

The Hamonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.—NO. 31.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

Has Greeley Changed?

The following is the address of the Reform Party in New York to the Democrats and Liberals of the State and country. It was written by Horace Greeley. We hope our readers will study these paragraphs carefully, by the light of facts, and ask themselves what should be thought of a man who a little while ago praised Gen. Grant as an eminently safe President, as an officer every way faithful and striving to do the right, a man who up to the very hour of the meeting at Cincinnati reiterated his oft-made statement: "No one doubts Gen. Grant's honesty."

The present Administration, although failing to fulfill the just expectations of the American people, is nevertheless attempting, through its office-holders, to prolong its power for the next four years.

A large portion of the President's original supporters, and the entire remainder of his fellow-countrymen, without distinction of party, are arrayed against him with indignation and alarm.

The history of the Administration is: shadowy record of discreditable (sometimes disgraceful) acts—many of them blunders; others crimes. Ever since the day after the President's inauguration, when, as his first official step, he sought to abrogate one of the oldest statutes of the Republic in order to put a personal friend into office, he has repeatedly shown himself on the one hand ignorant of the laws, and on the other defiant of them.

He has transgressed the limitations of the Constitution, and done violence to its free spirit, by usurping for himself functions which that instrument reserves to the States and their citizens.

He has tyrannously invaded the political assemblies of our own and other free commonwealths, mischievously intruding his Federal influence into local affairs.

He has alternately proposed and defeated Civil Service Reform, until, notwithstanding his professions in its favor, he has proved himself the chief obstacle to its success.

He has, in multitudes of cases, made tenure of office depend, not on good behavior or personal fitness, but on mere subserviancy to his partisan schemes.

He has put crafty and ambitious parasites at the receipt of customs, where they still continue to fatten their private purses on the public funds.

He has said to a nation weary with war, "Let us have peace," but has kept the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope, looking in the North toward the South a lamp of bitterness and repentment, instead of fraternality and good will.

He has connived at and sustained a number of alien and rotten governments in the Southern States, some of whose officers have perpetrated crimes equalled in magnitude only by those of the Tammany Ring.

He has habitually aided investigation, even into the gravest charges brought against his own official household.

He has committed acts of nepotism more numerous than are recorded against the entire line of his Presidential predecessors from George Washington to Andrew Johnson.

He has accepted gifts from flatterers, for which he has received dishonorable equivalents by bestowing public emoluments on the obsequious givers.

In short, he has administered his high office, not as a trust devolved upon him by the whole people, but as an estate or property owned by himself alone in fee simple.

During all this ever-growing maladministration, the President's partisan friends, instead of rebuking his perverse course, have, on the contrary, and for selfish ends, gilded it with unbridled flattery and defended it with specious logic. They have put forth a series of mock-arguments to the effect that he is paying the public debt; that he has reduced the taxes; that he has collected the revenues; that he has settled the Alabama claims; that he has tranquillized the Indians; and that he has reconstructed the South.

But not one of these allegations is true. Challenge them in detail. Is he paying the debt? The people, not the President, are paying it. Has he reduced the taxes? Congress, not the Executive, has lightened these burdens of the people. Has he collected the revenue? Swarms of his officers have grown rich by its collection. Has he settled the Alabama claims? They never were so unsettled as at this hour. Has he made peace with the Indians? The latest intelligence from the frontier is of massacres and blood, provoked by frauds which his officers have perpetrated on the deceived and exterminated savages. Has he given prosperity and contentment to the South? The Southern people, with unexampled unanimity, are demanding his overthrow of an Administration which has held them in surveillance and treated them with scorn.

The President's office holders now vainly put forth these glittering but false pretences of the success of an Administration which three-fourths of the citizens of the United States are impatient to vote into immediate dissolution.

Lam. Reeves is acquiring a notoriety equal to that of Soovel. We rarely meet him sober. The Mt. Holly Herald gives him a lift as follows:

Some days ago, Lamuel O. Reeves, of Burlington, while intoxicated, grossly abused and insulted Wm. Hutchinson, late County Superintendent, in that place. Hutchinson promised to remember him for it and on Wednesday morning they met on the opposite Baldwin's hotel. Hutchinson at once opened the campaign by slapping Reeves in the face. Reeves scolded Hutchinson's face and Hutchinson followed up by knocking him of his nose on the dust. Lam. thereupon scratched himself together and ran away, screaming for the police at the top of his voice. The scene, so ludicrous was witnessed by an interested crowd of spectators, and the strongest part of all is that Reeves was on this occasion sober.

