

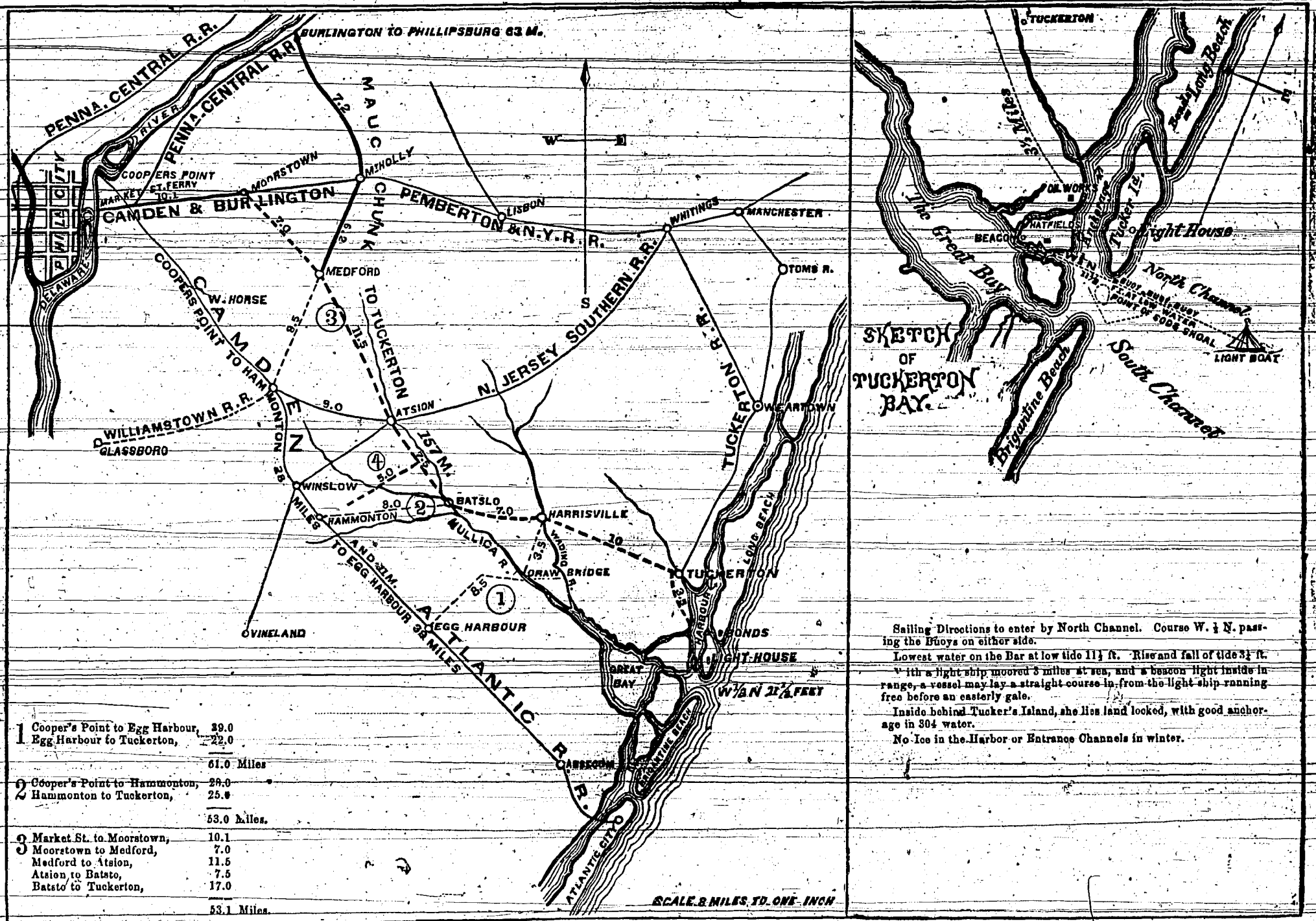
The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 32.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR



Map Illustrating the Three Railroad Routes connecting

TUCKERTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

[Although we printed an edition of 1500 copies containing the above map we were unable to supply the demand. We therefore republish it this week. The map and following article were prepared for us by MR. A. H. RICHARDS, of Pleasant Mills, N. J. Parties wishing further information can address him.—ED. ITEM.]

