes used for holding the liquid. In this case, tiny sticks, or straw, should be dropped in to be used for floats by the bees."

Shrinkage of Corn.—The *New England Homestead* says: "On the ninth of last October, a committee of the Hampden County Agricultural Society examined a field of corn belonging to William Mattoon of Springfield, and harvested an average portion containing two hundred and sixty-two feet, being ten feet less than one square rod. The corn was taken to the agricultural store for safe keeping and drying. At the time of harvesting it weighed forty-five pounds. Being suspended from the upper part of the store it was left until the twenty-ninth day of November, when its weight was thirty-one and one-fourth pounds. It was now shelled and cleaned. The result was twenty-two and one-half pounds of corn, and at the rate of seventy-seven bushels and thirty-five pounds per acre. It will be readily observed that the shelled corn was just one-half the original weight of corn and cob. This corn was of the Dent variety, but appeared to be well ripened. We believe it to be quite common to estimate the corn crop by calling seventy pounds a bushel. Had the above named crop been decided on this basis the result would have been one hundred and five bushels instead of seventy-seven."

Comparative Weight of Corn and Cobs.—At Geneva, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 25, according to the *Republican* of that place, eight farmers compared samples of their corn of this year's crop. Four ears of one lot were weighed and the weight found to be 2 lbs. 11 oz. An equal weight of each sample was then taken, when each was shelled and the shelled corn weighed. These weights varied from 2 lbs. 2 1-2 oz. to 2 lbs. 4 1-2 oz. The eight samples, unshelled, weighed 21 lbs. 8 oz.; shelled 17 lbs. 11 oz. The weight of the cob then was 17.7 per cent. of gross weight. These samples were all of Dent corn and may be supposed to be of the best corn raised in Northern Illinois this year. In selling corn in the ear the weight allowed for a bushel of shelled corn varies considerably—ranging from 68 to 72 pounds; the latter when the corn is not well dried; the former for good corn late in the season. These selected lots showed a weight of a little less than 12 1-2 pounds of cobs for each bushel of shelled corn; or 68 1-2 pounds in the ear would give 56 pounds of shelled corn.

Let Her Cry.—A farmer near Nashua, N. H., recently bargained his farm to another farmer for $2,000, but when the day and the purchaser arrived informed him that his wife was in hysterics about the trade, and he desired he would back out. "But," said the purchaser, "I have come a long distance, want the farm and must have it." "How much more would induce you to sell?" "Well," replied the agriculturalist, "give me $250 more and let her cry."—*Springfield Republican.*

Information about any Railroad Bonds can be obtained if you will write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

"Life in Utah; or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism; being an Exposé of their secret rites and ceremonies, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon sect, from the origin to the present time," by J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, is the title of a valuable work just issued by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

For more than thirty years the world has been horrified, startled and perplexed by the audacity and success of a sect calling themselves Mormons. Though founded in fraud, this sect has succeeded in spite of all opposition, until it is to-day the standing reproach of our country.

The Author's long residence in Utah and his position as editor of the leading journal of that Territory, peculiarly qualified him to write this work. Mormonism has been productive of so many dark and strange mysteries—so many terrible crimes that few can comprehend, without an intimate knowledge of it, how much wickedness it has to answer for, and what a standing menace to order and society it is.

The work shows how Joe Smith and Brigham Young have been enabled to deceive and cheat their followers; how by leading them on from crime to crime, and enticing them with licentious baits, they have succeeded in maintaining their [illegible] of the [illegible] religion, its infamous and heathenish character, its multitude of gods, its abominable doctrines and practices, revealing many strange and outrageous [illegible] of the Endowment or initiation ceremonies, showing how obscene and disgusting they are; how female modesty is outraged in them, and how licentiousness is taught as a part of their religious creed.

It is important that the public should know what manner of people are growing up in our very midst. This work gives a full and authentic account of their degraded social condition, their blasphemous rites and ceremonies, their sacrilegious doctrines and practices, and is the most thrilling and startling account of licentiousness and crime ever published. It is calculated to give great good by giving to the public a candid and impartial statement of a question, which bids fair to cause no little trouble. The book is sold only by subscription and agents are wanted in every county.