What is sure to Follow.

Democratic Liberalities grow eloquent over the results which will follow the defeat of President Grant. "The South will embrace the North, and peace and good-will reign everywhere." By what means this "peace and good-will" are to be brought about in the South may be judged by the means employed in the past. The Presidential election of 1868 in the State of Louisiana affords a gleam of light on this subject. The Democrats wanted to carry the election. As they could not outvote the Republicans they determined to kill them off. How well they succeeded may be learned from the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affair. We quote:

"The testimony shows that over two thousand persons were killed, wounded and otherwise injured in that State, within a few weeks prior to the Presidential election; that half of the State was overrun by violence; that midnight raids, secret murders, and open riots kept the people in constant terror until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and then the election was carried by the Democracy."

It says of the riot at the parish of St. Landry:

"Here occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Kuklux killed and wounded over two hundred Republicans in two days. A pile of twenty-five bodies of the victims was found half-buried in the woods. The Kuklux captured the masses, marked them with badges of red flannel, enrolled them in clubs, marched them to the polls, and made them vote the Democratic ticket."

"This is not fiction, but words of truth from an impartial report. This is the peace and good-will" which would follow the defeat of President Grant; these are the "Liberal" rights which would be allowed the loyal citizen.

The instigators and the actors of these terrible crimes are in favor of Horace Greeley. This one fact should open the eyes of the people to the full meaning of this desperate combination of "anything to beat Grant." Defeat Grant, and the loyal people of the South are once more at the mercy of the rebel bloodhounds, who only need his defeat to finish their work of blood.

Defeat Grant, and universal gloom will settle over the South, and obscure forever the sunshine of liberty which is just beginning to light up its once desolate fields. Defeat Grant, and civilization is retarded at least a century.

The Boston Transcript, in speaking of Senator Sumner's speech, thus refers to his singular omission: "The senior Senator from this State appears never to have heard of the General Grant of war times; he only knows the Galena leather dealer, and the President elected by the majority of the American people, who seem to still remember something about Vicksburg, Richmond and Appomattox. Couldn't the inventive give way to one short phrase recognizing the patriotic services of the successful leader of the national armies in the field? It was Horace Greeley who once fairly said that the Republicans made General Grant the Executive of the Republic, and were responsible for their choice. Perhaps they are willing to try him again, believing once more with Horace Greeley that the second term will be an improvement, by reason of experience, upon the first; and so we shall continue to have peace."

WHO APPOINT THE THIEVES?—Out of the fifteen cases of defalcation in the customs revenue service, only two of the officials were appointed by President Grant. The following list will show where the moral responsibility rests:

	No. of Cases.	Amount Involved.
Appointed by Buchanan.....	13	\$5,156 31
Appointed by Lincoln.....	1	17,876 46
Appointed by Johnson.....	8	34,632 16
Appointed by Grant.....	2	17,371 75

If the Tribune would publish a few of these interesting facts it might do the people a favor. But as it has ceased to be an organ, and parted with its monkey, we can hardly expect the repetition of old times.

The same proportion of roguery holds good with all the thieves that have been ferreted out during Gen. Grant's term. More than three-fourths of the whole number were appointed by Andy Johnson. How very "liberal" it would be to have our Democratic friends tell the whole truth, and allow their constituents to know who it was that appointed the thieves.

The Democrats are in a quandary. A Western paper heard of one the other day who declared it was impossible for him to tell whether he had become a Black Republican or Greeley had become a Copperhead.

A QUIXOTIC LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Chicago Post, becoming impatient at the delay of Mr. Greeley in issuing his letter of acceptance, performed that duty for him. The letter will no doubt meet Mr. Greeley's approbation, and be warmly received by his new-found friends, to whom it is so faithfully addressed:

New York, July 20.

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention.—It is the happiest moment of my life when I am informed of my nomination to the Presidency by such a lot of thieves, pimps and blacklegs as you are. As I have frequently remarked, you hate school-houses, and where they are pretty thin you are pretty thick. You are propagated in sinks of iniquity and begotten in festering rum holes; therefore your probation thrill my bosom with pride. I do not your animating presence, as I said before. You fill the jails, and Republicans support them, as I remarked in the Tribune of last September. As I said on January 7, 1868, "every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling house, is politically a Democrat. A purely selfish interest attaches the Jew, ruffian, criminal and dangerous class to the Democratic party, by the instinct of self-preservation. Therefore my heart throbs with delight at this manifestation of—of—(Here his pen faltered with emotion. Recovering himself, he proceeded.)