The above map illustrates the three routes now being discussed, connecting Tuckerton and its harbor, with Philadelphia and the railroad system of the state and that of Pennsylvania.

ROUTE NO. 1. Leaves Philadelphia by Vine St. Ferry to Cooper's Point; thence by the Camden & Atlantic R. R. to Egg Harbour City is 39 miles; here turning a right angle it runs northerly 5 1/2 miles, then turning to the east. At 8 1/2 miles from E. H. City it crosses Mullica river over a draw bridge and about one and a half miles of embankment, piling, &c., thence, northerly 3 1/2 miles to near Harrisville; here turning a right angle again it runs easterly 10 miles into Tuckerton. Total distance from Cooper's Point to Tuckerton, 61 miles; of which 39 are over the C. & A. R. R. Estimated cost; exclusive of embankment, draw bridge, &c., \$12,500 per mile. About \$1000 per mile was subscribed on this line.

ROUTE NO. 2. Leaves Philadelphia as the first. From Cooper's Point to Hammonton is 28 miles. From here through Pleasant Mills, Batsto, Herman, Harrisville, and Bass River is 25 miles to Tuckerton. This line crosses all streams at or near the head of navigation, without draws. It passes through the most valuable and capable lands of south-eastern Jersey, through several manufacturing villages and among many water powers. On it is now much local traffic, and a railroad would develop a profitable local traffic more rapidly than on any other line. \$100,000 was subscribed to this line. Estimated cost, \$12,500 per mile. Total distance from Cooper's Point to Tuckerton, 53 miles.

ROUTE NO. 3. Leaves Market St. Wharf, Camden, by the Burlington Co. R. R. to Moorestown 10.1 m; thence to Medford, 7 m; thence to Atson, 11.5 m; thence to Batsto, 7.5 m; thence through Herman, &c., to Tuckerton as by No. 2. Total distance from Market St. Camden, to Tuckerton 53.1 miles.

Taking Medford as a point d'appui in the marl region, it is evident that a railroad from it to either Atco or Atson will give to her, for the distribution of her marl, all the area of country in the triangle formed by the three railroads, connecting Atson, Winslow and Atco, and the country bordering the railroads radiating from off from the angles of that triangle. From Medford to Atco is 8.5 m, while to Atson the distance is 11.5 m. A difference against the Atson connection full equivalent for this amount of money? At Atco the Medford marl comes directly into competition with the White Horse marl. At Atson she underbids both Squankum and White Horse. This connection gives to Medford the exclusive market of all the territory east to Tuckerton, and a full share of a vast area to the south. It makes a complete short through line to the Ocean and gives to Medford and Mt. Holly the long shore business.

Tuckerton is 155 miles from Mauch Chunk, by railroad through Burlington, Mt. Holly and Medford, and offers a better and nearer harbor for shipping coal than Port Morris in Delaware Bay. No. 4 is a spur from the middle of Hammonton to No. 3.

The wharfe at Tuckerton Harbor lies about 3 1/2 miles south of the town. The harbor is large, deep, of good anchorage and land locked. Its entrances (of which there are two, the northern and southern) are both easy and safe.

The mass of marsh islands lying between the harbor and the Great Bay act as a sort of strainer, holding back the floating ice from the bay and rivers, thus the harbor and its entrances are kept free from ice obstructions.

Had this harbor been in railroad connection with Philadelphia during the ice blockade of the Delaware last winter (1871-2) no doubt it would have become a favorite embarkadero.

The northern channel being straight, were a light ship moored about a league out at sea, and in range with the straight channel, this harbor would be easily found at night. With a beacon light placed on the meadows inside in range, its entrance at all times would be safe and easy. An easterly gale gives a vessel, free wind in on a W 1/2 N course, so that as an harbor of refuge in bad weather it is unsurpassed on our coast.

The U. S. Coast Survey in 1870 made a thorough survey of the Harbor of Tuckerton and its approaches. This exact information is being compiled at their office, Washington, D. C.

