# South Jersey Republican.

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D. S. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.
J. SOMERS CORDREY,
Associate and Manager


[For the South Jersey Republican.]

## HAMMONTON.

WHAT IT WAS, AND WHAT IT IS.

*Mr. Editor:*—As several articles relating to this place have lately appeared in your paper, and some of them calculated to give a very wrong impression abroad, not only as to Hammonton, but also to all this portion of "West Jersey," I take the liberty to say a few words, which I hope may not be without interest to some of the later settlers, as well as of interest to some non-residents who may be looking for homes in a beautiful location.

Hammonton. What it was—What it is—and what has it done for the State?

In 1857 Messrs. Landis and Byrnes, commenced to advertise the lands in this place. Prior to that time there had been a Glass Factory and a Saw Mill at what is now called Old Hammonton.

About seven years before Messrs. L. and B. commenced their Hammonton enterprise, the glass works and saw mill were abandoned, and the place decreased in population from 1000 in 1850 to six families in all that is now Hammonton in 1857—most of the houses at the glass works, all the best ones, which were occupied by the laborers had been taken down and removed. The township of Mullica, of which Hammonton was then a part, was about six thousand dollars in debt, and there had been no school in the part now belonging to this town for eight years, nor was there any public school house. A few of the old empty houses and a few, about twenty acres of cleared land formed all that then existed, of this now beautiful town. All else was one unbroken forrest. Such it was when I first saw it. And three houses only, had been added when I purchased, and settled here the same season. Such was Hammonton in 57.

Two efforts had been made to form settlements in this part of the State. The first the Egg Harbor City enterprise. This was by the Germans, who have made a success. The next was the Weymouth Farm Association, in which the land was lotted, roads made, the lots prized and then sold at auction, so that when the purchasers went to see their lands they found them much more scattered than they expected, a large portion having been purchased in the City on speculation, by persons who never intended to settle on them. This effort proved a failure, so far as the improvement of the county was concerned. And as the Germans at Egg Harbor devoted all their attention to the building of their city the first few years, to the total neglect of their lands, but little progress had been made in the agricultural line.

Under these dark circumstances the enterprise of Hammonton was commenced. We came to view the land. It carried its own character on its face, only it has proved much better than it looked. The land is not "fat;" it is now and needs vegetable matter, but as good crops of wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, &c., as well as grass, can be raised with much less manure than in Maine, N. H., Vermont, Mass., R. I., Conn., or N. Y.

Peach, apple and pear trees do well and fruit, also, when tended as they should be, but the ground should be worked around all kinds of young trees every season, and be kept free from all weeds and grass till they are five or six inches through. They repay attention, and can but resent neglect. With it they will soon droop and die. A more beautiful or more healthful climate cannot be found, and the water is the best. Most of the first settlers were disappointed in their first few years experience. Unacquainted with the climate, soil, and productions, having always been accustomed to land that would produce one or two good crops without fertilizers, it was not strange that they should make some mistakes and many failures, for there was manifest a disposition to mislead, rather than to give, reliable information on the part of the old settlers, and not a little assumption of superior wisdom on the part of the new. But on we went; if we made our failure we were ready to try again. "Strangers in a strange land," we were never dependent, and we found nurserymen with the Hon. prefix to their names, ready to give us all the information we wanted and supply us with the refuse of their old stocks, which we were assured were of the best varieties that could be found for this part of the county. Condemned varieties of apple, pears, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries were all palmed off upon us "green ones." However, we soon found out the mistake, and as most of these worthless stocks died and were replaced by reliable varieties, we have had to regraft but few.

As we became better acquainted with the soil and climate, we became more successful. Then it was we found that some varieties of small fruits would pay very large profits. I know of half an acre of cranberries which paid after picking and marketing, the nett interest of eleven thousand dollars to the acre, and I have known other cases nearly as good; but these are the extremes. I have known others that did not pay the interest of more than five hundred dollars to the acre, which is the other extreme. Strawberries in some cases paid six hundred dollars to the acre, and in others not more than fifty, after paying all charges. It was soon found that whenever a crop of clover was turned under and planted with corn, forty bushels may be depended upon without any other manure, and if sowed with wheat, from 20 to 25 bushels of the best quality might be expected, with but little danger of disappointment. And when ground is stocked down for grass, and only one crop taken, and the after crop allowed to fall down and protect the surface of the ground from the hot sun, two tons to the acre may be expected, and the ground be constantly improving, so that when plowed again it is ready for any crop which may be put upon it. I have seen a piece in grass for four years as good the last as the first, bearing at least two tons to the acre.

