

# The Hamonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.--NO. 27.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Editorial Correspondence.

NUMBER TWO.

I left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, 26th, for Boston, to attend the "World's Peace Jubilee." Of course the hotels were all packed, and though I was not treated to a room on the roof, yet I was several hours in finding a hotel with an empty room. It was found at last, however, and depositing my baggage I started for the Coliseum. Every street car, hack, omnibus, market wagon and nondescript vehicle seemed to have been pressed into the service. But there was no difficulty in filling every available seat. The grand starting point was in front of the Tremont House, near the Common. Although the entertainments did not commence until 3 o'clock, the crowd began to pour out about noon, and from that time until nearly four o'clock there was a continuous living stream of humanity from Tremont street to the Coliseum. It is no small undertaking to move a crowd of 50,000 in four hours. To the credit of the street car companies be it said that they did not take advantage of the rush to charge exorbitant fares. They adhered to the old price of six cents. The Coliseum is erected upon the open ground between the Boston & Providence and Boston & Albany R. R.

### THE COLISEUM

is built on the same general plan as the Coliseum of 1869. It was at first intended to erect a more magnificent structure; but the wind played havoc with the part already erected on the new plan, and the time was so short, that it was necessary to resort to the old model. The Coliseum has an extreme length of 550 feet, and a width of 350 feet. It contains a parquet, surrounded by galleries on every side—that at one end being given up to the chorus and orchestra. Surrounding the building there are immense retiring, ante-reception, and other rooms. The height of the building to the crown of the roof is about 115 feet. The capacity of the building for audience, musicians, and chorus is 75,000. The seats for the chorus occupy the easterly end of the building for a distance of 240 feet forward from the end wall, arranged in the manner of an amphitheatre (rising some 26 feet) around the place allotted to the orchestra. The parquet was 235 feet long by 200 feet in width, and was divided into sections discriminated on the plan by letters. It has a smooth double floor of spruce; and the seating was made in such a manner as to be easily removed upon the occasion of the grand ball. The parquet is surrounded upon three sides by promenades 25 feet in width under the side and end galleries. These galleries are 75 feet deep, being 10 feet from the parquet floor in front, and rising backward to the walls at a gradual elevation of two and a half inches in every foot.

### THE ORGAN.

The organ, built for this Coliseum by J. H. Wilcox & Co., is the most powerful instrument ever constructed. It fills a space 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep; and one of the pipes reaches to a height of 43 feet from the gallery base. The organ has no case, and all the pipes are visible except those in the swell organ. A gas engine supplied the power for blowing the organ, and the eight pumps which throw air into the wind-chests have a capacity of 1,280 cubic feet a minute.

### THE ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra was the largest ever gathered. All the musicians, including the bands, form the grand orchestra. From this was formed a smaller select orchestra. The grand orchestra consists of 1600 musicians; and these musicians come, not only from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and the far West and South, but from Canada, England, Ireland, France and Germany. The New York papers have labored earnestly to show that the Jubilee is a failure. But it is evident to every impartial visitor that it is not because of the inferior character of the music—but because it is not given in New York. And in the face of their great depreciation the New Yorkers are using every means—fair and foul—to get a single article, or a single band, to appear in New York before their return home. Verily, consistency is a jewel which does not sparkle conspicuously upon the bosom of the Gothamites. It is foolishness for the Jenkyns of the press to say that an entertainment comprising among its performers the finest musical talent of this and foreign countries, is a failure or a humbug. Strauss, the eminent composer, before whom the New Yorkers are ready to fall down upon their faces, does not think so.

In his letter to a Berlin journal he speaks highly of the Jubilee and its management and regrets that there is no one of sufficient enterprise in Europe to inaugurate so gigantic a Musical Festival. Persons who visited the Jubilee with the expectation of hearing a crash of music, more loud than pleasing, were agreeably surprised. I sat at the foot of the main archway, and when the 16,000 voices of the chorus and the 1500 instruments of the orchestra were swelling in majestic tones and the grand organ pealing its thundering notes above all, it came to me in the distance, softened, sweet, harmonious and grand. To those who sat near the orchestra it doubtless seemed much louder, but at the distance of nearly one-eighth of a mile it was magnificent. I had one of the best seats in the building, from which I could see at a glance the entire audience, chorus, orchestra and organ. The building is remarkable for its musical qualities. Madame Peschke-Leutner sang two pieces the day I was present, and from my seat, although I could scarcely see her without the aid of an opera glass, every note was distinctly heard. She has a voice of remarkable strength and when she appears in opera in this country will share the laurels with Ristori and Nilsson—if she does not carry them off altogether. The foreign bands number about one hundred pieces each, and are the best which Europe can produce. The Prussian, French and English Grenadier bands played the day I was present, and each was a treat beyond description. Altogether, I was very much pleased with the Jubilee, and I hope it will prove as much a success financially as it has magically.

### Political Notes.

—Horace Greeley's March is advertised by a New York publisher. It bears a resemblance to "Jordan is a Hard Road to Trabble."

Some Southern wretch with no music in his soul accuses H. G. of writing "John Brown's Body." This may be good for Horace; but it is bad for old John's memory.

The San Francisco *Republican* gives a list of California journals, which shows what thirty-nine support Grant, three are for Greeley, and three (all in San Francisco) are on the fence.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "If every Democrat spoke his mind freely, as every American citizen ought to do, the delegates to Baltimore would receive a popular instruction that would make the nomination of Greeley impossible."

All the Democrats who are going to vote for Greeley, say they will do so "to beat Grant." If they really think they are going to accomplish this object, then the crop of suicides from disappointment next fall is going to be more than an average one.

"Two dollars a day and roast beef!" was the battle-cry of the Democracy years ago. Their views have been modified by recent events, and this year they will be contented with "Greeley-mush and buttered watermelon."

The Democracy of Bridgeton begin to realize the fact that Horace Greeley will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. At a meeting held among the leaders a few days since, it was unanimously resolved "That we prefer a straight Democratic nomination, but will support Mr. Greeley should he be chosen as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency on the 9th of July. The *State Gazette* says there were tears shed at that meeting! But "Anybody to beat Grant!"

The *Bridgeton Patriot*, the *Millville Herald* and the *Atlantic Democrat* are full of convincing arguments against Democrats supporting Horace Greeley. In just a week from to-day the Baltimore convention sits, and then you will see these papers reverse their engines and go in for Horace, negro suffrage, protection, Fourierism and all. Then you and I will laugh!—*Vineland Independent*.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is enthusiastic over "Uncle Horace." "In our deliberate judgment," it remarks, "the election of Mr. Greeley, under existing circumstances, would be a thousand fold better for South and North, than that of Jefferson Davis himself." This is decidedly the most unequivocal compliment paid the "nag" since he sold out at Cincinnati. To be preferred by the chivalry to Jeff. Davis himself! Oh, Horace!

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Geneva Board have at last decided that they can not arbitrate on our claim for consequential damages, and so this matter is finally at rest. The Board have concluded to take a short recess, and on re-assembling on the 15th of July will take up and consider *seriatim* the character of each Confederate cruiser, and in the event of differences existing as to the proper amount, to be awarded to America as damages, the matter will be referred to competent assessors, whose decision according to the stipulations of the treaty will be final.

## Fruit Trees

of all kinds--  
Ornamental and Plain  
**SHADE TREES,**  
Evergreens and Shrubs,  
**BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS,**  
... ..  
**J. BUTTERTON,** in calling the attention of PLANTERS to his large and varied stock of the above, begs leave to intimate that owing to the past favorable season for plant growth, he confidently believes the stock will be found fully equal to anything heretofore offered by him.

Standard Pear Trees.  
Advices from London inform him these also will be of extra fine quality.

**HEDGING.**  
All the Plants, evergreen and deciduous, suitable for this purpose, are kept of various sizes and have been repeatedly transplanted.

**Hot-house and Window Plants.**  
An extensive assortment of rare and choice kinds adapted to window culture.

**LONDON NURSERY,**  
Hammonton, N. J.  
Oct. 12, 1871.

**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, Nettlefoot Oil, Scouring Machine Oil, Turpentine Oil, Spirit Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also Ayer's and other Medicines, Domestic Dye, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug-Store.

**PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS**  
filled and put up with  
**SPECIAL CARE.**

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Branth's U. V. Pills, Alcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and R. R. Avenues.  
**C. J. FAY.**  
35-25tf.

## THE Miles Washer!

PATENTED FEB 14, 1871.  
**CERTIFICATES.**

We the undersigned, citizens of Vineland, N. J., having witnessed a family washing done by the Miles Washer, of two boilers full of clothes in 10 minutes time without rubbing or chemicals, and we solemnly and carefully examined each piece and pronounced them as clean as by hand rubbing.  
S. Phoenix, Mrs. S. Phoenix, Mrs. A. W. Woodhouse, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. James Wooding, Mrs. S. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. Alvord, Mrs. S. Cotton, A. C. Cotton, Mrs. A. M. Hyde, O. R. Hyde, E. C. Lyons, Mrs. E. D. Cross, Miss M. S. Cross, B. Eustice.

**REPORT OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.**  
VINELAND, Dec. 18, 1871.  
The Committee appointed by the "Farmers' Club," to examine the "Miles Washing Machine," report that they have witnessed its operation on several occasions, during the past week; and find it to be in every respect all that its inventor claims for it.

Without rubbing, or friction of any kind, with about half the usual quantity of soap, washing of from thirty to forty pieces, in some instances very much soiled, were accomplished in from five to twelve minutes, the clothes in every case were perfectly cleaned, and beautifully white.

A linen handkerchief, smeared with wheel-grease and tar, was taken from the boiler in seven minutes, without spot or stain.  
A. O. GORRAN,  
W. F. DOUGLASS, } Committee.  
P. R. RUMRILL,  
C. F. ALVORD,

We the undersigned, citizens of Hammonton, N. J., do certify that we have seen the operation of the Miles Washer, and we testify that we believe it to be all the inventor claims for it; washing without rubbing or chemicals, and less soap, in from 10 to 20 minutes, as clean as by hand rubbing.  
K. S. STEVENS, E. G. PATRICK, Mrs. S. Richards, Harriet Pressley.

The undersigned having purchased the Right of the "Miles Washer," in the counties of Camden and Atlantic, is prepared to furnish them at short notice. Persons wishing to purchase *their Right* can address the proprietor at HAMMONTON, N. J.

Persons in Hammonton and vicinity can call upon either of the above mentioned Hammonton ladies, who have used the Washer several weeks, and learn their opinion of the patent.  
**SAMUEL PRATT.**  
Hammonton, April 16, 1871.

**WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA**  
For Asthma, Hoarse Cough, Hay Fever, etc.  
"Nothing so successful."  
Druggists, Boston. Recommended by Dr. O. W. Holmes. It always relieves. THE BURLINGTON, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

## 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 successfully. 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 and 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 dyspepsia has been cured times almost without number. For years before I came to this country I suffered considerable from dyspepsia, 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 causes 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.

Add 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 recognizes 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 20 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. I am, very truly, W. STUART.  
Late Minister of the Episcopal Church at Hammonton and Waterford.



## THE ITEM.

THE ITEM PRINTING CO.  
ATWADAY JULY 4, 1872.  
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**OLYSSSES S. GRANT,**  
OF Illinois.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY WILSON,**  
OF Mass.

### A Sharp Bargain.

Notwithstanding the apparent acquiescence of nearly all the leading Democrats in favor of taking up Greeley, they do not intend to have him, either. There is a deep laid scheme to use Greeley to get the control of Congress and then they can laugh in the innocent old man's face. There has just come to light the knowledge of a characteristic bargain between the Greeley men and the Democrats, and also of an intention to carry out the bargain in a peculiar way by the latter. A Democrat, formerly a Congressman from Western New York, says that it is well understood between Mr. Fenton and the Democratic leaders who are in the Greeley movement, that in return for the endorsement of Greeley at Baltimore the latter and his backers shall assist in every way possible the Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, and that whatever the result of the national contest may be the Democrats expect to have the majority in the next House, and to make large gains in the Senate. He believed that the accession of the Greeley strength would enable the Democrats to carry enough close Congressional districts to insure that result. When asked about the prospect in New York State he said he did not feel able to predict whether it would be carried for Grant or Greeley. He thought when the votes were counted it would turn out that a great many Democrats who had voted the Congressional and State ticket had not voted the electoral ticket. He declared it to be his own intention not to vote for Greeley. He thought a Democratic majority in the House would insure the safety of the country for four years more, with Grant for President. The report of this bargain is confirmed by a conversation the other day, in which Mr. Fenton assured a Western New York Republican of the confidence he had that the Democrats and Liberals would control the next Congress where Greeley was President or not. He said the movement meant a new party, and that he need never be expected back in the regular Republican ranks. Evidence is daily accumulating to show that the Democratic desire to use Mr. Greeley to try to capture Congress, as the utmost that party can achieve at the next election.

The steady reduction of the national debt continues, and though by some thought too rapidly, it must be confessed a source of congratulation now that the thing is accomplished. In the last fiscal year the principal of the funded debt bearing interest in gold has been reduced about one hundred million dollars, or from \$1,888,000,000 to \$700,000,000. And the gold interest on this debt, from \$110,545,000 per annum, to \$103,000,000. In regard to the new fiscal year upon which we are now entering, and which will feel the further reduction of the tariff, as well as the abolition of many of the internal taxes, the New York Times thinks it is, perhaps, safe to estimate that whereas the tariff reductions, on the basis of 1871, are nominally \$34,000,000 a year, the customs receipts of the year will hardly fall off \$24,000,000. This would leave \$10,000,000 per month against \$18,000,000 per month in the year just closed, and afford \$192,000,000 gold for the whole year to pay the gold interest, which should fall below \$100,000,000 and contribute over \$92,000,000 annually to the reduction.