You have not elected me to anything very good. (Laughter.) It seems to me a good deal like going home. Because, as I recently said in the Tribune, point where you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in a great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy offices, gambling houses, grog shops, and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found giving a large majority for which it styles itself the Democratic party. There you see yourselves, boys, as in a glass. This is a most auspicious moment. I hope Republicans will not doubt my sincerity when I cast myself into the embraces of such a set of jailbirds as you are. Now then, all together, let us move forward earnestly for reform.

Yours, contemptuously, but devotedly,
HORACE GREELEY.

As an indication of the completeness with which the New York Tribune surrenders itself to serve the purposes of the Democracy in a war upon the policy of the administration, we find a few days ago sneering at the humane policy of the administration toward the Indians, and seeking to bring contempt upon a peaceful recommendation of General Howard. This is the Tribune whose idol is peace, whose abomination is the military power!

Drunken Reform.

The anti-administration journals have been striving to make capital for their cause by spreading reports that President Grant is in the habit of getting drunk, while some have gone so far as to call him an habitual drunkard. Even were it true—which we deny—after B. Gratz Brown's exhibition at New Haven, it will as well for them to keep quiet. We thought that something was the matter as soon as a Meriden clergyman came forward and testified to the temperate habits of Brown, before the story of his little drunk became noised abroad. Brown went to New Haven and stayed several days. He also made a speech there, and if we are to believe his own partisans, stamped him as a first class lunatic or idiot. Concerning his drunk the New Haven Palladium, one of the most trustworthy journals in New England, publishes the following statement from an official of the New Haven House, with the offer to give his name if desired:

"Mr. Brown came to the New Haven House late Wednesday night from his class supper, and went to bed. What time he got up I do not know, but he went out I suppose to the Yale commencement exercises. When he came back from there, before he went to the alumni dinner, he went to his room and sent down for some brandy. I sent up, before he went away, three drinks of brandy, which I received pay for. He came back after the dinner, and between that time and the time when he made his speech he sent down for three more glasses of brandy, and I am not sure but more. I know I sold him six drinks of brandy, and I think that I sold him eight, and he paid me for them. When he came down to the office before going to the boat to pay his bill, I saw that he was very drunk. He paid his bill, however, and then turning to the porter, said: 'What is—has this man done?' (Here followed a conversation with the porter, which was too vile and profane to put in print, but which

the clerk can swear to.) A reporter then stepped up and asked him to look over his notes of the speech, and Brown replied: 'I don't care a God-damn for any newspaper, and other expressions of the same sort. He then started for the side door, where a hack was in waiting for him. He staggered as he went along, but finally went alone. About fifteen minutes after he had gone Governor English came down stairs and I said: 'Governor, Mr. Brown was rather tight, wasn't he?' 'Yes' replied the Governor 'somewhat set up.' On being asked to state again what Mr. Brown's condition was, the reply was: 'He was boozey drunk.' To be sure that nothing incorrect was taken down, our informant listened to the reading of the notes of what he had said as given above, and responded that they were all correct, and that he was perfectly willing to make an affidavit if required."

Brown is Greeley's ideal of a Vice-President, and he feels honored by the connection. He applauds his fitness for the position which has been honored by Schuler Colfax, and to be further honored by Henry Wilson. Brown's habits are well known in the West, and the buttered watermelon story is but a sample of the many instances with which his history is embellished. Yet this is Mr. Greeley's colleague—the colleague of a man whose name has hitherto been associated prominently with temperance and reform. Verily, time—or something—works changes. The Phila. Bulletin, commenting upon this says:

"Wherever Greeley's own fantastic record fails to drag him down, Mr. Brown will drag him down with the dead weight of open drunkenness. We know a few people—a very few—who are inclined to prove Mr. Greeley, on account of his former principals and pretenses. But the very principles that made Mr. Greeley so honorable in their eyes, are those that he repudiates the most audaciously when he joins hands with a fellow-candidate, who in the event of his death, would support such an improbability as Greeley's election, put a President in the executive chair of the nation, notoriously incapable of restraining his appetite from the grotest indulgence."

