

The Hammonton Item.

R. Bradley

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 19.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Greeley's Nomination.

Our New York Letter.

Night Scenes in New York—The Cellars and their Courtesans—Black Crook in the Concert Hall—How the Women Dress and Act—The N. Y. Legislature—Homeopathic 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 courtesans, with their hard-painted faces, flaunting toggery, and ribald talk, and see them seize—when they dare to do so—a passer by, and attempt to entice 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 far 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 invitation of Black Crook angel. "No!" She brings the lager in a buff, and flits away to find more accommodating customer. Her "treat" consists of three fixers 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 will have a glass of real brandy and water. Of course the damsel pokes 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 highly attracts several hundred people, is furnished by a Jewish band, who came to this country from Austria, and for 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.

Past 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 curving 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 money 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 carried it in his pocket.

The Homeopathic 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 caissons. Berg, 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 Becker, to have the way for public opinion. Mrs. Fisk has ordered a \$25,000 monument for her late husband. The Aldine 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 Sutton & 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 Knickerbocker remedy known and largely used in this vicinity as the St. John's Pill, 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 pills boxes with religious regularity. As they do not belong to the family of nostrums, 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 CXXXVIII.
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, situated 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 Bridgewater, and extending thence by land belonging to William Krim, north eighty-one degrees and one-half east two hundred and thirty-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 service 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 laws 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 notices 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 CXXXIII.

An act to regulate the sale of ale, 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 such as are compounded and sold as medicine), in quantities less than a quart, if the same is drank 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 encroachment and harboring drunk persons,

vagrants, idlers and vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes, and other disreputable 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 one 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 licensee, 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 first had and obtained 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 drank 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 costs, by any person who shall sue for the same, in any court of record having jurisdiction 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 imprisonment 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 6, 1872.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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

The banking house of Coutts & Co. is the repository of all the English aristocracy, who, from the Queen down mostly bank there. There are rich dowagers, maiden ladies—and honorables, the real old English baronet with his estate in the rich pastures of Berkshire, the statesman's box, the foreign ruler—they all enter the house of Coutts & Co. with their funds. The Queen has banked there for years, and, indeed, the immense wealth of Miss

Coutts 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, inlaid with gold, bearing the royal arms, in which all the entries are made in a handsomest and most ornamental writing.

It appears that on one occasion Miss Burdett Coutts entered the bank shortly after one o'clock, and remarked to one of the partners that the bank seemed very empty. "Where are the gentlemen?" she inquired.

"They have gone to lunch, and they generally do so every day at about this time," answered the partner.

She expressed herself as not approving of the "gentlemen" going out in all

wearther from one coffee house to another in search of a meal, and then inquired if there was no possible remedy for it.

She then asked why they could not dine at the bank.

"Extra expenses," suggested the partner, whereupon Miss Burdett Coutts authorizes the providing of a meal of fabrics known. One was at Tyre, and the other at Constantinople. The former was destroyed by the Saracens, and the latter by the Turks.

And thus it is ever with her. She is always on the watch for the opportunity to do some benefit with her wealth. To say that these clerks worship her and her good heart does not exaggerate their feelings of respect and love for her.

The Art of Dyeing.
Dyeing was practiced successfully in India, Egypt, Persia, China, and Syria at the earliest periods of which any mention is made in recorded history. Cloths were dyed purple, scarlet, yellow, and blue by some if not all of these nations. Tyre and Sidon, long before the time of Herodotus, were the centres of great industries, and dyeing was their principal occupation, and added greatly to their commercial wealth.

It is estimated that a slave, living in Tyre, usually received a Tyrian purple to long and dye it color, and which was first made by hand about 1,500 B. C. The dye was obtained from a species of shell fish found on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Plutarch relates that at the taking of Susa by the Greeks, they found in the treasury of King Darius purple cloth of great value, which retained its color, although it had lain there one hundred and ninety years. The secret of this beautiful color was also known to the Tyrians, and it is said to have been among the lost arts.

In the time of the Roman Empire the imperial family were alone allowed the privilege of wearing purple.

During the reign of Theodore, there were but two manufacturers of purple fabrics known. One was at Tyre, and the other at Constantinople. The former was destroyed by the Saracens, and the latter by the Turks.

Alexander, previous to the sailing of his fleet for the conquest of India, had the sails of his vessels dyed different colors, and since his time the red flag at the stern of the ship has always denoted the rank of admiral.

