

# The Hammonon Item.

R Bradley

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MUNEY.

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## Greeley's Nomination.

### Opinions of the Press.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

It is easy to laugh over such a failure as this, but after all there is something in it which is calculated to check idle laughter. It is not encouraging to the friends of popular government. There would have been something quite intelligible in the nomination of such a ticket as Charles Francis Adams and Trumbull. One could easily have seen that such a choice was the expression of a sentiment in the country worthy of sincere attention especially if well-defined principles had been associated with these names. We have not said a disrespectful word of Mr. Adams; we certainly should not have done so had he been nominated. But to nominate a man who is or has been opposed to most of the principles avowed by the best members of the convention—a man who has been everything by turns and nothing long—a man in whose behalf a singularly disreputable gang of politicians has been actively working for months past—this, we submit, is a result which places the Cincinnati Convention in a thoroughly contemptible position before the world. It has not even the merit of probable success. Nobody in his senses believes that so eminently shrewd and practical a people as this would ever place such a man as Horace Greeley at the head of their Government. If any one man could send a great nation to the dogs, that man is Mr. Greeley. There is no department of business which he would not disorganize and unsettle; there is no wild "ism" which he would not endeavor to incorporate into the framework of our Government; there is no foreign country with which he would not embroil us; there is no crude illusion which he would not eagerly pursue. And then consider the men who surround him, and whom he would naturally desire to place in positions of importance—the Cochranes, the Madgetts, the Hank Smiths, the Touceys, the Palmors, the Manierres, *id genus omne*. It would be a sad day for the country when such a tribe obtained command of its destinies. But, in truth, there are not a dozen men in the land, outside of this class, who could be induced to consider Mr. Greeley's chances seriously. His candidature may serve to enliven the gloom of politics, and supply the jesters with a new theme; it will take no part in the practical affairs of the world.

[From the N. Y. World.]

We will not affect to dissemble our disappointment at the failure of the Cincinnati Convention to nominate Mr. Adams. In attempting to estimate the situation and forecast probabilities it never occurred to us to measure Mr. Adams' strength against Mr. Greeley's, but only against that of Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis, and Governor Brown. Had Greeley been out of the canvass, Adams would have been triumphantly nominated, as all his other competitors were weak on the first ballot and constantly lost strength afterwards, till they faded quite out of the canvass. We thought, as everybody seemed to think, that Mr. Greeley would merely receive a complimentary vote from a few States on the first one or two ballots, and then sink out of the contest. The actual result causes intense astonishment and disappointment which we presume most Democrats will share. We supposed, and had what we thought good reason for supposing, that the Cincinnati Convention would nominate its leading candidate with a view to conciliate Democratic support. But the convention has in fact nominated the most conspicuous and heated opponent of the Democratic party that could be found in the whole country. A convention set on foot by "revenue reformers," has nominated a noted and zealous protectionist. This is a nomination which we did not expect, and which no Democrat would have recommended. Under existing circumstances we do not aspire to guide Democratic sentiment, but prefer to watch and follow it. We will frankly say, however, that Mr. Greeley is not our choice, and that we regret his nomination. It, as seems likely, the Democratic Convention should ignore the Cincinnati ticket and nominate a new one of its own, we shall give that new ticket our zealous support. To many Democrats this course seems inevitable, but the strange action at Cincinnati has fallen on us so suddenly that we deem it prudent to await the spontaneous expression of Democratic opinion before proffering counsel in circumstances so extraordinary. Our present impression is, that the Democratic National Convention will ignore

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

## Our New York Letter.

Night Scenes in New York—The Cellars and their Contents—Black Crook in the Concert Halls—How the Women Dress and Act—The N. Y. Legislature—Homoeopathic Fair—General News.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1872.

There is nothing in America that can compare with a walk on Broadway, say from the City Hall Park to Twenty-third Street, after nightfall, when the bustle of business has ceased, and the glare of the gas lights has drawn out the human moths who flutter around the flame. Go with me on a brief mental stroll, and let us observe some of the ordinary incidents, the public scenes that are open to all. The night courtizans, with their hard, painted faces, flaunting toggery, and ritual talk, and see them seize—when they dare to do so—a passer by, and attempt to inveigle him into some neighboring den, where in all probability he would be drugged and plundered. Gamblers, "pimps" and "stool pigeons" are gathered in and around the doorways that lead to the faro table and keno bank; and now and then some poor devil trembling with the first symptoms of delirium tremens, stops you to plead in mercy's name for money enough to buy him a drink.