Gratz Brown is only a fair specimen of much of the "Reform" element in the Greeley movement. With such men "Reform" is a clap net trap, which will deceive a very few; and every such exhibition as that made by Horace Greeley's first lieutenant at New Haven, will only serve to deepen public disgust with the whole incongruous business, and strengthen the popular confidence in the wise, steady and honest government of General Grant.

EDWARD NORTH, MD.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bowles.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By buying COAL while it is cheap. We are prepared to receive orders for Coal and can furnish it CHEAPER than you can obtain the same qualities elsewhere.
We shall keep on hand all grades of Lehigh and Schuylkill. Send in orders immediately if you would have it CHEAP.
G. F. SEXTON.
Hammonton, July 13, 72.

PRIVATE SALE

A small bay boat. Also a one horse Carriage, cheap. Inquire of
B. S. SOOY,
25-29 Smith's Landing, N. J.

A. J. KING, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE;
near his dwelling in HAMMONTON, N. J. Having been appointed COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, special attention will be given to CONVEYANCING, writing CONTRACTS, &c. &c. He will also act as agent for the SALE AND RENTING OF LANDS and the payment of TAXES. Prompt attention paid to COLLECTIONS.
14-11

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 29 acres of

Choice Land!
19 of which is well seeded with grass, and 8 acres of Small Fruit; there is a choice selection of Standard Fruit Trees in bearing, also a choice variety of shade and ornamental trees.
COTTAGE HOUSE
with 6 rooms, and a small Barn.
M. PARKHURST, Exec.
Hammonton, June 15, 1872.

GEO. W. PRESSEY,

AGENT FOR THE

CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.,
211
OF BRIDGETON, N. J.

Fruit Trees

of all kinds—

Ornamental and Plain

SHADE TREES,

Evergreens and Shrubs,

BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS,

&c., &c., &c.

J. BUTTERTON, in calling the attention of PLANTERS to his large and varied stock of the above, begs 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.

Advises 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.

Hothouse and Window Plants.

An extensive assortment of rare and choice kinds adapted to window culture.

LONDON NURSERY,

Hammonton, N. J.

Oct. 12, 1871.

SALE OF TAXES.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Geo. F. Saxton, Esq., to make the taxes laid on unimproved and untenanted land, and on land owned by parties not the tax law proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, the subscriber, one of the Collectors of said County, will on

Thursday, Aug. 8th, 1872,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Town Clerk's Office, sell the timber, wood, herbage, and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the undersigned persons, to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names, with Costs and Interest at twelve per cent, from December 20, 1871. The cost in each and every case will be 50 cents.

NAMES.	TAX
Abbey, Henry O.....	\$1 87
Ayers, Geo W.....	2 48
Asbury, George.....	3 74
Asbot, John.....	2 48
Atison, Isaac.....	350 15
Becker, Charles.....	1 22
Bethel, William.....	1 24
Blanding, P T.....	5 71
Batley, A M.....	1 24
Cambridge, James.....	2 87
Berry, John.....	2 73

Bickley, L W.....	10 26
Boebe, Thos A.....	6 20
Brown, Edward.....	6 23
Baker, William.....	3 72
Cunfield, D W.....	3 72
Columb, Miss.....	3 72
Clout, George.....	3 68
Darling, D.....	3 72
Dudley, John.....	3 48
Ewings, Hannah.....	3 72
Ewings, John.....	6 20
Fields, David.....	5 68
Fairchild, A L.....	7 44
Gleason Estate.....	1 74
Gleason, Henry.....	6 20
Gleason, James.....	1 24
Greenwood, Harriet.....	3 48
Hannum, Wm B.....	18 60
Hues, Andrew & Sou.....	6 59
Huston, Benjamin.....	6 47
Hill, Richard.....	1 24
Heath, William.....	2 48
Horton, Jacob R.....	4 84
Hays, George.....	4 98