For neatness of turn-out, combined with artistic finish of details, as well as for selling qualities, the Maps and Charts published by Messrs. Haassis & Lubrecht, of 107 Liberty St., New York, are not excelled by any issued by manufacturers of such articles. The prices at which these Maps and Charts are to be had, are extremely moderate, and some idea of the extent of the sale may be gathered from the fact that Messrs. Haassis & Lubrecht employ more than fifty artists and workmen in their establishment. The business of this firm is transacted exclusively through agents, and thus affords to persons wishing to act in such capacity, an excellent opportunity, of which they would do well to avail themselves. Send for circular to Haassis & Lubrecht, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty st., New York.

Worthy of Note.—An exchange says there is scarcely any passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parson's Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

A protruding toe is not a sightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe. For Sale by all Dealers.

Economy is wealth—but the best Shoe is the CABLE SCREW WIRE. They never rip, leak or come apart. Try them. All genuine goods stamped.

Our readers should see and test the Harris Hemmer and Binder, advertised in our columns. It does all claimed for it, and no lady using a machine can afford to be without it.

Don't despair because you have a weak Constitution. The vitalizing principle embodied in Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters will assuredly strengthen it. In every drop of that combination of vegetable curatives, there is a stimulating, a regenerating, a regulating power unequalled in the whole range of proprietary and officinal remedies. It is to the inert physique what steam and oil are to the locomotive engine. Yet it contains no fiery excitant, nothing but the juices of rare medicinal herbs and roots, intended by the Great Physician for "the healing of the Nations."

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to [illegible] Brown's Bronchial Troches, if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

Defend good [illegible] would your life [illegible] Yeast Baking Powder will defend health against all attacks.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon become inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalizing application is regularly continued.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure and sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

To the Public.—We know of no remedy equal to Jackson's Catarrh Snuff and Troche Powder, for Catarrh, Asthma, Loss of Voice, &c. Is mild, pleasant, agreeable to use, and a sure cure. Ask your druggist for it, or mail 35 cents to Cooper, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia.

Cries of Murder in the Night Appall us. A bad Cough ringing through the house in the hours of darkness, is equally suggestive of danger and death. Soothe, quiet and cure it with "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar." Other remedies may have disappointed you, but this never fails.

Best and Only Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

For the Journal, "How to Make the Farm Pay," send to G. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, 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 used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &C. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 South Third St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

A Remedy Found at Last!

It will Cure Your Cough.

It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough, which you are neglecting, may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when your disease can be cured so quick and at so small a cost?

What is the Value of Money when Compared to Health?

Those who are afflicted with a Cough or with Consumption read the following letter from a prominent merchant of Marine City, Michigan, dated July 23, 1870:

Dear Sirs.—The Allen's Lung Balsam has arrived. I would not like to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold, and a cough, and finally consumption was seated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried everything that was recommended, and spent a great deal of money, and got no help. I had Allen's Lung Balsam for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. When your agent called on me, I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. He urged me to try it myself. I did so, and, to my grateful surprise, the first bottle stopped my cough; and, before the third bottle was taken, my lungs were healed and well; and I can now speak knowingly to my friends and customers of the good qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam. I remain yours, respectfully, L. C. COTTRELL.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about eight years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and, in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequalled power in healing the diseases that it is recommended for.

It is Harmless to the most delicate Child. It contains no Opium in any form. It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

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For sale by Perry Davis & Son, Providence; John F. Henry, New York; French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.

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are recommended by the BEST PHYSICIANS as a *sure* and *safe* remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES of the SKIN and KIDNEYS, PAIN in the BREAST, LUNGS or SIDE, SCIATICA, WEAK BACK and FEMALE WEAKNESSES. Take none but DR. GROSVENOR'S to insure the result. General Depot, 125 Hudson St., New York. Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 25 cents.