Thus Hammonton had been working her way up, learning by the best of all, but expensive schools, experience. When Mr. Landis left and went to Vineland, he was prepared to enter upon his new enterprise with all our costly experience. We had tried all the varieties of strawberries that we could hear of, paying the highest prices, and after spending thousands upon thousands of dollars, we found one variety that was valuable, and all others were plowed under. Mr. Landis was prepared to commence with a certainty of immediate success. Truly, we had "beaten the bush" and Vineland "caught the bird;" for Mr. Landis has taken every measure he could to turn the tide of immigration from this place to his own—he having stolen our thunder, turned it against us.

The unexampled success of Vineland is owing to the efforts of the early settlers of Hammonton. A change has come over all this portion of the State. *Hundreds of thousands of choice fruit trees and vines cover the land*; the town is free from debt; there are five public school houses, three churches, several halls and ten stores, where ten years ago all was a wilderness. Notwithstanding that during the war all who could bear arms, were in the army, the work has gone on, and prosperity has crowned the brow of Industry.

It is true many of the settlers have been disappointed in some of their expectations. If a poor man goes to any new place and expects to find everything as convenient around him as when he left his brothers upon the old homestead on which father, and grand father had worn out their lives and just cleared from the old mortgages, they will be disappointed, go where they will.

The question has often been asked, why are there so many places for sale, if Hammonton is such a fine place? I will answer: There are a few who have been disappointed in the disposition of property in other places and are therefore obliged to leave this place, and if their business is urgent they may in some cases make some sacrifice upon property here; but no such cases have come to my knowledge as yet. Then there are others who have debts loading them down, who could by selling at a fair price for their labor and care, pay off their debts and begin again with more means than they had to start with at first. And others hold land upon speculation which they are willing to sell upon a good advance upon their costs—*but all want good prices.* Some people who come here to look for improved places, seem to think that the prices are too high, but it is not so. Shall the poor hard working man and woman who have labored ten long years, nursed and trained a beautiful orchard of all kinds of choice fruit till it is just giving its first returns for his toil, sell their pits for naught? What are ten of the best years of a man's life worth? And the man who has an abundance of means will never find cause to repent his act when he buys one of the beautiful sites, in this place, which is well stocked with bearing fruit trees. There are some most beautiful situations, with "every tree that is good for food or pleasant to the sight." Let those who desire pleasant homes secure them while they may.

LAZYRUS.

## Agricultural.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

*Mr. Editor:*—Allow me to correct several erroneous opinions tending to discourage the use of "Composts," to the injury of Hammonton.

1st. A Compost of Muck, Marl and Guano does not need to be "sheltered" unless the proportion of Guano be very large; certainly not if two bags or less are used to a cord of muck. Don't put the Guano in "layers" in making a Compost, but mix at once as completely as possible with the Muck by using the rake, fork-hoe or harrow, then cover the outside with a few inches of Muck and neither sun, wind nor rain will injure it. Many practical men make the top dishing to catch the rain so that in passing down through it may dissolve the elements, mix them with the muck and aid decomposition; but such "Compost-heaps" should have a layer of clear muck at the bottom.

I have a Compost that has been exposed in a thin layer on a coarse sand for six months to all the hot suns, fierce winds and drenching storm. If it fails to bring good crops I will so report.

2d. "Decomposed" Muck is *not* necessary, for the Guano is a powerful decomposer, its ammonia combines with the acid of the muck, correcting its "sourness" at the same time changing the Ammonia to a nonvolatile condition not liable to waste and fit for the use of plants. So says Dr. Jackson, and such has been *my experience.* I have made a splendid Compost from "raw Muck," but prefer that acted upon by frost as it requires less turning to make a good Compost. The only difficulty I have found with "raw" Muck is to get it dry enough not to be muddy and sticky. A little sand will remedy this but makes it heavy to handle.

A carefully conducted series of experiments extending over five years, made by a committee of the Michigan Agricultural College on a clover and timothy meadow proved "pulverized muck" on a light sandy loam to be nearly as good, load for load as cow or horse manure. One application of twenty loads per acre increasing the hay within the next five years as follows:

20 loads of pulverized muck increased the hay crop 5067 lbs.
20 loads cow manure increased the hay crop 5822 lbs.
20 loads of horse manure increased the hay crop 6244 lbs.

This result may suprise many but my own experience has been that a Compost of three-fourths Muck and one-fourth stable manure was fully equal if not superior to clear stable manure for grass and potatoes, and nearly as good for corn and other crops.

All manures should be composted with Muck if it can be had at reasonable cost. But "all is not gold that glitters" and "gold may be bought too dear." Don't buy sods, roots, moss or fibres, but *clear, black greasy Muck* and don't pay over two-thirds the cost of good horse manure delivered at the same place. As good horse manure will cost delivered on most of our lands from twelve to fifteen dollars per cord, honest measure, Muck delivered cannot be worth more than from eight to ten dollars a cord for the "clear stuff," good measure.

*Don't fail to get it as cheap as you can,*
For *cheap* manure and *plenty* of it rightly used will surely make Hammonton rich in a few years.

One-half of the Muck, Marl, Guano, and Salt Compost described in a previous article well mixed with a light sandy soil and one quart to each hill set with good *stocky* Sweet Potatoe plants as *early* as safe from frost and well cultivated, at present prices, will enable us to coin money. Try it. Hammonton ought to send off whole train loads of Sweet Potatoes next fall, or better still keep them at a small cost in houses built and warmed for the purpose until Christmas and sell for about double fall prices.

Those who have the means can do it and those that have it not if they look carefully to their own interest will encourage the Boot and Shoe business. I have done my part. What do the people say to a *Public Meeting.* Who will get it up. Who wants to do good and get credit for it.

BEN RADICAL.

—We did not intend to be understood as giving any theory of our own in the short article we wrote last week, but simply the substance of the opinions of those with whom we had conversed on the subject. As RADICAL has experimented with raw muck and without shelter, and we have not, we do not propose to enter into a controversy with him. But one thing he will admit. It will take more guano to properly decompose a cord of raw muck than it will to decompose a cord that has been exposed to action of the frost. Whether the raw muck decomposed by the use of a larger quantity of guano would be any stronger, so that a less quantity would answer the purpose we are not prepared to say, but presume it would not be. The question of how much guano is necessary to reduce the muck is one of interest, and one not easy to determine. RADICAL is of the opinion that 300 lbs is an ample quantity for a cord of raw muck, though the more is put in the stronger the compost will be, and the loss will be necessary. This whole subject will admit of much discussion and we should be glad to have it taken up and discussed by those who have experimented or thought on the subject.

ED. REPUBLICAN.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

## Agricultural Chemistry.

*Mr. Editor:*—As the time is at hand when all who propose to cultivate the soil, and expect a reward for their labor, must be preparing the dressing of their land, a few words upon the subject of "agricultural chemistry" may not be out of place. This is an age of "humbugs." And in no branch of humbugry are there so many rascally impositions practiced as in the so-called (but falsely) fertilizers which are offered for sale at every corner throughout the land. For we not only pay our money for that which is in itself worthless, but in depending upon it we loose our labor and the use of our land also. I am not disposed to pronounce all those who manufacture these articles dishonest, I believe that many of them intend to, and think they do the public a favor by preparing and circulating their guanos and phosphates. They are basing their operations upon the chemical analysis of various plants. And let me say right here, agricultural chemists have fallen into an error which has cost this country as much money as the late war. The Chemist analyzes a plant and obtains therefrom phosphorous, and concludes that phosphorous is necessary to the healthful growth of the plant, but this is not certain to be correct. If the physician should analyze the human brain and find there alcohol or the deadly prussic acid, would it follow that either were necessary to the health of the brain? Or, upon analysis should he find arsenic in the system or mercury in the bones, would he say or once think that they should be mixed with the food of man? As all soluble substances taken into the human stomach will pass into circulation and those which are nonvolatile and cannot pass off must remain in the system, so, also those substances which are soluble in the soil, will be carried into circulation in the plants which grow thereon, and all that cannot pass off through the bark and leaves must remain in the plant.

If there is iron in the soil, it may be found in the plant, but may not be needed. It sulphur, that may be found in the plant still the plant might be better without it. Therefore as the presence of such substances in plants is no evidence of their usefulness, chemical analysis is a humbug, for it is in no way reliable, and all the fertilizers manufactured upon the base of such investigations must fail to meet the expectations of those who make or use them. And now Mr. Chemist I will ask you one or two little questions. Does potash exist in any kind of vegetable substance? or does soda? I think I hear you say, yes—but I believe you here make another mistake. You cannot obtain it from any kind of wood. You may get it from the ashes, but was it in the wood? No. You may may put wood into a retort and exclude the air, reduce the wood to charcoal, and you have no potash in the charcoal. Now reduce that charcoal to ashes with as little exposure to the air as possible, if it was in the wood what has become of it. No, sir, it was not there but you say "how then do I find it in the ashes?" I think I can answer that question. Potash or pottassa is a compound of potassium and oxygen, and as potassium has the strongest affinity for oxygen of any known substances, and taking it from all others, it follows that if potassium is in the soil carried by circulation not to a plant, when that plant is burned in the open air, the potassium is brought into contact with the oxygen during combustion, the combination takes place and potash is the result found in the ashes. The presence of soda, magnesia, or alumina may be accounted for in the same manner.

I do not contend that these substances never exist in trees and plants, because if they are in the soil in a soluble form, they will be pretty sure to be in the plants which grow thereon, but I do contend that the presence in the ashes is no evidence that it existed in the plant in its natural condition.

It follows that as potash is but an essence to the growth of plants, we never realize the expected results when we apply it as a fertilizer, and leached ashes prove to be of as much value as unleached except when to be composted with acid substances as muck, &c., or on cold, sour land, there of course the alkali will be beneficial.

T. S. WETHERBEE.

[To be continued.]