Heritage, Benjamin.....	6 20
Holden, Eli Estate.....	3 79
Hays, Antra F.....	4 98
Haines, Isaac.....	1 24
Jordan, P.....	6 23
Jelo, Samuel.....	3 72
James, A. xander.....	3 72
Kiddler, Joseph.....	3 72
Kenda, S.....	3 79
Klancy, Luther.....	1 24
Leabe, T A.....	3 72
L'pincott, J & W.....	3 24
Miller, Samuel.....	3 19
Mease, Isaac.....	3 72
Moore, David N.....	1 97
Merrill, John.....	3 79
Maloy, M O F.....	1 24
Miller, Abraham.....	5 73
Math, E. Elwood.....	58 98
Nichols, Wm H.....	2 48
Nelson, M J.....	4 44
Parks, J & P.....	3 72
Rub'coo, Charles.....	6 20
Rogers, Miss J W.....	3 48
Stoker, Joshua.....	7 1
Sellers & Rubicon.....	5 79
Somery, Chas H.....	6 23
Stimpert, Orlando.....	1 24
Templeton T.....	1 23
Vandusen, Israh.....	3 79
Waymouth Farm Lot, No. 34.....	3 49
Walker, Mrs.....	3 79
Weeks, Wm H.....	4 58
Whitell, Orlando.....	1 24
Wilkey, John Trac.....	12 48
Wooding & Fowler.....	1 24

M. D. DAPUY, Collector.
Hammonton, June 15, 1872.

HAIR

RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable preparation, which is due to its high standard, and its being the only reliable and perfect preparation for restoring Gray or Falling Hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time; and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents. Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout the world has shown that it cures surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens of all classes, establishes the fact that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence, and it is untrue to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer from Croup, Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toll is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Frostless and Analytical Chemists,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

OUR CHEAP CARPETS!

Cheapest Carpets in Philada.

Where to Buy Them.

Who has not heard of Evans' Cheap Carpet Store? There you can buy your carpets much lower than at any other store, and rely upon their being as represented. Our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings & Window Shades. We would like all to satisfy themselves by calling at other stores FIRST. But DON'T buy without examining the great inducement we offer to each purchaser.

JOHN S. EVANS,
No. 517 North SECOND St. Carpet Store
above Vine St., opposite Wood St. 12-20

OUR CHEAP CARPETS!

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

Fancy Dyeing Establishment,
J. S. W. JONES.

No. 43 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Eye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority as Dyeing Houses and Dressmakers' Garments is widely known. Clean and delicate Shaws, and the most brilliant and rich colors. Crapes and Merino Shawls prepared to look like new. All Upholstries cleaned and restored, cleaned or re-dyed. All Stoves cleaned or dyed to look like new. All Call and look at our work before going elsewhere. 14-32

Railroad.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf	9:15	8:00	4:30
Cooper's Point	9:30	8:15	4:45
Knicker's Siding			
Millonfield	9:55	8:40	5:05
Wilmington	10:05	8:50	5:15
White Horse	10:25	9:10	5:35
Berlin	10:55	9:40	5:55
Atco	11:12	9:57	6:12
Waterford	11:25	10:10	6:25
Ansley	11:35	10:20	6:35
Windsor	11:50	10:35	6:50
Hammonton	12:12	10:57	7:04
Delcoets	12:25	11:10	7:17
Elwood	12:40	11:25	7:32
Atco	1:01	11:46	7:53
Pomona	1:18	12:03	8:10
Absecon	2:29	10:43	9:57
Atlantic arrive	7:58	11:04	7:54

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic	4:55	6:10	11:45
Absecon	4:47	6:02	12:00
Pomona	6:11	12:44	5:12
Egg Harbor	6:58	1:21	5:26
Elwood	7:07	1:40	5:36
Delcoets	7:19	2:00	5:48
Hammonton	5:55	7:24	2:10
Windsor	6:15	7:32	2:30
Atco	6:12	7:38	2:40
Waterford	6:17	7:42	2:55
Ansley	6:27	7:56	3:09
Berlin	6:55	8:03	3:34
White Horse	6:53	8:15	3:40
Atco	7:02	8:20	4:20
Haddonfield	7:15	8:34	4:46
Knicker's Siding	7:42	8:57	5:16
Cooper's Point	7:57	9:07	5:36
Vine St.			

New Jersey Southern R. R.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

and the only direct route between New York and Long Branch, Red Bank, Farmingdale, Tricketburg, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, Tricketburg, Atlantic City, Vineland, Bridgeton, Millville, Cape May, and all Eastern and Southern New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement, Adopted June 22, 1872.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave New York	Pass	Pass	Fl.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave New York	6:45	6:00	
Pier 28 N R ft Murray St	8:37	7:42	4.01
Levee Long Branch	10:11	7:43	6.00
Whitings	11:18	8:40	7.58
Atco	11:20	8:20	
North Hammonton	11:33	9:00	8.35
Windsor Junction	12:16	9:40	9.45
Vineland	12:45	10:10	10.40
Bridgeton	1:15	10:55	11.15
Bay Side (arrive)			
All trains stop at North Hammonton.			