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Remarkable compendium of human knowledge. [W. S. Clark, Pres't Ag. College.]

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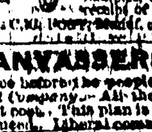

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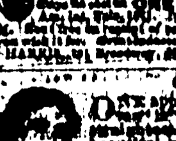

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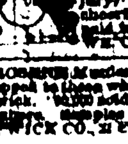

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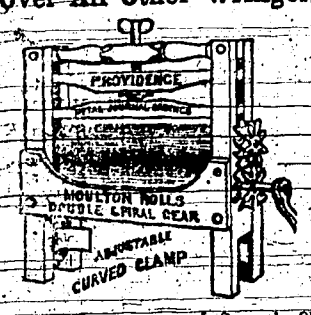

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By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, will be sold at public sale on

Monday, January 29, 1872

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Chester County House, Atlantic City, N. J. All the following described lot or piece of land situate in Atlantic City, in the county of Atlantic, State of New Jersey, being marked and numbered thirty-seven, thirty-eight, in section thirty-eight, on the map or plan of said city, made by John G. Michner, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner on the westerly side of Maryland avenue, two hundred feet from the southwest corner of Arctic avenue, and runs westerly parallel with Arctic avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet to the corner of Lot No. 36; thence, southerly parallel with Maryland avenue fifty feet to a corner of Lot No. thirty; thence eastwardly parallel with Arctic avenue, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Maryland avenue; thence, northerly binding on said avenue fifty feet to the place of beginning, and is the same property which Solomon S. Mason and wife conveyed by their deed dated December, A D 1864, conveyed in fee to Hannah Leeds, the grantor.

Seized as the property of Nehemiah B Leeds, et. ux., deft., taken in execution at the suit of Solomon S. Mason, compl't, and to be sold by

E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.

Dated Nov. 25, 1871. (3.00)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 20th, 1872,

at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises at Absecon, N. J., all that certain lot or piece of ground with the hotel, ice house, stable, and other improvements thereon erected, situate in the village of Absecon, in Atlantic County and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Station avenue, at the distance of forty-six feet westward from the west side of Caroline street, thence extending westward along the north side of said Station ave., one hundred and four feet more or less to to a point, a corner of Oak Court, as laid out about the width of twelve feet; thence northwardly along the east side of said Oak Court one hundred feet to a point; thence westwardly crossing said Court and by ground formerly of Leonard Larkins and now of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company, fifty-nine feet and six inches, more or less, to the easterly line of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad northwesterly by line of the said R. R., one hundred and ninety-eight feet ten inches, to a point in the line of McGronigle's land (now David Lee's); thence eastwardly along said McGronigle's land, and land now or lately belonging to Elmer Champion, two hundred and forty-three feet, more or less, to a point or corner of land conveyed by the said James H. Collins to Henry Vanzaun, and thence southwardly along line parallel to the said Caroline street about two hundred feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. The said lot being composed of the whole of lots number 25, 26 and 27, and the greater portion of lots number 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, as delineated upon a map or plan of the town lots laid out by the Camden & Atlantic Land Company; the lot No. 25 being the same which Henry Boice, by deed dated the Thirtieth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Five, duly stamped and recorded in the Clerk's office of Atlantic County, at May's Landing, in Liber Y of Deeds, Folio 563, etc., granted and conveyed to the said James H. Collins, his heirs and assigns forever; the lot No. 26 being the same which Frederick Boice and wife by deed dated the Thirtieth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Five, duly stamped and recorded in the Clerk's office aforesaid, in Liber Y of Deeds, Folio 559, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said James H. Collins, his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the restriction mentioned in deed from the Camden & Atlantic Land Company to Frederick Boice, recorded in Liber K, page 14, etc.; the lot No. 27 being the same which Peter Boice and wife by deed dated the Thirtieth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Five, duly stamped and recorded in the Clerk's office aforesaid, in Liber Y of Deeds, Folio 561, etc., granted and conveyed to said James H. Collins, his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the restriction and regulations mentioned in the deed from the Camden & Atlantic Land Company to Peter Boice, recorded in Liber R, Folio 916; and the remaining lots, Nos. 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, Jonathan Sooy and wife, by deed dated the Twelfth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, recorded in the Clerk's office aforesaid, in Book P of Deeds, page 156, granted and conveyed his equal undivided moiety of said seven lots unto said James H. Collins, his heirs and assigns forever, and Richard Higbee and wife, and others, by deed dated the Twelfth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Book P of Deeds, page 150, etc., granted and conveyed all the equal undivided half part of said seven lots to the said James H. Collins, his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the conditions and restriction as are set forth and contained in the deed to Richard Higbee, recorded in Liber H of Deeds, Folio 287.