And thus it is ever with her. She is always on the watch for the opportunity to do some benefit with her wealth. To say that these clerks worship her and her good heart does not exaggerate their feelings of respect and love for her.

Oplum.

This drug was known to the nations of antiquity, as is evidenced by its description of its preparation and properties written 1800 years ago. It is prepared from the juice of the black and white varieties of the papaver somniferum, or opium poppy. This species of poppy, though growing without flowers, is easily distinguished from the common poppy by its slender stalk usually attaining a height of four to six feet, and bears smooth, spherical capsules, or seedpods with large leaves, which enfold the stem.

The opium is prepared by boiling the plant in water, and then removing the bark.

Another species of opium, known as the London ladies go daily to the bazaar (they like to make use of the phrase) to take out some valuable ornament for the opera, etc., or to return some after use.

There are clerks whose especial duty is to see to the wants of these ladies, and the greatest care of Coutts' bank.

Home and abroad, accident, as you will see, Burdett Coutts is the founder of a modest bank in the Strand, London, in George III's reign, and he made it a practice, as his bank was situated some distance from the so-called "city" in order to keep himself "posted" on the financial movements going on there, to dine with some of the leading city bankers and bank managers as often as opportunity would permit.

It was during one of these reunions that a bank official casually remarked to his master that Lord ... had been re-

ceived a loan of £10,000 that day at his bank.

The circumstances, not by the West End banker, and the distance over, he repaired at once to the house of the popular lady, his card requesting his lordship to call at his office on the following morning on business of great importance.

The next morning Lord ... was announced to Mr. Coutts, and on his inquiry what business had necessitated his visit, the Lord at once informed him that as a banker he had heard that his Lordship desired a loan of £10,000, and he respectfully offered him his service.

"But I can give you no security, Mr. Coutts," said his Lordship, as the banker commenced counting a small package of crisp bank notes that were on his desk.

"Your Lordship's note of hand will be quite sufficient," gallantly responded the West End banker, and he handed him a note to sign.

"But I don't think I shall now want as much as ten thousand pounds," he stated the nobleman.

"That is immaterial, your Lordship," replied the banker.

"I have thought it well, I will take the ten thousand pounds, and I shall only need two thousand, you please place the remainder to my credit as a deposit on an account with you in my name."

The banker thanked his new customer, escorted him with much politeness to his carriage at the door, and then bade him "Good day."

The action of the banker was a long sighted one. It was a good investment.

The balance was soon increased, the loan returned, and the nobleman com-

manded to tell the story round at the Court of St. James of the wonderful acumen and spirit of the West End banker.

Other sums were deposited there, and the King's curiosity was aroused, and he informed the banker's patron of his desire to meet the banker.

Coutts went finally. He was introduced to the King, and his quiet manners won the favor of the court. His presence at the court oriented quite a sensation, for it was soon afterwards reported that the King had given his private seal to the keeping of Burdett Coutts. The rest of the court soon followed the example of the King, and thus was secured in the house the wealthy patronage of the attorney of England.

Miss Burdett Coutts has, as is well known, the interests of the employes of the bank much at heart. It is her hard-manner to get into the bank. Nobleman's sons now seek positions in the establishment, and some of the partners are noblemen. College educated men are alone taken as clerks, and then an examination is gone through, which is conducted with the same strictness as is the examination into the family, reputation, and general recommendations of the employes.

There are no such things as callings on this earth. Some happy talent and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, but the rounds of the ladder must be made of stuff to stand wear and tear; and there is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent, and sincere earnestness. Never put one hand to anything on which you cannot throw your whole self; never affect dereliction of your work, whatever it is. You will be told, on his being admitted,

that he must not wear a moustache, but simply side whiskers; and in his dress, although nothing will be said to him on the subject, every modesty of style will be expected of him. This is done on account of the great dislike the real attorney of England have for the gaudy, showy fop of the middle classes, who so often, in his ignorance and self-conceit, appear the general public.

The clothes are all supplied with dinner inside the establishment, at the personal expense of Miss Burdett Coutts,

and they have this good fortune (for the dinner, "lunch" as it is called, is first-class) merely to accident.

It appears that on one occasion Miss Burdett Coutts entered the bank shortly after one o'clock, and remarked to one of the partners that the bank seemed

very empty. "Where are the gentlemen?" she inquired.