NORTHWARD.

Leave Bay Side	Pass	Pass	Fl.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Bay Side	6:00	1:36	2.10
Bridgeton	6:32	2:04	3.05
Vineland	7:00	2:37	4.00
Windsor Junction	7:40	3:15	5.05
North Hammonton	8:00	3:37	5.40
Atco	8:58	4:03	6.10
Whitings	9:33	4:38	6.27
Long Branch	10:33	5:05	7.45
arrive New York	12:30	8:00	8.00

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE RELIANCE WRINGER

Have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect Machine. They have brought out an entirely NEW WRINGER which they call the

"PROVIDENCE."

New 1871 Perfect
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

It saves Labor. It saves Time. It will save its Cost Every Year.

It wrings Faster than by Hand.

We consider the Providence superior to all others for the following reasons:

- 1st. The ROLLERS, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to the shafts in the most permanent manner by the Monitor Process, making the best roller in the world.
- 2d. The PATENT METAL JOURNAL OASINGS prevent any wear upon the journals. The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines, run soon wear, and the efficiency of the Wringer is thereby greatly reduced.
- 3d. The DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS used on this wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the double stop prevents them from bottoming or being thrown out of gear. We furnish either single or double geared Providence as desired.
- 4th. The ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP readily adjusts this machine to tubs of any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden pegs or rubber straps on this Clamp.
- 5th. SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY are combined in this machine, with all the requisites of a first class wringer.

Providence Tool Co.,
Providence, R. I.
Agency-11 Water Street, N. Y. City.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of N. J. will be sold at Public Sale, on **Thursday, August 15th 1872**, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Louis Kuehne, Egg Harbor City, N. J., all that certain tract or piece of land situated, lying and being in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, beginning at a point in the northeast corner of the old Egg Harbor or Absecon road, being also a corner of a tract of 5000 acres, recently conveyed by Ellwood Matlack, and wife to Dr. H. Schmoel; then extending north 46 degrees and 30 minutes east, along the land of E. Schmoel, Dr. H. Schmoel and crossing the Moss Mill road 148 chains, and 90 links to a stake in the line of the said Schmoel's land; thence north 43 degrees and 45 minutes west, by land now or late of Ellwood Matlack, 81 chains and 47 links to a stake; thence partly by same and partly by land of Somers and Snodgrass, so to 46 degrees and 15 minutes west, recrossing the said Moss Mill road, and bearing the road 140 chains to a stake in the old Egg Harbor or Absecon road; thence along the several courses of the said road, the following courses and distances: south 49 degrees and 30 minutes east, 10 chains and 87 links to a stake, south 36 degrees and 45 minutes east, 13 chains and 40 links to a stake; south 36 degrees and 30 minutes east, 8 chains and 75 links to a stake; south 44 degrees east 15 chains to a stake; south 34 degrees east 45 minutes east, 5 chains and 65 links to a stake; south 38 degrees and 45 minutes east, 4 chains and 21 links to a stake; south 29 degrees east, 3 chains and 50 links to a stake; south 33 degrees and 30 minutes east, 13 chains; and 34 links to a stake; south 33 degrees and 30 minutes east, 5 chains to a stake; south 47 degrees and 45 minutes east, 2 chains and 24 links to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom the said tract or piece of land, above described two tracts or pieces of land, the one containing 100 acres of land, and the other 322 1/2 acres of land and are hereinafter particularly described. The said 160 acre tract or piece of land being the same, which was conveyed to one James Miller, by deed dated January 10th, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Lippincott and wife and Samuel Parry and wife, and is bounded and described as follows; beginning at a stone in the middle of M. S. Mill road; and in the line of James Miller's other land; and the west road south 46 degrees and 45 minutes east, 47 chains and 54 links to a stone, another corner to said James Miller's land and in the old Absecon road; thence along the said road south 49 degrees east, 10 chains and 87 links to a stone corner; thence still by the same, south 36 degrees and 15 minutes, east, 9 chains and 60 links to a stone corner; and in the old Absecon road and across to other lands belonging to said Lippincott and Parry; thence by said Lippincott's and Parry's orb 46 degrees and 45 minutes east, 51 chains and 80 links to a stone corner in the said Moss Mill road; thence along the same north 53 degrees and 30 minutes west, 20 chains and 74 links to place of beginning. The said 322 1/2 acre tract being the same which was conveyed by the said Joshua Lippincott and wife and Samuel Parry and wife to one John Bonnar, by deed bearing date the 4th day of November, A. D. 1859, and is bounded and described as follows; beginning at a stake in the middle of the Moss Mill road, 20 chains and 32 links southerly from the intersection of the said westerly line of Somers and Snodgrass 500 acre tract of land with said road; thence north 45 degrees and 23 minutes east, 42 chains to a stake corner to lands belonging to the said Lippincott and Parry; thence (2) by the same, south 43 degrees and 37 minutes east, 40 chains to a stake another corner to said Lippincott and Parry's, thence (3) still by the same, north 46 degrees and 23 minutes east, 47 chains and 43 links to a stake corner in the line of land formerly belonging to Ellwood Matlack; thence (4) by the same, south 43 degrees and 37 minutes east, 21 chains and 70 links to a stake corner belonging to Dr. H. Schmoel; thence by the same (5) south 46 degrees and 38 minutes west, 78 chains and 76 links to a stake corner to other lands belonging to said Lippincott and Parry in the middle of the Moss Mill road; thence (6) along the same, north 53 degrees and 30 minutes west, 62 chains and 63 links to the place of beginning. The said first above described tract of land containing 1157 56-100 acres of land, and after reserving and excepting thereout the two last above described tracts of land, is the same tract or piece of land which the said Joshua Lippincott and wife and Samuel Parry, and wife, sold and conveyed to the said William Darmstadter and Louis Planer and John Plosek. Seized as the property of Franz John, et al. def't, taken in execution at the suit of Israel Parry, et al. compl't, and to be sold by