The above railroad map is copied from Smith's Railroad Map of New Jersey, published 1871. The sketch of the Harbor intended only to illustrate the prominent features of the anchorage and inlet.

There are two lines on the above map, the advantages of which to Hammonton

are deserving of careful attention.

The route from Hammonton to Tuckerton direct (No. 2) is naturally a branch of the Camden & Atlantic R. R. and to be successfully worked should be managed by that company, so that there should be no discrimination against it in the arrangement of time tables, tariffs of charges, &c.

This line is the shortest and cheapest, offering more business to begin on and the most rapid development.

For the whole distance from Hammonton to Batsto this line passes through first rate soil, many thousand of acres of it now being under culture. From Batsto nearly to Harrisville the line borders close on a similar white oak bottom. In short in the sandy river bottoms there are water powers now employed, while the intervening lands between the water courses are of a superior quality and aided by railroad facilities would rapidly develop into a fine farming country.

Somewhere central to South-eastern New Jersey there will be a town of importance and this agricultural region surrounding Hammonton, traversed by this line, points to her as the depot.

A railroad connecting Hammonton with Tuckerton Bay by a transit of 1 1/2 or 2 hours will give her the same relative position toward New York and Boston, and their environs, that Hampton has toward Baltimore and Philadelphia. The short, quick transit to water carriage will place her fruit the first and best in those markets. Climate and short railroad transport guarantee this to her, so that she will not easily lose this first high priced market.

The other line (No. 3.) passing through Medford, Atson and Batsto offers a great advantage in Market St. Ferry.

The Medford marl will insure the development of the farming country on which Hammonton must greatly depend for her future growth into importance.

Hammonton has already all the advantages she can expect from Philadelphia and Camden through the C. & A. R. R., while the connection with Medford introduces her into the heart of the best farming country of the state. A region from which she may justly expect to draw settlers for her new lands, and from which we may obtain capital for the development of them and of our manufactures. It brings the heart of the Pines into intimate relations with the very centre of the state and opens a new field for the outflow of emigrants into our county from the more densely populated parts of the state. The connection with the Lehigh coal region will be of great value, and a coal depot at Tuckerton would soon grow into a thriving shipping town.

In short, except that No. 2. passes through the settlement in an unbroken line, the Medford (No. 3) line offers the greatest inducements. It accomplishes all that No. 2 does and gives some other advantages that the Camden & Atlantic can not. Perhaps the most benefit Hammonton could receive would be by her being brought into close contact with the centre of the state, instead of being on a line of railroad that merely connects Philadelphia with a summer resort, and whose real business is confined to two or three months of the year and subject to the caprice of fashion.

A COOK OF THE PARROT.

The looks of the bird are quite nice... But I can't tell you the name...

The Emperor's Mexican Parrot.

We cannot vouch for the truth of the following story... which appears in a Latin periodical...

Instinct of Plants.

Not long since, we alluded to the wonderful instinct of animals and insects... Now the instinct or tendencies of plants...

Sandspits in Nevada.

For several hours yesterday afternoon there were visible from this city... Twenty-two miles Desert, five or six tall columns of sand...

Importance of Reading.

No matter how obscure the position in life of an individual, if he can read, he may at will put himself in the best society...

An Unfortunate Removal.

There is at least one American citizen who can give very good reasons for doubting that a nearer approximation to the setting sun is synonymous with a life of glory...

AGRICULTURAL.

Other specimens were still poorer. This exposure is the more necessary now that the English farmer, as some one has said, 'depends for the majority of his brains and bones' on his own brain and somebody else's bones...

Introductions.

We can very readily understand why women should be shy of holding company with men without the ceremony of a wedding...

Interesting to Railroad Men.

An English scientific journal makes the following interesting statement: The new railway sleepers which have been brought forward in England...

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthy (China, Free Home, Good Markets) THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD... THE GREAT PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD...

Testing Armored Turrot—A Remarkable Experiment.

The English Board of Admiralty has recently inaugurated a series of tests for the definite determination of the merits of the turret 'Monitor' system...

WATERBURY'S BITTERS.