Seized as the property of James H. Collins' deft., taken in execution at the suit of Samuel C. Smith, pltf., and to be sold by

E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.

Dated Nov. 14, 1871. 31-37

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, will be sold at public sale, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1872,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises, in Atlantic City, N. J., All of the following described town lot or tract of land, situate in the city of Atlantic, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, Beginning at the southwest corner of Atlantic and Tennessee avenues and runs thence easterly by south along the west line of Tennessee avenue one hundred and fifty feet to a peg in the corner of an alley; thence, westerly along said alley fifty feet to a corner of lot No. 95; thence, along said lot No. 95 one hundred and fifty feet to the south edge of Atlantic avenue, thence along said south edge of Atlantic avenue eastwardly to the place of beginning.

Seized as the property of Otto VonEckert, et ux, et al, deft. taken in execution at the suit of Theodore Vetterlein, compl't, and to be sold by

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Dated Nov. 25, 1871. (3.75)

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We have lately taken advantage of the low prices attendant on a tight money market, and BUYING FOR CASH, have been able to secure many

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Sept 27, '71—3 m F & S.

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Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine his very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices, as any other respectable House in this city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentation to effect sales.

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It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Parisian Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE
TOILET SOAP.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

The partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of **CURRIE & UNDERWOOD**, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be collected by Geo. F. Currie, who will also pay any liabilities of the firm, at either of their late business places, Station ave., Absecon, or Atlantic ave., Atlantic City.

GEO. F. CURRIE,
WM. J. UNDERWOOD.

Worth $1.25, Cut it Out.

Send this advertisement to the Branch office of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association, 794 Broadway, New York, together with $1.25, and you will receive a numbered Ticket entitling the holder to one quarter of the gift drawn by it at the GRAND CONCERT IN CHARLESTON, on the 8th day of January, next. **2405** Cash Prizes, amounting to **$5000,000**, and ranging in value from **$10** to **$100,000**, will then be distributed to subscribers, under the auspices of distinguished men, whose names alone are a guarantee of honor and good faith. The project is endorsed by August Belmont, Charles O'Conor, T. A. Hoyt, Pres. of the N. Y. Gold Board, Wade Hampton, and eminent citizens. Four chances for $5. This is not a lottery but a State plan to secure funds for Immigration purposes. Send for a circular.

Gen. M. C. Butler, President; John Chadwick and Gen. M. W. Gary, Vice-Presidents; S. C. L. and I. Association, Charleston and 794 Broadway, New York.

Application for Rule to Show Cause &c.

Hannah Robinson, admrx. of Rezin Robinson, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said Rezin Robinson is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the Court in the premises; It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, appear before the Court, at the Court House, in May's Landing on the ninth day of April next, to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments and real estate of the said deceased should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts or the residue thereof as the case may require.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate.

Dated Dec. 13, 1871. 29-39

ALEXANDER SMYTH,

TAILOR,

Wishes to acquaint the citizens of Hammonton, that he has a room, situated over Wm. Packer's Saloon, where he is ready to receive and execute all orders of those who may favor him with their work in his line of business in all its branches, viz: cutting, making, altering, repairing and cleaning. 34-40