Reaching the vicinity of the hotels, you will find on both sides of Broadway brilliantly illuminated signs, announcing this or that Concert Hall. Enter one of these. It is a sample of the rest. The room is probably a hundred feet deep and forty wide. An elevated platform holds a band of a dozen performers, and the music they play is select—the only pure thing about the place. Two or three hundred people are gathered around the little tables, and they represent every age, condition and business of life. The crowd is waited upon by fifty or more abandoned women, all distinguished by some grace of form, and all so dressed in tights, plush velvet and spangles, as to exhibit the same to advantage.

You are no sooner seated than one of these creatures is at your side to take your order. "Two lagers." "Ain't you goin' to treat?" exclaims the coarse imitation of a Black Crook angel. "No!" She brings the lager in a buff, and sits away to find more accommodating customers. Her "treat" consists of three fingers of sarsaparilla, and she leans against the glass with all the nonchalance of an old toper, laughing in her sleeve, meanwhile, at the bewildered greenhorn, who pays his forty cents, under the fond suspicion that he has contributed to her welfare a glass of real brandy and water. Of course the damsel pockets the difference. The salary of these miserable women is about seven dollars a week, but by swindling and commissions they manage to make fifteen or twenty dollars.

Leaving this disgusting place, we move on to one which is thoroughly German, and respectable. The attendants here are men; the drinks only beer, and the music, which nightly attracts several hundred people, is furnished by a female band, who came to this country from Austria, and for a time made a sensation in the regular concert room. They play the best German music, and the entertainment is akin to that which may be seen in every city and town of the Federal land.

Last troops of people now coming from the theatres, past beggars, organ grinders and street walkers by the thousand; past restaurants aglow with light and filled with ladies and gentlemen; past bar rooms whence come the muffled sounds of cursing and conversation, we reach the up-town hotels and come to anchor. But the Great Spirit of Unrest is even there, for it has been a busy day on Change. Wall street is transferred to the corridors and vestibules, and the roar of the monetary tide terminates only long after honest folks should be abed.

And now for a few general items. The resignation of Rush Hawkins, a member of the New York Legislature, because it is too bad company for an honest man, is one of the signs of the times. He alleges that notwithstanding the fact that the reformers promised to do great works, the body is as morally bad as any of its predecessors. He says that Commodore Vanderbilt practically carries it in his pocket.

The Homoeopathic Fair has proved a monster success. With Nilsson attending one of the tables, and the elite of the city at others, bands of music, promenade concerts, and a benefit at Lester Wallack's Theatre, it is no wonder that thousands of dollars have been realized. Nilsson, by the way, gave her farewell concert in America on Wednesday, and on the first of May sailed for Europe.

Four yachts are getting ready to leave

for Russia by invitation of the Duke Alexis, to participate in a royal regatta. The Sappho has sailed.

The engineer has touched solid foundation for the New York side of the great Brooklyn wire bridge, and has commenced the masonry work within the caisson. Bergl, the animal philanthropist, has just had a man sent to the Penitentiary for tearing out a horse's tongue. The Mercantile Library is now open on Sundays, but the authorities had first to secure a liberal speech from Becher, to pave the way for public opinion. Mrs. Fisk has ordered a \$25,000 monument for her late husband. The Adeline for May is just out, giving further proof of the wonderful progressive power of its conductors, both in the art and literary departments. It is, indeed, a triumph for America that its youthful civilization has given to the art world a publication so unique in conception and so excellent in its development. It is published by the well-known house of James Saxon & Co., 28 Liberty street.

The fever and ague is flourishing in upper New York and the suburbs with more than ordinary vim. The low ground around Central Park especially seems adapted to bring on a personal earthquake and were it not for an old Kwickerbucker remedy known and largely used in this vicinity as the St. John Pills, the doctors might reap a harvest. There is some peculiar aggressive virtue about the preparation however, which in nine cases out of ten wins the fight with disease, and makes the people of the afflicted locality go for their pill boxes with religious regularity. As they do not belong to the family of neoriums, but are a well known professional staple, it may serve some unfortunate to know this fact. They are at present controlled by Messrs JOSEPH A. MORGAN & Co., of 198 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

THE GRAND CENTRAL. It is said that this is the model hotel not only of New York, but of the world. It is like a little town within itself, accommodates fifteen hundred people, and is supplied with everything that can contribute to their comfort, pleasure and safety. It is a great resort for bridal tourists, as well as business men, and three or four dollars a day is the very reasonable charge.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