Invoy your spare cash in Waterbury's Bitters. Write to CHARLES W. WATERBURY, 7 Wall Street, New York.

THIRTY YEARS' REMEDY!

WATERBURY'S BITTERS. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, LUNG COMPLAINTS, CHEST AND Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, etc.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla



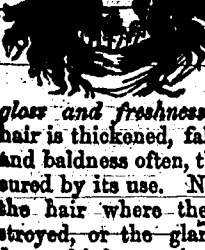
It is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Hives or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and Internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even when no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, fallen hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

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 Hammoncton House, Hammoncton, New Jersey, all that certain lot or tract of land situated lying and being in Hammoncton, 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 Malice 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-five degrees and thirty minutes west forty rods; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, thirty rods; thence (5) forty-five degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty-eight rods to the centre of Pine Road aforesaid; thence (6) along the same south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, forty rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of land, more or less, being the same property that Charles Kettelle, conveyed to the said T. O. Craft, by indenture bearing date August 19, 1867.

Sold on the property of Thaddeus C. Craft, when in execution at the suit of Wm. M. Dodge, 1872, and to be sold by
E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.
Dated July 27th 72. 26-30

EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
FOR VIRGINIA AND NEW JERSEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of Atlantic County, will be sold at public sale on **SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872,** at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the hotel of J. B. Champion, May Landing, N. J., all that tract of land lying and situated at Weeksville in the township, county and state aforesaid.

Beginning at a stone standing in the public road leading through Weeksville to Pleasant Mills at the north-east corner of what is known as the Nichols field and north-west corner of a piece of wood land belonging to Isaiah Weeks; thence (1) along Isaiah Weeks' line south five degrees west six chains and seventy-six links to a stone at the south-east corner of said Nichols' field; (2) south seventeen degrees and three quarters east one chain; (3) south sixty-six degrees east ten minutes west two chains and fifty-nine links; (4) south twelve and three quarters degrees east twenty-two chains and forty links to Pine Creek; thence up the same (5) west two chains and seventy-five links to the south-west corner of James Weeks' tract; thence along the line of same; (6) north twelve degrees and one quarter west thirteen chains and eight links to the east corner of the swamp line run by said parties; (7) along the same south six and one quarter degrees west four chains and thirty-five links; (8) south fifteen degrees west one chain seventy-seven links; (9) south sixteen degrees east two chains; (10) south twenty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west eight chains to the line of Theodore Weeks' piece of land; (11) along the line of the same north twenty-five degrees west ten chains and ninety-two links to James Weeks' line; (12) along the same north fourteen degrees east seven chains to his corner; (13) south eighty-two and a half degrees west eighty links to another corner of James Weeks'; along his line again (14) north six degrees and a half east six chains and six links to a corner in the said David Weeks' line; thence (15) along the same north eighty-two degrees east thirteen chains and twenty-five links to the south-east corner of Isaiah Weeks' home place; thence (16) along said Isaiah Weeks' line north twelve degrees and three quarters west twenty-two chains and twenty-four links to the division line of Wm. Weeks' heirs; thence along the same (17) north seventy-seven and a quarter degrees east eleven chains and seventy-eight links to a stone five links east of Wm. Henry Weeks' S. E. corner in said line; thence (18) south five degrees west fourteen chains and thirty links to the place of beginning; containing forty-nine acres more or less, being part of James Weeks' estate.

Also, all that certain tract or parcel of land known and being two certain pieces of swamp land known as having formerly been owned by Ezekiel Weeks and now the undivided property of Samuel Weeks, Isaiah Weeks, Curtis Weeks, Wm. T. Weeks and James Weeks, being the one ninth an undivided part of said premises. Also being that portion of said Ezekiel Weeks' estate lying west of the division line between Ezekiel Weeks' and Joseph Johnson and south of the division line of said Ezekiel Weeks and Uriah Johnson being the same premises conveyed to Charles Bosarth by quit claim deed by Curtis H. Weeks and Zivira Weeks and designed to be recorded as such.