### About Postmasters.

A few days ago the editor of a country paper in Pennsylvania wrote Mr. Greeley a letter of congratulation and proposed to give him the support of his paper if he (Greeley) would promise him the post-office in his town. But the Philosopher "smelt a rat" somewhere and a move to entrap himself. Thereupon, in a rage, he comes out upon him, in the paper "which is not an organ," (?) and completely crushes the poor devil of an editor. Now we protest that this is rather too bad, coming from such a source. Mr. Greeley "knows how it is himself," and ought to have been easy with the poor fellow. Has he no sense in the possession of the knowledge afforded is thus stated by the Jersey City Times?

Upon the occasion familiarly known among politicians as the dissolving of the firm of Weed and Greeley, a letter was written by the last named gentleman, which has no published parallel in political literature. In his letter to Governor Seward, Mr. Greeley speaks in this fashion, we quote from the letter as published in the Tribune:

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was appointed a canvasser for the candidate published in it as well, and ought to have made no mistake in it, in spite of its extremely low price, as my extreme poverty was the main reason why I took it. It was not until the week of my leaving that I received from the Postmaster a copy of your issue of the 12th inst., containing the account of my resignation, which I read with some surprise. I had not at that time intended to resign, and I am very sorry to find that you had published it. I am sure that you will be pleased to see that I have not at all regretted my course, and that I am proud to have been associated with you for so long a period. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. WILSON, Postmaster.

Now, what does this mean? Mr. Greeley holds up this Pennsylvania editor for a model of how to handle a political rival. He says that he published it as well, and ought to have made no mistake in it, in spite of its extremely low price, as my extreme poverty was the main reason why I took it. This is a very curious statement, especially when we consider that the Pennsylvania editor was a Democrat, and that the Greeley men were Republicans. It is well understood that the Democrats and Liberals would control the next Congress where Greeley was President or not. He said the movement meant a new party, and that he need never be expected back in the regular Republican ranks. Evidence is daily accumulating to show that the Democratic desire to use Mr. Greeley to try to capture Congress, as the utmost that party can achieve at the next election.

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## P. S. TILTON'S CASH STORE!

308, BELLEVUE & EGG HARBOR AVENUES,  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

### DRY GOODS.

READY MADE CLOTHING,  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
of the latest styles, always on hand.

## The Grocery Department

receives special attention, and is at all times well stocked with every article for family use.

### FLOUR AND FEED.

All the different varieties and grades by the pound, hundredweight or barrel.

### CROCKERY AND EARTHENWARE.

Persons can obtain everything in this line from a complete set to a single article.

Doing a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS I am able to tell my goods at small profit. All who wish to buy for cash and get the bottom figures, are invited to call at the


### LARGE STORE, next the Railroad Station.

## 1000 Acres A. G. CALRK,

CHOICE Cranberry Lands

Situate near the town of Hammonton, N. J. These lands are among the best in the State. Having all facilities for FLOODING AND DRAINING, and are 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.



## COOK & PARLOR STOVES, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

World call special attention of all in want of the above articles to the largest and best 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' GOODS, SHOES and GAITHERS— a large stock constantly on hand.

### GROCERIES.

A large and carefully selected stock of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, etc. Also, a large stock of Groceries.

ALEXANDER SMITH, TAILOR,

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Atlantic County that he has established in Atlantic City a PRINTING OFFICE, with a new and complete machinery, for the publication, during July and August, of a Local Daily Newspaper, devoted especially to the interests of Atlantic City. Said paper to be known as the Atlantic City Daily Record, and to be a record of all the news and events of Atlantic City, and to be published every day, except on Sunday and public holidays. Copies mailed to any address. Price of subscription, \$2.00 per month. The patronage and co-operation of the people is earnestly solicited.

Atlantic City, May 25, 1872.

### GERRY VALENTINE, UNDERTAKER,

Has a good Horse and will attend to calls for Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neighborhood, very style furnished at short notice, at reasonable prices.

OFFICE OF EGG HARBOR AVENUE, (adjoining Blacksmith Shop).

### HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY

### JUSTIN S. TAYLOR, CARPENTER & BU LDBER,

HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

Will give special attention to all work in his line. Plans furnished, Estimates given, and Contractors made for Buildings of all descriptions. Work done in the best and most substantial manner. Orders left with Geo. F. Miller at his office will receive immediate attention.

## THE ITEM.

Ms. R. 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 6 cts. for 25 cts.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Brown's street car is a great convenience on the fourth.

WANTED.—A few icebergs anchored off the Jersey coast.

The prevailing out of young men's hair is a state Prison. It is cool if not handsome.

Cool Soda at Fay's. Very refreshing this hot weather. Call and get a glass.

Calvin Whiting, Esq., of Holyoke, Mass., was in town last week looking after his property.

VINELAND.—A fire in Vineland on Tuesday destroyed the bank and four other buildings. Loss \$20,000.

The grading at the station has stood the test of the dry weather admirably. It continues firm as a rock.

Packer's ice cream is just the thing this hot weather. We are glad to see that this saloon is being well patronized.

The mercury reached its highest point on Wednesday when it stood at 104° in the shade and 130° in the sun. How is that for hot?

The great race at Long Branch on Tuesday resulted in a victory for Long-fellow but lengthy time 4:34—distance two and one half miles.

The instruments for our band have been purchased at a cost of about \$250. They will arrive to-day and we shall hereafter have some help in the "blowing" line.

The rain on Thursday was a great relief and was gratefully received, notwithstanding many celebrators of the Fourth were damped in getting home.

The palace cars "Eloa" and "Victoria" were taken over the road for trial on Tuesday and are now running regularly on the Express. They are models of elegance and comfort and cannot fail to be popular.

The heat of the past week has been intense. Monday was the hottest day known in Phila. for sixteen years. At this place the mercury ran up to 102° in the shade for several days in succession, and work was almost an impossibility.

Several wells have failed in this town which is the cause of much inconvenience. The two town pumps have suspended among others. DePuy's Driven Well supplies the public and several private parties near the station.

Brown will make regular trips with his passenger and baggage express, on and after Monday next, as follows: Leave Hammonton Station at 6:30 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. Leave Main Street at 6:53 a. m. and 6:36 p. m.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Real Estate.

Will be sold at public sale, on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, at 2 p. m., at the residence of A. M. Ellis, deceased, Hammonton, N. J., one of the best properties in Hammonton, which consists of 23 acres of

Choice Land! of which will be sold with grass, and 2 acres of Small Fruit; there is a choice selection of Standard Fruit trees in bearing, also an excellent variety of shade and ornamental trees.

COTTAGE HOME with 6 rooms, and a small Barn.

27-31 P. PARKHURST, Exor.

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 Saturday, July 27, 1872, at 10 o'clock, the afternoon of said day, at the Hammonton Store, then owned, New Jersey, all that certain lot or tract of land situated on the north side of Hammonton, County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Begins at the centre of Pine Road at the intersection of the same with twenty rods north of Main Road, then extending (1) north forty-five degrees and thirty minutes west, forty rods; then (2) north thirty degrees and thirty minutes west forty rods; then (3) north forty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; then (4) north eighty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; then (5) north eighty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; then (6) north eighty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; then (7) north eighty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; then (8) north eighty degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; 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HAMMONTON.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Where to Locate.

In reply to many inquiries addressed to the New York Farmers Club...

It is impossible to recommend any one section of country as the best for all persons...

Corrupt Press.

Nothing is so demoralizing in its influence upon the community as a corrupt press...

Health an Element of Success.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls success...

On Parents Reproving Children.

Probably most parents even very kind would be a little started at the assertion that a child ought never to be reproved in the presence of others...

Uses of the Cocoa-Nut.

It would be no easy matter to enumerate all the useful services which the cocoa-nut and the other palm tree...

Chance in Gambling.

Closely connected with the theory about the range of possibility in the matter of chance combinations...

Fashion and her Whims.

Fashion has at length reached a point in dictation at which we rejoice for the simple reason...

A Lesson for Parents.

A sad story comes from Detroit, which should be mentioned that parents may know how dangerous it sometimes is to punish children by shutting them up in the dark...

How Long?

It is not quite the summer game you are growing, or the winter game you are playing...

The Story-Teller.

An Encounter with Bedouin Highwaymen.

Shortly after the return of the great annual pilgrim-caravan from Mecca to Bagdad, in 1865, Asiatic cholera broke out among the population of the latter city...

An Ingentious Swindler.

The Champlain (N.Y.) Gazette says: An interesting investigation took place at the Cassville office a few days since...

Beginnings to Live.

This era continues through life. We are always changing out of ourselves new courses of action...

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Facts and Figures.

A child in Kansas has died from the bite of a rattlesnake's head after it was cut off. A Maryland man has 300 acres of watermelons. Last year he made \$14,000 from it.