## Clover---How it Benefits the Land.

The reason generally given for the beneficial effect of clover is that it receives most of its nutriment from the atmosphere, and that, consequently, when either the whole crop or the heavy roots and stubble left after mowing are plowed under and allowed to decompose in the soil, this matter, taken from the atmosphere, adds to the resulting fertilizing elements.

This is perfectly true, but it is also true, and true in almost equal degree, of every plant that grows. In "How Crops Grow," p. 381, table ii, the number of pounds of *earthy* matter in 1,000 pounds of different crops, coming under the head of "green fodder," is given as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meadow Grass | 23 | Wheat | 22 |
| Rye Grass | 21 | Clover | 13 |
| Timothy | 21 | Peas | 31 |
| Oats | 17 | Rye Fodder | 16 |
| Barley | 22 | | |

All of the rest comes either directly or indirectly from the air, and the difference in the amount of atmospheric matter assimilated by meadow-grass and by clover is the difference between 977 and 987.—Obviously, then, the argument in favor of clover, that it derives most of its nutriment from the atmosphere, applies with equal force to every other crop.

The beneficial effect of clover must be sought in some other circumstances attending its growth, and, so far as science has been able to discover the difference between it and many of our other crops, its advantage lies, first, in the fact that it has exceedingly long tap-roots, which strike deeply into the subsoil and extract from it mineral food, which is either out of the reach of the roots of many other crops, or exists in the soil in a condition not easily available by them; and second, in the supposed, perhaps in the demonstrated, power of clover to absorb nitrogen directly from the atmosphere. Whether clover does really absorb the pure nitrogen of the air or not, it is a well-established fact that from some source, even when not manured with nitrogenous manures, it very readily takes up large quantities of nitrogen and stores a considerable portion of it in its roots.

Therefore, when clover or clover stubble is plowed under, the roots and what is left of the plant itself, being mixed with the soil on its decomposition, yield ammonia and mineral matter in a form and in a situation best suited to the needs of succeeding crops grown.

In addition to this, the long stout roots have a very great effect in ameliorating the tenacity of heavy soils, and the decomposition of the lower end of the roots, below where they are cut off by the plow, opens inviting channels and new fields of exploration to the more delicate roots of those plants which succeed them.—*Agriculturist.*

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.—Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together, and the product by 4; cut of the last right-hand figure: those to the left express the number of bushels of unshelled corn. If measured in inches, multiply the three dimensions together, and divide the product by 4,500; the quotient will be the number of bushels.

## Miscellaneous.

### Ventilation.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, under the signature "Fresh Air," thus explains how he ventilates his house:

My house is warmed by a furnace. The air for the furnace is taken, not according to the common pernicious practice, from the cellar, but from out of doors. The warm air is distributed in the usual way to all the rooms above and below, including the halls. The main hall has the usual rooms opening into it; an open stair case leads from the lower hall to the upper; the upper hall, running east and west, has my room, and "the boys' room" on the south of it, the "nursery" and an unoccupied room on the north.

At night the registers in all these rooms, above and below, except the unoccupied chamber, are left open, the doors of all of them are left open, a window in the lower hall is left open at the top, the north window in the "nursery," and the south windows in my room and "the boys' room," are left open at the top, and, except on very cold nights, the south window in my room is left open at the bottom also, as is also much of the time the south window in the "nursery." Whenever there is any motion whatever in the outer air, there is a current straight through the sleeping apartments, sometimes from north to south, sometimes from south to north. There is always at night a current of warm air flowing up the stairs, and a current of cool air flowing down them. I assure you Mr. Editor we are never troubled with foul air in my house. I burn some coal, but the ventilation is thorough. Understand, that doors and windows are left open in this way at night, whatever the weather may be, without regard to the state of the thermometer, the wind or the heavens.

"But when the thermometer is below zero, isn't it cold?" Well, coolish—sometimes. With the mercury twenty degrees below zero I have found the house actually cold in the morning. But then I have never yet this year, slept with more than one blanket over me (comfortables are forbidden in my house); and three of my children will never keep a blanket, or even a sheet over them at night. They will bear no bed clothing whatever the weather may be. The prevalent notion about keeping warm in bed are very false and very absurd. Let any one who is in the habit of sleeping with the door of his chamber shut and locked, the windows hermetically sealed, and four or five blankets over him, just open door and windows (both) for a time, so as to have a current of air through his room, and my word for it, he will soon find himself obliged to throw off some of his blankets. Opening the door and window, or opposite windows of a sleeping room acts on the lungs and internal heat of the occupant precisely as opening the register of a stove or furnace acts on the fire within. I have induced many to try it with never varying result.