Seized as the property of Charles Bosarth, et al, taken in execution at the suit of Francis Grinnel, Compt., and to be sold by
E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.
Dated July 13, 1872. 29-33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Atlantic Common Pleas will be sold at public sale on **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1872,** at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hammoncton House, Hammoncton, New Jersey, all the following described tract or piece of land situated, lying and being in the town of Hammoncton, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning in the centre of Basin Road at the distance of 80 rods north-east of Main Road, thence extending (1) south 45° 30' east 89 rods to a point, thence (2) south 43° 30' east 40 rods to the line of one Wackerhagen, thence (3) along the same north 45° 30' west 80 rods to the centre of Basin Road, (4) along said road south 44° 30' north 20 rods to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres of land, strict measure.

Seized as the property of Cornelia Abrams, deft., taken in execution at the suit of Julius Penfield, compt., and to be sold by
E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.
Dated June 12, 1872. 28-32

Sheriff's Adj. Sale.

The sale of the property seized as the property of Wm. L. Kingsley, taken in execution at the suit of John G. Hall, assigns adjourned until **SATURDAY, AUGUST 10,** same hour and place.
E. D. REDMAN, Sheriff.

Two Weeks from Home.

NUMBER THREE.
We found the Canadians very hospitable. We visited a number of the citizens of Niagara by invitation, and were treated very kindly. Refreshments were offered consisting of wines and liquors, cigars and fruit, the evening closing with singing and instrumental music. We visited the farm of Col. James Stewart, chief of the Chippeways, situated six miles west of Niagara. The Col. treated us very kindly, said he was always happy to see people from the States, as he considered we were all one stock, and should have but one government for all; that the Canadians would be much benefited by annexation to the states, and if any more fighting is to be done in North America the Canadians and people of the States should be found shoulder to shoulder. The Col. is a noble looking man, over 6 feet in height and straight as an arrow. He is 68 years old and has a wife only 18 years of age, and a boy of 3 years. On our return to the town we passed the cottage and grounds belonging to Miss Rye, the so called Philanthropist. Miss Rye has brought over many thousand poor and abandoned young girls from Great Britain to Canada where she disposes of them to the highest and best bidder. From the appearance of her extensive grounds and from what the people of the place say, she has made Philanthropy pay her well. There is one custom here which would be more honored in the breach; than the ob-

lance. That is, the custom of placing brandy, whiskey, wine, or ale, before every guest. The long and gloomy winter no doubt has something to do with this social custom of the people, encouraged by the cheapness of all distilled and malt liquors. Almost everybody here stimulates to some extent. If the people would stir up a little, introduce good water into the city, sweep off their pavements, build porches, or put up awnings in front of their homes and places of business, it would much improve the nakedness of the place. Some of the ladies of our party desired to make a few purchases from the shops in the place, but the shopkeepers, knew at a glance they were from the States and charged accordingly. The greater part of the manufacturing industry of the dominion is carried by Yankee brains and Yankee capital. There is much mineral wealth buried in Canada; soil awaiting Yankee enterprise to bring it to light. The dominion contains 332,000 square miles of territory, one-third of which is covered with water, about one other third is good available land. The average elevation above the sea is 500 feet and the population nearly or quite three million. The climate is changeable and the thermometer ranges from 100° in summer to 25° below zero in winter. Frost comes in early October. Snow falls in winter to the depth of 5 to 6 feet and in many parts remains on the ground far into the month of May. The severe climate will always deter a great part of the country from being settled. July 1st, 1867, the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united and now form the Dominion of Canada. The Governor is appointed by the Queen and has a salary of \$35,000 a year, and a splendid residence at Ottawa, the present capital. We left Niagara on Monday by the steamer, "City of Toronto," for Toronto—distance 42 miles across Lake Ontario. The sail was delightful after sweltering with heat for three days in the room of the Moffat House. A difference of 25 degrees of temperature was grateful. There were some 200 tourists and pleasure seekers on the steamer, many of which were for Montreal by the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Isles.

There was a party of the Japanese among them several boys from 6 to 8 years of age. Those I conversed with had been at school in Massachusetts for two years and could speak English well. They had sufficient baggage with them to load a small sloop. We arrived at Toronto at 2 P. M. On landing we found the thermometer again above 90 and the streets swept by a westerly wind raising such a dust you could scarcely see a distance of 50 yards from the landing. Having a poor idea of such martyrdom, we concluded to return on the boat to Lewiston, where we arrived at 6 P. M., and hired a carriage to take us back to the Falls, 7 miles. From Lewiston to the Falls there is the finest fruit farms we ever saw. It is almost a continued orchard the whole way. The trees were literally loaded with fair fruit that had apparently escaped that pest of the fruit growers in our latitude—the curculio. Fine Apples, Pears and Cherries we never saw. We stopped at our old quarters in Niagara village over night—and in the morning took the train for Buffalo, where we stopped at the Continental and could not sleep for the screaming of steam whistles and the clanging of numberless bells. Buffalo is a lively place—and does an immense business in western products. Her lake commerce is very great. The Erie Canal and Erie R. R. terminate here, the canal taking the water from the Niagara river at Black Rock, several miles below the city. There are lines of fine steamers from Buffalo to all the principal cities of the Lakes. We were offered a ticket to Chicago and return for \$20. The round trip is made in eleven days, and considering you have your board during the whole trip it is certainly cheap travelling. Left Buffalo at 8 A. M. for Salamanca by Lake Shore road to Dan-kirk where we arrived at 10 A. M.; took the train on the Southern branch of the New York and Erie for Salamanca. This place is on the Allegheny River 250 miles north-east from Pittsburgh, and is 2300 feet above tide. The air is pure and exhilarating, the water soft, cool and clear as crystal. The mountain streams swarm with Trout, and the river with Black Bass and Pike. The former are sometimes caught weighing 25 to 30 lbs. Here is the Junction of the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. with the N. Y. and Erie. The A. & G. W. and branches taps the oil regions of Pennsylvania bringing 200 cars loaded with oil daily to this place. The extensive oil shops at the latter company are located here employing some 200 hands. The oil shops are the only substantial buildings in the town. The site on which the place is built belongs to the Seneca Indian reservation. The land is held on ground rent from the Indians for terms of from 5 to 10 years. The reservation is 40 miles long, consisting of a strip one-half mile wide on each side of the river. Numbers of Indians and their squaws may be seen in the streets of the place daily. The women wear high heeled shoes, bloomer costume and bright colored shawls. Both sexes look strong and robust. Some of the squaws have fine chiseled features and are not unpleasant to look at. Many of them are half breeds and reputed of easy virtue. The squaws do all the hard work and drudgery while the men look on and complacently smoke their pipes. We saw a party of 8 squaws across the river to a corn field on Sunday in two canoes out from the solid log; they all carried bows and hoed away for about three hours; in the meantime the men brought the canoes back and sat in the shade on the opposite side of the river admiring their industry. After hoeing the field the women donned their nother garments and ferried the river back to their homes and their leige-

lords. The race lacks energy and do not like to work. Salamanca is rather a hard looking place with a population of 1200. They have no church. I was told by a resident that some time since a stranger came to the place and after stopping some weeks great curiosity was felt to know what business he had there. On being asked his special business at Salamanca he stated he had been sent on a mission to find out where Hell upon earth was, and he thought he had found the place. Some of the money spent on Foreign missions would be better distributed among the Indians and whites here. At the invitation of the principal chief, George Red Eye, we visited the council chamber of the tribe and heard a discourse from him in the Seneca language. It was an invocation of thanks to the great Spirit, so I was told. When the chief ran out of ideas he left the stand during his speech and consulted with the old men and squaws, as he said to get suggestions from them in regard to his speech. The language seemed very melodious and musical. While speaking the carriage of the chief was dignified, earnest and solemn. We could say a great deal more of our visit to the Indians but as I have probably already tired out your patience I will close by saying the party arrived at their homes feeling the better for the trip.

Blaine Reviewing Sumner.

HE CHARGES THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR WITH DELUING THE BLACKS, AND DESERTING HIS LIFE LONG PRINCIPLES.

The following letter has been addressed to Sen. Sumner by Speaker Blaine:

To the Honorable CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. Senator.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, published in the papers of this morning, will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure Gen. Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure your self was not fully exercised until you announced an open alliance with the Southern Secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account, given by you in the fourth volume of your works, of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate Chamber in 1856 for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South, and, according to your own showing, to some extent in the North also, approved that assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks, for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say that every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterwards found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to day your fellow-laborer in support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your fast alliance, sixteen years after, with Messrs. Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reconstitute their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvellous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it.

GREELEY POWERLESS IN THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Regarding for the sake of argument (as I do not in fact believe), that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration in the case of Andrew Johnson of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley to enforce a Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Andrew Johnson to enforce a Democratic policy against a Republican Congress? And, besides, Horace Greeley has already in his letter of acceptance, taken ground practically a-ainst the Republican doctrine so often enforced by yourself, of the duty of the National Government to secure the rights of every citizen to protection of life, person, and property. In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, he pleases every Klutux villain in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about "local self-government," and inveighing in good Rebel parlance against "centralisation," and finally declaring that "there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe." The meaning of all this in plain English is that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged, and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies of the "local self-government" administered by the white rebels. Do you as a friend to the colored man approve this position of Mr. Greeley? You cannot forget, Mr. Sumner, how often, during the late session of Congress you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having your Civil Rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage, by the House except the rancorous and fractious hostility of the Democratic members. If

I have correctly examined *The Globe*, the Democratic members on 17 different occasions resisted the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the parliamentary process known as filibustering. They would not even allow it to come to a vote. Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the Civil Rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute that it amounted to a scornful jeer of the rights of the colored man. And now you lend your voice and influence to the re-election of these Democratic members who are co-operating with you in the support of Mr. Greeley. Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not as a candid man acknowledge, that with these men in power in Congress the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed so far as those rights depend on Federal legislation?

THE RIGHTS OF THE COLORED MEN SECURED BY THE AMENDMENTS.

Still further the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by the three great Constitutional amendments, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope and effect, legislation by Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and so eloquently demonstrated. But the Democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject. It was only in the month of February last that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives affirming the "validity of the Constitutional amendments and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual." This resolution—very mild and guarded, as you will see—was adopted by 124 Yeas to 58 Nays; only 8 or the Yeas were Democrats, all the Nays were Democrats. The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed, a week later, by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio; as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

On the vote upon the resolution there were 107 Yeas to 65 Nays. All the Yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in the support of President Grant. All the Nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in the support of Mr. Greeley. It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in a resolution offered by Mr. Brooks of New York, that "these amendments are valid parts of the Constitution," so long as the same men on the same day vote that the provisions of those amendments should not be enforced by Congress legislation. These amendments are but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical. Nay, more, if the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States, without Congress' intervention, he would, under a Democratic Administration be deprived of the right of suffrage in less than two years and he would be very likely or he escaped some form of chattel slavery or peonage. And in proof of this danger I might quote volumes of wisdom and warning from the speeches of Charles Sumner!

SUMNER DELUDES AND MISLEADS THE BLACKS.

When, therefore, you point out to the colored men that they will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, you delude and mislead them—I do not say willfully, but none the less really. The small handful of Republicans—compared with the whole mass—who unite with yourself and Mr. Greeley in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leave that lump of political unsoundness even if you preserve your own original principles in the contact. The Administration of Mr. Greeley therefore, should he be elected, would be in the whole, and in detail, a Democratic Administration, and you would be compelled to go with the current or repent and turn back when too late to mend the evil you had done. Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes—illustrating it by the analogy of your own election to the Senate,—is hardly pertinent. The point is, not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the Government, with all its vast and controlling power. You know very well, Mr. Sumner, that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have persistently denied the rights of the black men. What course you will pursue toward the colored man is of small consequence after you have transferred the power of the Government to his enemy! The colored men of this country as a class, are not enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that at a great crisis in their fate you deserted them. Charles Sumner co-operating with Jefferson Davis is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized—any more than Horace Greeley is colored to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom the Republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past—nor, in the bitterness of their hearts, will they ever forget that, hated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions to whom in past years you have stood a shield and bulwark of defense! Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.
August, No., July 31, 1872.