"They have gone to lunch, and they generally do so every day at about this time," answered the partner.

She expressed herself as not approving of the "gentlemen" going out in all

weather from one coffee house to another in search of a meal, and then inquired if there was no possible remedy for it.

She then asked why they could not dine at the bank.

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fabrics known. One was at Tyre, and the other at Constantinople.

And thus it is ever with her. She is always on the watch for the opportunity to do some benefit with her wealth. To say that these clerks worship her and her good heart does not exaggerate their feelings of respect and love for her.

AN CARVING.

The subject of carving is so old, and has been treated of by those who have written books to devote much space

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THE ITEM.

THE ITEM PRINTING CO.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

The Cincinnati Nominee.

The action of the Cincinnati took every one by surprise; as even the ardent admirers of Horace Greeley had no thought that he developed sufficient firmness and executive ability to manage his individual affairs with safety, the people will probably let his light shine in and around Printing House Square. The important question now is, "Will the Democratic Convention take him up?" We think not. While they are willing to make great sacrifice to defeat Grant, they find a most unexpected and disagreeable loss in the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention who has always been their opponent and whose views on revenue and protection are at variance with their own. It is true the platform was made as non-committal as possible, yet a Democratic desire to jeopardize their pet free-trade doctrine by entrusting the reins in the hands of a life-long protectionist. In fact, the Democrats are as much disengaged as the Republicans are surprised. The old leaders counsel an independent Democratic nomination and fear of the weakness of our nature. We do not conceal our gratification that the first and most deserving member of our profession has been placed in nomination for President; and that he who has helped to make so many great men is at last chosen as a candidate for the office that ought always to go to the most worthy citizen of the republic.

And yet Mr. Greeley's paper in our country is to be President. His path to that eminence is made rough, not by objections so much as by obstacles, if we may employ the expression. Will the Democratic party endorse him? We think not, after quite a generation's denunciation of them. The rebel South may say "Aye," but the rebel North just as the latter did the former till the war made sympathy another word for hand-help. It seems to us that about the honest men of the Democratic party had to swallow in their eager longing for the Presidency in to swallow Horace Greeley.

He ought to be strong in Pennsylvania on his tariff record; but he is not, and will not be, because the protectionists of

Pennsylvania are a great deal better pleased with Grant's fiscal support than with Greeley's theories. Grant said the golden word in his messages and threw his weight in favor of the labor and sharp, do not create any more ballots as softer common sense. While we do not think the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives,

Greeley's Nomination!

(Continued from First Page.)

Cincinnati entirely nominate a new ticket in course of which it may count the votes of all the states.

We will be guided by the National Convention and submit to its judgment, in any event; but we do not, at present, see any such possibility in the future as the endorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party.

We judge him none of the Republican voters which his personal popularity will draw away from Grant.

We have no doubt that, inside the Republican party, he will make a strong opposition, though not enough to make a great and formidable party.

Our duty is to stand by the old flag, to follow the old leader, and to make the Republican record of the past the best pledge of Republican patriotism in the future.

HAMMONTON HOUSE.

The subscriber having leased the Hammonton House, at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

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Good Stabling for Horses.

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(From the N. Y. Herald.)

What will be the effect of those honors?

Has this convention really nominated the next President? Will the enthusiasm which arose yesterday upon the banks of the Ohio die away in a summer shower, or sweep the country like a tornado? Is this a remonstrance or a revolution? Will he still be huge like a brother.

The nomination was probably due more to the dishonesty of Fenton than to anything else.

One thing which works against Greeley is that a most disreputable gang of politicians here for months past been at work to bring about his nomination, chief of which is Fenton, one of the most corrupt men in the state of New York.

His character is well known to Mr. Greeley but still he hails him like a brother.

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THE GALAXY.

The Galaxy has now entered on the seventh year of its existence, under circumstances of unusual prosperity.

This Magazine has from the first occupied a field entirely its own. The aim of the Galaxy has been to discuss promptly every great subject which is important in the public mind, and to have the discussion carried on by our ablest and best-known men in each department.

The papers of conspicuous public men, on national topics of importance, will be continued, and will embrace contributions from the most prominent of our living statesmen on questions of national interest.

A new series of papers by Judge Jeremiah Black (whose former articles attracted so much attention) will soon appear in the Galaxy; and other articles by our most prominent statesmen, which the publishers are not yet at liberty to announce.

In the January number commences a series of articles by General G. A. Custer, under the title of "My Life on the Plains." Judging from the first article, all from the well and minute experiences which General Custer has had as a cavalry officer among the Indians, these papers cannot fail to be of very great interest. They will continue through the year.

The sketches of prominent living public characters by Justin McCarthy will be continued. Mr. McCarthy is one of the most brilliant of magazine writers.

One of the most widely-known and popular of American humorists will begin early in the year a series of articles original in form and treatment.

The serial stories of the Galaxy have always commanded the widest attention. These for the year 1872 will be by writers who have won a powerful hold on American readers. The Galaxy will have been written by such writers as Charles Keeler, Anthony Trollope, Justin McCarthy, Mrs. Anna L. Edwards, and J. W. Bassett.

An ex-Shakeress begins in the January number the story of her "Fifteen Years Among the Shakers"—a narrative that will throw much light on the interior life of that strange community.

The "Scientific Miscellany" of the Galaxy has proved so generally popular that the publishers seek to make it still more deserving of the attention of intelligent readers. The department is prepared by a distinguished scientist, whose relations with the leading scientific men of England, and Europe generally, are such as to enable the Galaxy to keep abreast of the latest facts.

Mr. Edward Crapsey, whose papers entitled "The Other Side of New York," is the last two volumes of the Galaxy, enjoyed so much favor, will contribute further articles descriptive of criminal and law-life in the great cities. Mr. Crapsey writes from personal observation, and with a style of singular simplicity and clearness.

In the department of literary criticism in the Galaxy will have the assistance of some of the clearest and brightest intellects in the country.

The Galaxy gives great care to the selection of short stories from the large number offered by its editor, and makes them a noticeable feature of each number of the magazine.

The Galaxy is edited with the nicest possible appreciation of the public taste, and seems fitted to meet the wants of every member of the family.

For the trifling expense of \$4 00 per year one may obtain in the Galaxy a vast amount of instructive and entertaining reading; and were this his only source of culture, one could not fall very far behind the spirit of the age.

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All Soldiers of the war of 1812 who served full pay are entitled to a pension of \$8 per month, commencing February 14th, 1871, to continue during life.

The Widows of soldiers who died in the war of 1812, or at any time since, if they were married to the soldier before December 24th, 1814, are entitled to a FULL Pension of EIGHT DOLLARS PER MONTH, to continue for life. Those widows receiving less than \$8 per month can have the increase.

Many soldiers of the late Rebellion, are still suffering from injuries and diseases received in the service, and are by law entitled to Pension, but have never applied for it; their disabilities are constantly increasing and may terminate in their death. They should apply immediately while proof of their disability can be obtained.

Soldiers discharged on account of Rupture or Wounds, who have received no bounty, are allowed \$100. Address

GRIFFIN L. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
Trenton, New Jersey.

29-12

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

Notices of the Press.

It is really the only illustrated chronicle of fashion in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper.—While fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it also contains stories, poems, brilliant essays, besides general and personal gossip.—Boston Saturday Evening Post.

There was never any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman. Never mind if it does cost you a new bonnet; it will save you ten times the price in the household economy it teaches.—Providence Journal.

The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazaar is made a subscriber for life.—New York Evening Post.

The Bazaar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal, household and social management from this good natured mentor.—The Nation, N. Y.

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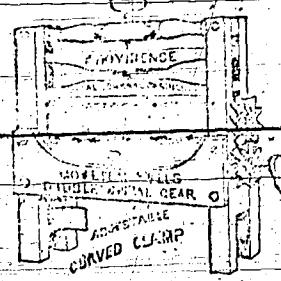
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Notices of the Press.

There are few intelligent American Families in which Harper's MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly magazine an intelligent reading family can afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not, confessedly, a more popular magazine in the world.—New England Homestead.

A repository of biography and history, literature, science and art, unedited by any other American publication. The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any encyclopedias we can place in our libraries.—Harper's MAGAZINE is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Straits among the Andes, and Ross Brown in the East, Speke on the Nile and MacGregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travelers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages.—Most of our younger and many of our older writers add here their literary biography. Our artists are the best evidence of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—N. Y. Standard.

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