### CHAPTER CXXXVII.

An act giving consent of the State of New Jersey to the purchase by the United States of certain land near Beverly, in Burlington county.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the consent of the state be and the same is hereby given to the purchase by the United States of that certain piece of ground occupied as a national cemetery, situate near Beverly, in the county of Burlington, and known and described as follows: beginning at a stone set for a corner in the road leading from Beverly to Bridgborough, and extending thence by a line belonging to William Krim, north eighty-one degrees and one-half east two hundred and forty-four feet to a stake; thence by lands of Joseph Weyman, north eleven degrees and one-half east, one hundred and thirty-four feet to a stake; thence by other lands of said Weyman north, seventy-eight and one-half degrees west, two hundred and forty-seven feet to a stake in said road; thence along said road eleven degrees and one-half west, two hundred and twenty feet to said stone and place of beginning; containing one acre of land more or less, being the same conveyed by Joseph Weyman to the United States by deed dated August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved March 19, 1872.

### CHAPTER CXXXIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice in the courts of law."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any action at law in which the plaintiff is entitled to costs, when a copy of the declaration has been served on the defendant or defendants, it shall be lawful for such plaintiff to recover for such service the sum of two dollars for each defendant so served not exceeding three, the same to be included in the taxed bill of costs.

2. And be it enacted, That the service of a copy of the declaration in any cause may be made by delivering the same to the defendant personally or by leaving the same at his dwelling house or last place of abode; and where a corporation is a defendant the service of such copy may be made by delivering the same to the president or other head officers, or the secretary or clerk thereof, personally, or by leaving the same at his dwelling-house or last place of abode.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1872.

### CHAPTER CXL.

An act to amend the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.'"

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and

General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes,' approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, be amended by adding after the word "payment," the following: "and such judge shall receive such fees for his services as the county clerks receive for like services;" but he shall in no case approve such payment before conviction.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1872.

### CHAPTER CCLXIV.

An act for an appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Soldiers' Children's Home.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the appropriation for the support of the Soldiers' Children's Home, directed by the act approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the object designated by the title of this act, to be expended under the direction of the managers of said home, and the treasurer of the state is hereby directed to pay to the treasurer of the said Soldiers' Children's Home, on the warrant of the comptroller out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said sum of money for the purposes aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1872.

### CHAPTER CCLXV.

An act relative to fees for impounding animals in the several townships of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act the pound-keepers in the several townships of this state shall be entitled to have and receive the sum of twenty-five cents for each horse, mule or head of cattle, and fifteen cents for each goat, sheep or swine, to be paid for the use of the pound keeper for letting in and out of the pound kept by him; and the person bringing such animals to be impounded shall also be entitled to receive the same fees for each animal so brought by him; and for feeding and attending the pound-keeper shall be entitled to receive and have the further sum of forty cents per head for each horse, mule or head of cattle, and twenty-five cents for each goat, sheep, or swine for every twenty-four hours they remain in the pound kept by him; and the further sum of one dollar for setting up the advertisements and notice of sale and for selling every such animal in the manner prescribed by law.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 20, 1872.

### CHAPTER CCLXXIII.

An act to regulate the sale of strong beer, lager, porter, wine and other malt liquors, in the state of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful, to sell ale, strong beer, lager beer, porter, wine or other malt liquors, (except where the same is compounded and sold as medicine), in quantities less than a quart, if the same is drunk on or about the premises where sold, in the state of New Jersey, without a license first had and obtained for that purpose, from the judges of the court of common pleas of the county, or from the other authorities now having power by law to grant license.

2. And be it enacted, That a written application for the license shall be made and signed by the applicant, stating the kind or kinds of malt liquor, he proposes to sell, and the place or township where he proposes to locate his place of business, which application shall also be signed by ten freeholders of the township, who have not signed another petition or application, where he proposes to locate his saloon or shop, who shall recommend said applicant as a sober and honest man, after which shall follow an affidavit of applicant that said persons recommending him are freeholders of said township, and that he will keep a quiet and orderly house according to the requirements of the law.

3. And be it enacted, That every person before he or she shall receive such license, shall become bound by recognizance to the state in the sum of one hundred dollars as principal, with two sufficient sureties, being freeholders in the county, in the sum of fifty dollars each, with condition following, to wit: the condition of the recognizance is such that whereas the above bounden is licensed by the court to sell malt liquor in the house at \_\_\_\_\_, in the township of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, for the space of one year next ensuing; if, therefore, the said \_\_\_\_\_, during the continuance of his license shall not keep a disorderly house, nor violate the provisions of this or other laws against encouraging and harboring drunken persons,

vagrants, idle and vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes, and other disorderly persons, but shall, in all things respecting him or her, use and maintain good order and rule, and observe the directions of the law, then this recognizance to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

4. And be it enacted, That this recognizance may be taken before any judge of common pleas, out of court, master in chancery or supreme court commissioner, and being signed by said applicant, sureties, and acknowledged before said officer and filed by the clerk of said court of common pleas, shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been taken in open court.

5. And be it enacted, That the officers taking such recognizance shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents, the court for inspecting paper and granting license, the sum of one dollar, and the clerk of the court for drawing and filing such recognizance, drawing license and affixing thereto the seal of the court and making entry in the minutes of such license, shall demand and receive the sum of two dollars.

6. And be it enacted, That every license to sell malt liquor shall be signed by the clerk of the court granting the same, and shall have the seal of said court affixed thereto by said clerk, which license shall be in the words and to the effect following, viz: "\_\_\_\_\_ county, to wit: at an inferior court of common pleas, in and for said county, held at \_\_\_\_\_, in the same, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord, one thousand \_\_\_\_\_, the said court doth hereby allow and license \_\_\_\_\_, of the township of \_\_\_\_\_, to sell malt liquors in the place he now keeps for 1 whole year from day aforesaid, and no longer, so that said \_\_\_\_\_ shall use and exercise this license during the said term, according to the just and true meaning of the laws in such cases made and provided. Given under my hand and the seal of said court the day and year first above written.

Clerk"

7. And be it enacted, That no license shall entitle a person to keep and sell malt liquors in any other place than that in which it was first kept by virtue of such license, and such license with regard to other places and persons, shall be void.

8. And be it enacted, That application for license under this act shall be made on the first day of the session of such court, and the said court shall, on that day, or on some other publicly fixed by said court on said first day, determine in open court on said application, by granting or refusing the same.

9. And be it enacted, That every such license shall be made to continue for one year, and no longer, but may be renewed yearly by said court, upon like recommendation, penalties, assessments, fees as when such license was first granted.

10. And be it enacted, That every person licensed under this act shall, before license is delivered to him, pay the clerk of the court such sum as the court shall assess which shall not be less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and no license shall be delivered to any person unless the money so assessed for the same, and all fees, shall have been paid to the clerk.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk to enter in the minutes of said court a statement of all persons licensed, and place of location, together with sums assessed for said licenses, and date of receiving the same, and within one month after receipt of such moneys, shall pay them over to the county collector, for the use of the county.

12. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained according to this act, sell, or cause, or knowingly permit to be sold, directly or indirectly, any ale, strong beer, porter, lager beer, wine, or other malt liquors, (except such as are compounded and sold as medicine), under the quantity of one quart, if the same is drunk in, on, or about the premises where sold, then he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, with cost, by any person who shall sue for the same, in any court of record having cognizance of that sum, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to the inhabitants of the county.

13. And be it enacted, That in addition to the penalties imposed in section twelve of this act, if any person or persons shall sell any of the liquors aforesaid, without license first had and obtained according to this act, or shall sell on Sunday, then such person or persons shall be held as keeper or keepers of disorderly houses, and shall be liable to indictment as keepers of disorderly houses, and upon conviction shall be subject to like pains and penalties as are now imposed by law on keepers of gambling houses, houses of prostitution, and other common nuisances.

14. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any township, city, or incorporated town in which laws are in force regulating the sale of the liquors mentioned in this act. Approved April 4, 1872.

Miss Courts, the Banker. The anecdote that lately appeared concerning Miss Burdett Courts has called to mind some reminiscences of her and some of the incidents of her life that may be of general interest just now.

The banking house of Courts & Co. is the repository of all the English aristocracy, who, from the Duke of Devonshire down to the most obscure noble, there are rich old dowagers, maiden ladies and honorables, the real old English baronet with his estate in the rich pastures of Berkshire and Kent, and the shooting boxes up in the north; the statesman, peer and foreign ruler—they all entrust the house of Courts & Co. with their funds. The Queen has banked there for years, and indeed the immense wealth of Miss Courts and of the bank is totally due to the patronage of royalty bestowed upon her ancestors—the founders of the bank. Her "pass-book" is a most handsome book, bound with gold, bearing the royal arms in which all the entries are made in the handsomest and most ornamental of writing. Indeed, it is one man's work to attend to her majesty's account, which is superintended by the Governor of the Bank.

She then asked why they could not dine at the bank. "Extra expense," suggested the partner, "whereupon Miss Burdett Courts is supposed to be indignant to a meal regularly for the gentlemen." The account to be debited with the necessary expenses. And thus it ever with her. She is always on the watch for the opportunity to do some benefit with her wealth. To most of the great clerks who work for her, her good heart does not exaggerate their feelings of respect and love for her.

Optim. This drug was known to the nations of antiquity, as is evidenced by a description of its preparation and properties written 1800 years ago. It is prepared from the black and white varieties of the poppy seminum, or opium poppy. This species of poppy, though found growing without culture in some portions of Europe, is supposed to be indigenous to Asia, and is cultivated for its opium in Hindostan, Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt and China. The opium poppy is an annual plant, having a succulent stalk usually attaining the height of from four to six feet. The leaves are alternate, ovate, and bear smooth, glaucous, and scabrous with large veins, which entitle the stem. The opium is prepared by making a slight incision into the capsule while in an immature state during the middle portion of the day. From these a milky juice slowly discharges and adheres to drops to the lips of the incisions. This white sap is permitted to remain undisturbed for the space of twenty-four hours, when it is removed with dry instruments. At this stage of its preparation it is of a viscid consistency. It is then placed in vessels of various sizes for the purpose, and beaten with some heavy substance, when it acquires a proper solidity, after which, being enveloped in leaves, it is placed in earthen vessels, preparatory to its removal to the factories for purification. As many foreign substances are received from the mass, which is then compressed into globular shapes, and these, when entirely free from moisture, are enclosed in cloths with leaves and capsules of the poppy plant. As opium suffers a considerable deterioration by exposure to an excessively moist atmosphere, its quality is frequently impaired by heavy dews during the first stages of its preparation.

BRIDGE BUILDING. Lieut. Gibbon, who explored the interior mountains of Ferris in 1851, gives a description of a suspension bridge which he examined, constructed of bark twisted into ropes, that was almost equal to the wire suspension bridges of our time. The cordage at one extremity was made fast to posts, and at the other to the other extremity of the six parallel ropes was secured. The bridge was eighty yards long and six feet wide—spanning an awful gorge of 150 feet above a foaming torrent of black water, containing over rocks. Small sticks lashed to the ropes, side by side, made the floor. A woman had charge of a rude wheel in the house, by which any one of the ropes was tightened when too slack. It is admitted that suspension bridges originated in Peru in the times of the Incas. These were of wire, and were imitations of very humble bridges for crossing streams and ravines between mountains by a semi-civilized race long before Europeans had placed a foot on the continent of America.

AGRICULTURE. ECONOMY IN MANURE.—It should be a cardinal principle with every farmer to economize his manure. Upon this the family newspapers, that it is like attempting to find a slice of white meat on a turkey three days after a Thanksgiving dinner, to try and discover anything that will be new or of interest to those who, from their position, are at the head of the family table, are frequently called upon to wield the knife and fork in a manner not altogether graceful and effective. The subject is also one that concerns many farmers, young men constantly entering the state of double-trouble where it behooves them to know a "drum-stick" from a "spoon." Single men at boarding houses are often, by the absence of the landlady, compelled to dispose of manure and to those to whom we dedicate the few hints upon carving, which may be of much assistance to them. To save generally and without any mortification to yourself, the best plan is to cultivate an intimacy with the cook (if your wife or the latter's husband is not jealous) and when you have become sufficiently acquainted, ask her to let you have the manure that is to be served for dinner while they are in the kitchen. You can then mingle them to your heart's satisfaction, and if the guests manifest any surprise they are entitled to say that you have served a remark that they were killed with nitro-glycerine, or have been run over by the cars, will be sufficient explanation. How many are there who, after a lifetime of unremitting toil, find themselves no richer in lands or money than when they began to farm. They cannot explain the reason. Other causes may have led to this discouraging result, but if the drain of liquid manures from their barnyards has been the cause, when they began farming, very many of these unprosperous ones would have been as prosperous as their more provident neighbors. Every farmer subscribes to this; he knows it well; but thinks he can do better. He begins to think that he can let it go to let it go. He thinks if he and his neighbor half a mile distant, and on arriving there made him stand up and be married to a lady for whom he had no inclination. Notwithstanding his protestations and his angry looks, the ceremony was performed by a regularly ordained preacher, and as soon as the dreadful affair was concluded he fled from the house and from his blushing bride, and has not since seen her.

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