E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.

Dated June 13, 1872.

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 27th 1872**, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hammonton House, Hammonton, New Jersey, all that certain lot or tract of land situated lying and being in Hammonton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning in the centre of Pine Road at the distance of one hundred and twenty rods north-east of Main Road, thence extending (1) north forty-five degrees and thirty minutes west, forty rods; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, forty rods; thence (3) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, forty rods; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods; thence (5) north forty-five degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty-eight rods to the centre of Pine Road; thence (6) along the same south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, thirty rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of land, more or less, being the same property that Charles Kentelle, conveyed to the said T. O. Craft, by indenture bearing date August 10, 1867.

Seized as the property of Thaddeus O. Craft, taken in execution at the suit of Wm. M. Dodge, plntf, and to be sold by

E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.

Dated May 27th '72. 26-30

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 27th 1872**, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hammonton House, Hammonton, New Jersey, all that certain lot or tract of land situated lying and being in Hammonton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

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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 **Monday, August 13, 1872**, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the premises in Atlantic City, N. J., all the following described piece of land and premises and a certain two story frame messuage thereon erected in Atlantic and the city of Atlantic in the county of Atlantic and the state of New Jersey commencing at a peg at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet west of Tennessee Avenue on the south side of Pacific Avenue and running thence on said Pacific Avenue a distance of 125 feet in a course of sixty-seven degrees, eight minutes and thirty seconds of one hundred and fifty feet in a course of twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes and thirty seconds of one hundred and fifty feet in a course of sixty-seven degrees

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The New York Times

Campaign Edition

During the ensuing Presidential Campaign, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, throughout the Presidential canvass, publish fuller information relating to the progress of the campaign than any other New York paper. We aim only at supplying the public with the most complete information on all current affairs.

Subscribers to our Campaign Edition will therefore receive an exhaustive summary of the political news of the day, besides receiving the general news from all parts of the World, obtained from the best sources, and rearranged and prepared especially for this edition.

The NEW YORK TIMES is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the canvass, now fairly commenced, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. It regards the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very first importance, and will give no support to irregular or "bolting" nominations, which can only result in the return of the Democrats to power. There are projects of all kinds on foot for dissolving the Republican Party, and the TIMES will oppose them all. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871—now other journals are attempting to make political capital out of the mere repetition of the cry. There is no sincere and honest proposal for reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious