

The Hammonton Item.

R. Bradley

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.--NO. 49.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Hammonton Business Cards.

M. B. RANDALL, M. D.,
5439-11 Hammonton, N. J.

DR. D. C. STOKING,
DENTIST,
10a19 1y Hammonton, N. J.

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

GEO. W. PRESSEY
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.
21-11 GF BRIDGE TON, N. J.

HAMMONTON HOUSE.
The subscriber having leased the Hammonton House, at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to TRAVELLERS AND BOARDERS, at reasonable rates.

Good Stabling for horses.
J. R. CARROLL, RS.

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

Barber Shop!
The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop in **CLARK'S BUILDING.**
and is prepared to Cut Hair, Shampoo, Shave, &c., in the best manner.
A Clean Towel to Every Man!
Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 in the morning.
JOSEPH COAST,
Hammonton, April 10, '72.

PAINTS! PAINTS!
THE PLACE
TO BUY PAINT,

OIL, TURPENTINE,
JAPAN, VARNISH
Paint Brushes of all Kinds!
IS AT

A. G. Clark's
Everything Warranted as Represented
Prices as low as the lowest.

HENRY BOWER,
Manure curing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,
has constantly on hand and for sale
POTASH SALT for MANURE,
Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,
SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF
BOWER'S
Complete Manure,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of
Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

This fertilizer is being prepared this season with special reference to the Wheat Crop. The Super-Phosphate of this fertilizer is of every high grade, having been made by the most facturers from England, where the average crop of wheat is 30 bushels to the acre.

DEPOSITS:
59 SOUTH WALKER ST., PHILADELPHIA,
105 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,
For Sale by
Geo. Elvins. A. G. Clark

GROCERIES.
A large and carefully selected stock of TEA—Black, green and Japan. COFFEES—Rio, La Guira and Java. Assorted choice grades Spice, warranted pure. Beans, sugar, starch, Caudier, Molasses, Honey, &c., &c.

A. G. CLARK.
Hammonton, Oct. 19, '71.

E. J. WOOLEY,
DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.
Repairing of all kinds, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction given and prices as reasonable as at any other place.
Special attention given to repairing Fine WATCHES. Also, dealer in
BOOKS & STATIONERY
of all kinds.
TOYS, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at his
OLD STAND,
Southeast side of Bellevue Ave.

A. G. CLARK,


COOK & PARLOR STOVES.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,
Would call special attention of all in want of the above articles to the largest and cheapest 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
Dry Goods.

TRIMMINGS & NOTIONS,
In large variety,
HATS and CAPS in various styles, Men's and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS, SHOES and HATERS—A large stock constantly on hand.


PIONEER STUMP-PULLER
Having received the right to manufacture and sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:
NO. 1 MACHINE, \$85.00.
NO. 2 " " " 85.00.
These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.
For particulars send for circular.
G. W. PRESSEY,
Inventor & Manuf'r.
Hammonton, N. J.,
20 11

Great Rush for Hats!
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Fall Styles Now Ready.
STIFF & SOFT FELT HATS,
CLOTH HATS AND CAPS
Also, an assortment of
Neat Children's Goods,
Various Styles.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY
IS
SILK HATS,
of our own manufacture, made to fit the most delicate and dainty heads.

Centennial Celebration.
At a meeting of the New Jersey Corporation, held in Jersey City, on the 25th inst., the following address, reported to the meeting by Gen. Parker, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:
ADDRESS OF THE NEW JERSEY CORPORATORS OF THE U. S. CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.
To the People of the State of New Jersey:
On the third day of March A. D. 1871, the Congress of the United States passed an act to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia.
This exhibition will be under national auspices, but its preparation and management have been committed to the representatives of the people of the several States. The law of Congress provided for the appointment of one Delegate and one Alternate from each State and Territory, upon nomination by the respective Governors, and confirmation by the President of the United States, to constitute a body called "The United States Centennial Commission," with power to select a site, mature a plan, erect buildings and control the details of the exhibition. That Commission has been organized for more than a year, has worked industriously, and aid by the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia has proceeded as far as it is possible to go, until adequate funds be provided to insure the execution of the proposed plan. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required to make the exhibition successful. The proper and most feasible mode of raising that sum of money has been a subject of much discussion, and was carefully considered by Congress. In Europe such exhibitions have received governmental aid, but Congress declined to make an appropriation of money for the American Centennial. Some doubted the power of the General Government to expend the public moneys for such purpose. But independent of the legal difficulty, it was thought better to make such provision for procuring the requisite funds, as would give all the people of the United States who share the blessings resulting from National Independence, the opportunity personally to aid in the preparation and conduct of the grand national celebration. To accomplish this, Congress on the first day of June A. D. 1872, passed an act creating a body corporate, to be known as "The Centennial Board of Finance." The several States and Territories are represented in this Board, in the ratio of their representation in Congress. This corporation is empowered to procure subscriptions to capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to subscribers certificates therefor. Any municipality, railroad company, bank, or other corporate body may subscribe for stock. When the exhibition shall close, the property will be converted into cash, and the proceeds from the sale of buildings and from admission fees, will be divided pro-rata, among the stockholders. The buildings will cover a space not less than fifty acres at Fairmount Park, within the city limits of Philadelphia, and will be open from the 19th day of April, to the 19th day of October, 1876. The exhibition will be conducted on a gigantic scale of grandeur and magnificence, which, together with the patriotic associations connected with the locality and the event it is designed to commemorate, will doubtless attract millions of people, not only from this but from all civilized nations. We do not desire to emphasize the financial aspect of the enterprise, (for we would prefer a plan whereby admission should be free,) but we feel justified in making the statement that it is probable the immense concourse of visitors who will for six months through the Exhibition, will make the investment in centennial stock produce good pecuniary return.

At a recent meeting of the United States Centennial Commission, it was ordered that books of subscription for the stock of "The Centennial Board of Finance" be opened on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1872, by agents to be appointed in the respective States and Territories by the commissioner, the alternate and the corporators of such State or Territory. On the thirtieth day of November, instant, we, the corporators for New Jersey, with the Commissioner and Alternate convened in the city of Newark, and authorized all the national and other banks in this State to act as agents to receive subscriptions for stock. Application for shares may be made in person or by mail, to be paid for in five installments, the last of which will be due on the first Monday of November, 1873, the certificate to issue when two dollars on each share shall be paid. The people of New Jersey are entitled to subscribe for twenty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine shares, amounting to

about two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, provided such subscriptions be made within the period of one hundred days from the 21st day of November, A. D. 1872. At the expiration of the one hundred days, the agents will close the books, forward them to the office of the Commission, the corporators of the Board of Finance and the stockholders will meet, elect directors, and the quota of stock allotted to the State not subscribed for will be sold to any person or persons, corporation or corporations, in any of the States.
Such in brief is the plan by which money is to be raised to commemorate the completion of the first century of our national existence.
The nature of the proposed celebration is the most appropriate that could have been devised. Bonfires, illuminations, military parade and patriotic speeches, although proper as adjuncts, would not fully meet the importance and dignity of the occasion. A grand exhibition of what the first century of Republican government has done to develop the resources of the country, and to demonstrate the wonderful progress made in those arts which benefit mankind is a fitting mode of observing the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth. From day to day a vast multitude, representing every section of our widely extended domain, will assemble in the city made memorable as the nation's birth place, to witness the evidences of her prosperity and power. The thoughts of every patriot will revert to the noble deeds of an ancestry who, in weakness and with much apprehension, endured the privations and faced the dangers of a seven year's war to maintain that Declaration, to which they pledged life, fortune and honor. Following the track of time, the joys and ills of a hundred years of national life will pass in review before the mind, until it rests upon the civil war which so recently afflicted the land; but how great will be the joy of the patriot's heart when he reflects upon the happy termination of that conflict, sees the evil that threatened the unity of the country eradicated, all men free and equal, and those who had been opposed on the field of battle clasping the hand of friendship around the altar of their country's greatness. Renewed devotion to our institutions, and increased love for the Union will be the result.
The proposed Exposition is not to be confined to our own country, or our own hemisphere. It will be both national and international. There will be collected products of the soil and mine, of the brain and hand from every quarter of the globe. All will be invited to contribute, and our young Republic will exhibit her national resources and their development in comparison with those of the nations of the Old World. Representatives of other Continents, and of islands of the sea, will there assemble to witness and admire what God has wrought in this new land.
Such a celebration, commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence, must surely command generous support. Especially should Jersey men feel a deep interest in its success. New Jersey was one of the old thirteen. She was the battle ground of the Revolution. Her hills and valleys are hallowed by associations and memories of the time that tried men's souls. On her soil the march of the invader was stayed, his vaunted power broken, and the then faint hope of establishing American Independence given the assurance of full success. We cannot believe it necessary to urge the people of a State that has within her borders Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, to contribute their full share towards commemorating the signing of that immortal instrument, to maintain which their forefathers endured so much. We who enjoy the fruits of their patriotism, courage and endurance, should rejoice that we live in a day when such an opportunity is offered to testify our gratitude for the grand results of the labors and sufferings of the great and good men of the Revolution.
While we do not doubt the willingness of our people to subscribe, and their determination to have New Jersey occupy a conspicuous place in the Exhibition, we cannot refrain from reminding them that in order to insure success, every share of the stock allotted to our State should be taken before the expiration of the hundred days. To accomplish this, county societies should be formed, and public meetings held in all our cities and towns. New Jersey has the will and the ability to take a leading position in the great Centennial Celebration, and we have faith that she will do so. All that is needed is prompt and well directed effort.
JOEL PARKER, President.
CHAS. HEWITT, Secretary.
Jersey City, Nov. 25, 1872.

TO DESTROY THE CABBAGE WORM.
I have been entirely successful the past season with the following:—Diluted mackerel brine, applied on and around the plants, three or four times a week, until the cabbages begin to head. In my garden, all but I treated in this way made good, sound heads, and others in the same patch were destroyed.

Death of Horace Greeley.
Horace Greeley, the journalist and founder of the New York Tribune, died in Tarrytown, at the house of a friend, on Friday eve, Nov. 29, of inflammation of the membranes of the brain, as said. He commenced the ladder of life at its lowest round and struggled hard with fortune for many years; but in starting the Tribune he struck the flood tide that led him to fame, wealth and power. His name was the chariot of the Tribune.
His body lay in State in City Hall, on Tuesday, and was buried from the Church of the Divine Paternity (Dr. Chanin.) on Wednesday, with all the honors due a great and good man. Gen. Grant and other high officers of the government were in attendance, and the press was largely represented. Thousands of people high and low, rich and poor, went streaming through City Hall to take a last sad look at all that remained of Horace Greeley. He was in the 62nd year of his age, and leaves two daughters. Mrs. Greeley, it will be remembered, died just before the election.
Religious and secular societies of all shades of politics and religion, in New York and elsewhere, have passed resolutions of sorrow and condolence on his death.
Many of the friends of Mr. Greeley proposed that the Greeley Electoral vote be cast for him, as a tribute of respect to his memory. Others have proposed that they be cast for Gen. Grant, as an act most in accord with the last wishes of Mr. Greeley, as carrying out the spirit of reconciliation which he so strongly advocated.
The Electoral Colleges of the States met on Wednesday last, when the Democratic Electors divided their votes between Brown, Hendricks and others.
Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution in the Senate, on Wednesday, which proposes to remove from the Army Register, and from the flags of battle, all allusions to the rebellion. Sen. Wilson, his colleague, was surprised, as were other Senators, at his course, which indicates a theory of reconciliation that would cause the war to be forgotten by excusing the rebellion.
The Eastern Budget says that a letter dated the 16th of August has been received from Dr. Fischer, of the Austrian Polar expedition. He says that the expedition lies off Cape Nassau, and that it is surrounded by ice on all sides. The temperature is unusually low for the season, the sea being generally free from ice at this point in the months of August and September, and Dr. Fischer fears that unless a thaw should come on, the expedition will have to pass the winter in Nova Zembla, instead of the Siberian coast. The crew are in excellent health, and have provisions and clothes for 3 years, beside a stock of coal which would suffice
POTASH FOR PEACH TREES.—At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, a Mr. Shepard stated that he had a peach orchard of 25 acres, the soil of which was poor, and was manured with potash only. One barrel, costing \$35, or fifteen cents a pound, lasted him four years. He dissolved it in water, so that the lye would be so weak that a potatoe pmt in would not quite come to the surface, and then applied two quarts of this liquid close around the trunk every Spring. From 2,000 peach trees he had sold during the past five years \$12,000 worth of peaches. His crop has been in 1867, 1,500 bushels; in 1868, 680 bushels and last year, 1,800 bushels. He had also a good prospect for a crop this year, the buds being nearly all perfect.
BARK SCALE.—The Rural New Yorker, in answer to a correspondent how to remove scales from pear trees, says:—
We do not know of a better way to get rid of the various species of insects known as bark lice or scale, than to prune the trees severely in winter and give the stems and branches a coat of white wash in June, about the time the young lice are hatching. Strong soft soap, with ashes mixed in sufficient to make it the consistency of thick paint, has been used with good effect. There is little use in applying anything except at the time we have named, then it should be done in the most thorough manner possible.

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 successful. 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 an 18 ft. long 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 200 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 year's 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 soil 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 soil 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 trying 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 combine 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 considerably from dyspepsia, I had also weak lungs, which caused me to cough almost incessantly during the winter months; but now I can safely and confidently 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 those 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 rather regard their health rather than their wealth. 4th. Persons who would rather live quiet, easy lives with a competency, rather than toil some, hazardous lives with the chance of making 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 ensure 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 sowing 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.

And 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.

I am very truly, W. STEWART.
Late Minister of the Episcopal Church at Hammonton and Waterford.

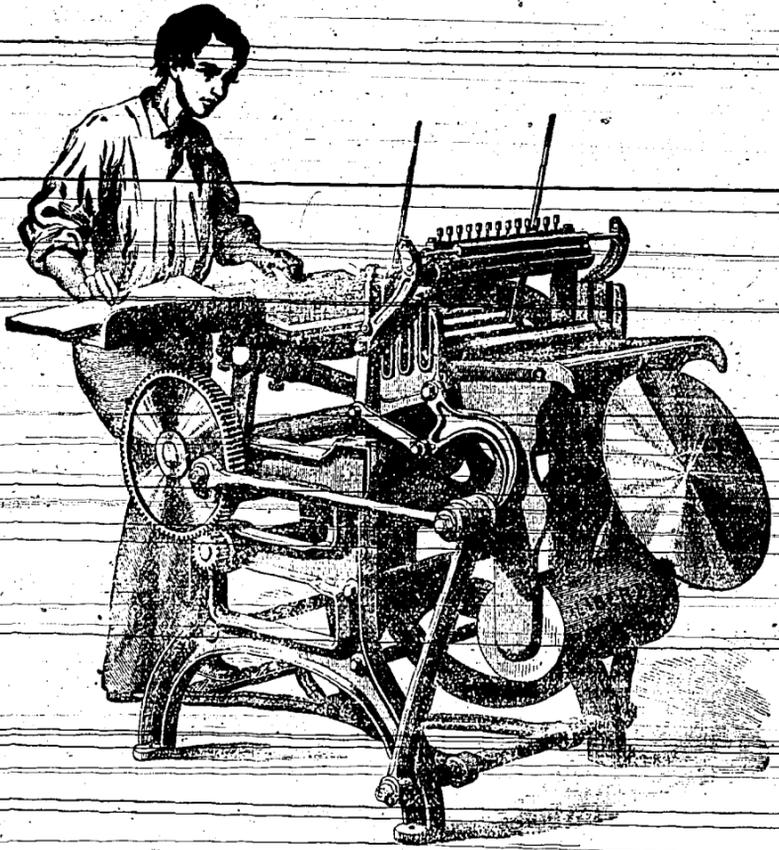
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AGENT FOR
Wheeler & Wilson's
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Sewing Machine
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Needles and all accessories for Machines
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Particular attention given to repairing
Machines of the above make.

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PAINTING!**
Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Paint-
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Particular attention given to
GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING,
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look like new. Give me a call.
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(Opposite R. R. Depot) Hammonton, N. J.

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Prices Much Lower than Phila.

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CHOICE

Cranberry Lands

Situate near

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In the

TOWN OF HAMMONTON,

and adjoining the land of the

**Hammonton Cranberry and
Improvement Association.**

These lands are among the

Best in the State,

having all facilities for

Flooding and Draining,

are easily and cheaply cleared and

ADMIRABLY LOCATED,

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Lands shown free of expense and all informa-

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G. F. MILLER,

BELLEVEUE AVE., HAMMONTON, N. J.

See Richards' "Cranberry and its Culture"

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GERRY VALENTINE,

UNDERTAKER,

Has a good horse and will attend to calls for

Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neigh-

boring towns and villages.

Coffins of every style furnished at short notice, at

reasonable prices.

ALL KINDS OF

WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE WORK

Done to order and warranted to give sat-

isfaction.

SHOP ON EIGHT HATHOR AVENUE,

(adjoining Blacksmith Shop.)

HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY

BUILDING LOTS

For sale cheap. A number of desirable build-

ing lots near the station, with or without fruit

anchors of

H. A. TREMPER,



Fruit Trees

of all kinds--

Ornamental and Plain

SHADE TREES,

Evergreens and Shrubs,

BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS

&c., &c., &c.

J. BUTTERTON, in calling the atten-

tion 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,

Advises from London inform him these also

will be of extra fine quality.

HEDGING.

All the Plants, evergreen and deciduous, suit-

able 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.

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VAN BEL'S

Four Dollar Whiskey,

Is Pure Rye, Copper Distilled,

and not very Methow.

\$1.00 a gallon; \$11.00 a dozen in large bottles.

YELLOW SEAL WHISKY,

\$1.00 a gallon; \$11.00 a dozen in large bottles.

GOLD SEAL BRANDY,

Large bottles, \$15.00 each. Everything in the way

OF THE

Finest Liquors and Cigars,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Best Brands of CHAMPAGNE,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

For the GERMANIA, of Newark, (mutual and stock), THE
STANDARD, of Trenton, (stock), and the MILVILL, FIRE
& MARINE, (mutual and stock)

Potter and Cordery, Agents

INSURANCE!

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE

And the health of the system will follow. There is a preparation of Iron and Pepsin more effectual than all others, which will remove from your system the impure and vitiated blood which causes disease, and at the same time build up your health and strength. It never fails to cure. If you have Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes or Ears, or Scrofula in any form, Tetters, White Swelling, Old Sores, Ulcers, or Scrofulous Inflammations, you can rely on being cured with this preparation known as Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Pepsin, Iron and Pepsin, in either of these, or in any of the other diseases mentioned, you can rely on being cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it.

Beautify your Complexion.

Do not use paint or powder, but get a more permanent beauty by purifying your blood. This preparation of Iron and Pepsin makes a tough and easy skin soft and smooth, causes that low complexion to one of freshness and health, and removes any eruptions, pimples, freckles, blotches, or eruptions. It is a sure and safe remedy for all these troubles. It is a sure and safe remedy for all these troubles. It is a sure and safe remedy for all these troubles.