"How about colds?" We are not absolutely exempt; but the individual members of the family, I myself for one, sometimes go two and three years together without any symptom of a cold. I know no family less troubled with colds. All of us, from the father, now an old man, to the youngest child of a few months, sit in draughts, and go out in all weathers, without inconvenience or ill-results. Many a time have I been remonstrated with by tender mothers:—"Mr. Smith, I am sure you cannot know how careless your nurse is, yesterday I saw her out with your baby in a snow storm!" Dear, anxious souls! Their puny darlings are shut up at home with colds in their heads; my baby is out as fresh, as hearty, and as sweet as the air he breathes.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

## Winter.

FROM THE FRENCH OF JEAN BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU.

BY E. H. S.

O ye, who with rash brush I ave drawn
Dread Winter's form advanced in age,
With trembling step and features wan,
Abusive painters, dread the rage
Of that most fierce and mighty god!
His vengeance is by ought unawed;
E'en by his might the heavens shake with fear,
And Titans' mightiest efforts no'er appear
So great as his least deed.

Mightier than Alcmena's son,
He binds the rivers fast,
And Earth herself doth quake with dread
At his all-powerful blast.

The furious Bureas he unchains
Upon the earth to rove,
And o'er the thunderbolt arrests
In hands of mighty Jove.

But though his dreaded power is great,
His joyous mirth is greater far,
He joins fond hearts, expels foul hate,
Invites to feasts, and drives out war;
He is the sire of sweetest leisure,
And all his days are full of pleasure:
Flora may boast the flowers she brings,
And Ceres of her bounteous things,
Bacchus may joy in Autumn's treasure,
But he alone abounds in fruit.

The Gods of heav'n and sea and air,
Of sun and earth unite
To praise fierce Winter's dreadful power,
His majesty and might.

'Tis in his reign he reunites
Gay Bacchus, Joy and Love,
These gods together only rule
When Winter sways above.

Hammonton Feb. 24th, 1869.

## New York Election Frauds.

The special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to make an investigation of the frauds practiced at the Presidential and Gubernatorial election in New York last November, have completed their labors, and have agreed upon a report. The report is necessarily very voluminous, but covers the whole ground of the investigation. It was prepared by Judge Lawrence, and was presented to the House on Tuesday. The following startling points, showing the criminal and wholesale character of the frauds perpetrated, are established by scores of unimpeachable witnesses:

1. Thousands of aliens fraudulently procured certificates of naturalization during a few weeks immediately preceding the election.

2. Many hundreds of certificates were granted in the names of fictitious persons, that those holding them might have facilities for voting many times.

3. Many hundreds holding these certificates did thus vote many times—ranging from twice up to forty times or more.

4. The frauds committed in counting the ballots were nearly equeal to those in casting them.

5. There was a combination of officers, judicial and otherwise, to protect those committing these frauds, and no one has been punished for them.

6. The Democratic electors for President, and the candidates on the Democratic State ticket, were elected only by the aid of this fraudulent voting.

Look again at some of the facts developed in the examination of witnesses on these points; in the Superior Court, in a single day, and mainly by the solitary exertions of the indefatigable Judge McCun, there were issued 2,109 naturalization certificates. In the Supreme court, in a single day, toward the close of this heated Democratic term, Judge Barnard issued 955 naturalization certificates. From the 8th to the 23d of October that remarkable Judge issued a *daily average* of 718. The blanks printed for this Court (which had never issued naturalization papers before), and for Judge McCunn's Court were on a scale that looked to their issue only by tens of thousands. The fees were paid by tickets on Tammany, printed with equally splendid profusion. Both Courts are proved to have knowingly and deliberately issued papers to men who never appeared in Court at all. They were sent broadcast over the city, and distributed througout the State. Not less than 68,343 of them were issued from the two Courts held by Judge Barnard and Judge McCun. *Not one fraudulent paper has been traced to any Republican Court.*

GOLD CONTRACTS LAWFUL.—In the reference to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bronson gold case, made in these columns last Friday, our remarks were confined to so much of the reasoning of the Court as brought the majority of the Judges to the conclusion that, as the acts of Congress provided two currencies, both of which are lawful money and legal tender, "contracts to pay in either are equally sanctioned by law." There was additional matter in the opinion of equal importance.

In delivering the opinion of the Court, the Chief Justice cited a number of illustrations to show that contracts requiring payment in coin must of a necessity be as lawful now as at any time. Duties and interests on the public debt being payable in coin, the merchant must make contracts for gold to pay his duties, and the Government, if it should fall short of gold to pay interest on its bonds, would have to contract with some bank, banker or individual to buy gold for that purpose. Could the contract in either case be satisfied by the tender of an equal number of dollars in greenbacks? If such contracts cannot be enforced, the Government could not collect its duties, and could not pay its coin interests. Other illustrations are cited, among which is one that asks whether the government could not discharge its debt to a depositor of a thousand dollars in bullion at the mint by the tender of a thousand dollars in United States notes? Can the Government sanction such a construction of the law? The Court says no, and that the reasonable construction of the currency acts in connection with the coinage acts must be held to sustain the proposition that "express contracts to pay coin dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coin dollrs. These are not debts which may be satisfied by the tender of United States notes."

This being the law, as declared by the highest legal tribunal in the United States, what is to prevent the making and execution of all coin contracts, whether the bill for that purpose pending in Congress is passed or not?—*Ledger.*

A Railroad Conductor has recently been sued by his employers on a claim for fares withheld and not given over to the company. The defendant in this case, before he received the appointment as conductor in 1842, had filled the useful but not very lucrative position of an ostler, with an average salary of only $650 per year. He contrived, between the years of 1842 and 1865, to accumulate enough money to be placed as the fourth in the list of wealthy citizens of Concord, N. H. It is stated that during this period of 23 years, he made over $150,000, built himself the finest residence in Concord, and was known as a large stockholder and real estate owner. Suspicious were aroused in 1865, that the conductors of the road in question were holding back the money they received, and an investigation was made which satisfied the company that they did not receive all they were entitled to. The defendant in the suit just decided was examined, and undertook to account for his property by thrift and economy. Among other things he stated that the clothing of his wife for the last 20 years had cost $50 per annum; but unfortunately, in 1865, he had received $1500 from an insurance company, for his wife's dresses, all new that had been injured by the fire. He also undertook to account for $3200 of his property as the profits on peanuts sold on his train by a small Irish boy in his employment. The referees in the suit finally decided that the railroad company were entitled to recover of the conducter the sum of $15,500.

A German sued a neighbor for killing his dog. The justice asked the defendant if he killed the dog. "I'm sure I kill him, but let him prove it," was the dogged reply. This being satisfactory, the plaintiff was asked—with a view of assessing damages—how much the dog was worth. "The dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay the full value of him." That picture will apply to a good many lawsuits.


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Advertisements in local column, 25 cents a line. Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid *quarterly in advance.*

October 1st, 1867.


PARKING.—We have already called the attention of our readers to this newly invented material, which, in some of its applications is destined to take the place of caoutchouc and gutta percha with great advantage. It consists in brief of an intimate mixture of vulcanized oil and collodion. We now present some newer details lately published, in regard to its preparation. The oils used may be any of the so-called drying oils, as linseed oil, nut oil, castor oil, &c., and for vulcanizing them chloride of sulphur is used in various proportions, according to the nature of the product desired. For instance, in greater proportion if the material is to be solid and hard, and in less if it is to be elastic and extensible. The temperature of preparation varies correspondingly with these different objects, between 200 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The collodion is prepared by treating cotton in nitro-sulphuric acid and then washing with water in a centrifugal apparatus, next pressing out the moisture and then desolving the expressed mass into nitro-benzole. The collodion is separated in the form of a pellicle by pouring the solution into water. The two constituents are worked up together and the mass is then pressed into the desired form and vulcanized. The applications of this material are as varied as those of caoutchouc and gutta percha, and are adapted even to cases where these substances cannot be well employed. For the imitation of marble, in all shades, as well as of mother of pearl, tortoise shell, and ivory there is nothing to compare with it. The price of the article has now become very reasonable. For ordinary colors—as white, yellow, green, brown, chestnut, &c.,—the cost is about one dollar per pound; for the rarer colors—as blue, scarlet, imitation of marble, &c.,—it is about a dollar and a quarter. Knife handles, of great beauty, made of this material cost in England from four to fifteen dollars per gross.—*Ledger.*

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—One of our exchanges relates that a gentleman on going home observed in his yard a cat, with head tail, and hair erect, every nerve trembling with excitement, looking intently at a hen which was siting in the grass, its head also erect, looking at the cat. The cat approached cautiously and slowly to the hen. When about three feet from the chicken, and about to spring upon it, the gentleman rushed to the rescue and drove away the cat. The hen fell over on her side insensible, was picked up, carried into the house, and died in fifteen minutes.

This is as credible as an incident related to us by a friend, somewhat of a sportsman, the other day. He says that while out hunting a short time ago he "treed" a rabbit in the angle of a stone wall, where the animal was held by the dog at one angle and the sportsman at the other, so that escape was well nigh impossible. The hunter fired, but with a very unsteady aim, and the rabbit rolled over dead. On examination not a mark of injury could be found; and even when skinned and carefully dissected it was found that not a single shot had touched the animal. The poor rabbit had been frightened to death.—*Scientific American.*

The Pall Mall Gazette prints the following:—An amusing incident occurred at the opening of the French Chambers, on Monday. A newly appointed attache at the American embassy came to witness the ceremony, but, being unknown to the police, was stopped by the officials at the door, who asked him his name. The attache answered something in English and attempted to pass on, but the officials refused to admit him. This so enraged the American that he seized the two officials by the collar and knocked their heads against each other two or three times. An officer now came up and asked the attache for his card, which was immediately produced, and had a remarkable effect on the conduct of the policemen, notwithstanding the hard usage they had received. They bowed profoundly and with much *empressement* showed the attache to his seat.

## Odds and Ends.

☞ Many a young lady who objects to being kissed under the mistletoe, has no objection to be kissed under the rose. A careless compositor made an error in the above, rendering it, "has no objection to be kissed under the nose."

☞ A lecturer, lately, when talking of the first settlers of Virginia, and of its peculiar history to the present time, facetiously remarked at the close of his address that the last settler of Virginia was *Gen.* Grant.

☞ "Now children," said a teacher, to a class in physiology, "I want to explain to you what the *cuticle* is. Look at me; what is this all over my hands and face?" "It's freckles, sir," was the unanimous answer.

☞ A clergyman in Boston, the Rev. Mr. Murray, thirty years old, and the pastor of the Park-st. church, created a sensation last Sunday by praying that the Lord would "bless those middle-aged females in the congregation whose youthful hopes had been disappointed."

☞ A man in Pontiac, Mich, has published the following advertisement for an orthographical tournament:

HOLLY, *Dec.* 30, 1868.

*Mr. Editor:* I propose to spel with any man, woman, or boy in Okeland County for $100 aside, the words to be selected by a committy of literary gents, and the prize to be rewarded by the empires to the one who mises the fewest words. If you hear of eany one who dares to take up this challenge, let them pitch in, solus bolus. I'm redy. Yours, etc., etc.

ABSOLEM SHARPS, Dist. School Teacher.

The Republican.

Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 5, 1859.

## Taxing Railroads.

This subject is now exciting much discussion in every part of the State, and very naturally. The Sunday Journal of Trenton, of Sunday, March 6, 1859, has a long article, which we copy in full, from the editorial pen of Hon. Garret D. Wall, of Trenton. The Journal is a very respectable paper, and its opinions are of the most decided character, and its influence in this section of the State is a characteristic difference, and in no department is it more marked than in that of marriages, in which it is accustomed to take a firm ascendancy by way illustration.

At Cruikes Castle, Kidwelbaiton, on the 24 inst., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tremendous, brother of the Turnpike-Chapel Bishop, Dunsnap, Jonas Bare Twice, the Rev. of the 17th Hundred, youngest son of the late William Blackbeys Taylor, Esq., and the Lady Sarah Taylor, to Mehaneta Bare Twice, only daughter of Sir James Here Bare-twice, Bart., of Sore Arse, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Think of a marriage notice in a paper on this side of the water, giving the father and mother of the gentleman, with his several official titles and dignities, with the titles and residence of the clergyman officiating and assisting. But this does not seem to satisfy our staid cousins in all cases for a little further on in the list we find another, in which the bridegroom goes back as far as his grandfather's ancestors.

At the Congregation on Pig-iron Wharf Street, Brisbane, on the 29th of October, by the Rev. E. Griffin, Reason Dunne, secretary of the Brisbane Street Dummy Society, to Tammie Arrington Jones, of Sawyers Dinkey, Rey. Brewer, Edinburg, to Jane, oldest daughter of Joseph Trevis, Esq., of Caven, Ireland.

We could give only the name of his grandfather, but his occupation. In the use of titles and degree, the following would seem to be amply sufficient.

At St. Ann's, Lancaster, Rev. Sir Edmund, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Bateson, D. D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. E. R. Chapman, vicar, the Rev. Alexander Bruce, D. D., Professor of Divinity and of Archeology in the University of Cambridge, Sir Cecil Jones, Knight, Fellow of Trinity and St. John's College, to Marmaduke Worry (Mary), eldest daughter of the late Colonel John Alexander Wallace, Royal Artillery.

The charge for these notices, as we learn from a few lines at the head of the list, is one shilling a square, which considering the amount published is, to say the least, dog cheap.

Births are also published, at one and sixpence each, and the paper has a long list of them. The peculiarity is the frequent mention of the business or profession of the father. The name is in case in the notices of deaths. In the notice of death the adult the business the deceased has followed is frequently mentioned.

In the local departments is the notice of the reducing of wages at the mines, and the reporter, after stating that the wages given for eight or ten hours hard and dangerous labor by only 25, or 22, or 20, or 18, or 15 cents "now, with four or five dependents, a man can with such a small sum, manage to obtain anything like sufficient food, is a mystery." We should think so.

Some of the items from the United States are decidedly original and entertaining.—There is a statement that a Chicago Judge recently approved two policemen, who were upon they assisted him on the bench, and nearly throttled him to death. Among the advertisements we find Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Powell's Embocoation, Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative and Winslow's Soothing Syrup of which last we would advise heartily Johnson to buy a bottle.

We mentioned quite recently that the law for the collection of delinquent taxes now in force in Mahlon township was to be made applicable to the whole county. We are not alone, at this writing, to say just what has been done towards the accomplishment of this purpose, owing to the very defective character of the reports of legislative proceedings on which, as the reader knows, the State Capitol, we are obliged to depend.

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## Real Estate.

# HAMMONTON!

### Rare Opportunity to Secure

## A HOME

### To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

### The Title Perfect.

Warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

## The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition to support plants. With proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

### The Best Fruit Soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

## The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and a half miles from the Railroad.

## The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

## The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are very cheaply made, as there is no rock to go through. We have the *best stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York. *Good schools* with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. *Mills* convenient.

*Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.*

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction.—Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

*The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the* NEW YORK TRIBUNE; *Dr. J. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John O. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information address,

**R. J. BYRNES,**

**Hammonton, N. J.**

*All letters answered.*

Several very valuable improved fruit farms for sale. 6eof

## SALE FOR TAXES

**For the Year 1868.**

Notice is hereby given that I will expose to Public Sale, for the payment of Taxes, the following described land, and on said land the lawful proportion of the owners thereof, their tax in the township of Hamilton, county of Atlantic, the subscriber, one of the Collectors of said county, will on

**Thursday March 18th, 1869,**

at the house of SOCY WILSON, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the Timber, Wood, Herbage and other vendable property found on the premises taxed to the undernamed persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names for the year 1868.

The cost in each and every case is 50 cents.

| NAMES. | TAX |
|---|---|
| Abbott, Thomas | $7 00 |
| Adams, Jesse | 5 50 |
| Adams, Lewis | 13 50 |
| Adams, Charles | 1 00 |
| Adams, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Anis, Jonathan | 5 25 |
| Allen, Rethana | 6 00 |
| Altenhain, Charles | 2 25 |
| Altenrieth, Charles | 2 25 |
| Adams, Elizabeth M | 68 |
| Achuff, Charles | 25 |
| Atkinson, M | 25 |
| Allen, Elwood | 25 |
| Anderson, Andrew | 25 |
| Antill, James | 25 |
| Allen, Clayton | 1 35 |
| Ackbaker, Charles | 50 |
| Aspinwall, Alice | 25 |
| Auril, Pitt | 25 |
| Albrecht, John | 25 |
| Little Egg Harbor Association | 9 00 |
| Berd, Wm Ertab | 8 75 |
| Bois, Bonefach | 50 |
| Brown Peter | 9 25 |
| Brownbeck, Wm C | 37 50 |
| Buiterick, John | 13 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 40 |
| Bandel, Sebastan | 1 25 |
| Binder, Fred | 25 |
| Batel, A H | 25 |
| Blumel, Librecht | 25 |
| Brooks, Job | 1 00 |
| Braun, Frang | 25 |
| Braunstein, Fred | 25 |
| Batsto Tract, | 480 00 |
| Bodenschatz, H | 25 |
| Bernhardt, Albrecht | 25 |
| Beck, Frang | 25 |
| Roman, John Ertab | 22 50 |
| Extra for School, | 3 00 |
| Brusinghaus, R | 25 |
| Barkley, Evastus | 35 00 |
| Boxarth, Austen | 2 25 |
| Bauer, George | 25 |
| Berk, Freder | 50 |
| Blaske, E | 1 25 |
| Braumam, Charles | 50 |
| Bauerfield, J | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Bang, Sophia | 25 |
| Behr, Henry | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Berndt, Francisca | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Bullenger, Johanna | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Braun, Martin | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Bolte, W H | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Brown, Wm | 2 25 |
| Burkhardt, M | 3 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Bonnihr, T H | 2 50 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Beevens, Robert M D | 1 25 |
| Benyard, E B | 25 |
| Bacon, James | 25 |
| Bennet, Mary | 25 |
| Beamish, Esther | 25 |
| Burk, James | 25 |
| Bachelor, Wm | 50 |
| Beamer, David C | 25 |
| Buckwalter, Reuben | 25 |
| Beck, George | 50 |
| Bradshaw, Jno | 50 |
| Back, Julia A | 25 |
| Butterworth, Jno | 25 |
| Betts, Jacob | 25 |
| Backer, Charles | 1 25 |
| Briggerman, John | 50 |
| Bennet, Thomas | 25 |
| Brown, E A | 75 |
| Benson, John | 25 |
| Beddy, Hanna | 25 |
| Berch, John | 50 |
| Barbe, Louisa | 75 |
| Barstow, Wm | 25 |
| Bender, F A | 25 |
| Bowers, Hester | 25 |
| Bassett, John | 25 |
| Bedding, M | 25 |
| Braggens, George | 25 |
| Bens, David | 25 |
| Bezenbine, John A | 25 |
| Battler, John | 25 |
| Bolton, Samuel | 25 |
| Black, James | 50 |
| Clawson & Smith | 75 |
| Cohnheim, Eliza Mrs | 25 |
| Crowley, F | |
| Crowley, Catharina | 3 00 |
| Cook, Joseph | 4 40 |
| Copp, Dr | 6 25 |
| Conors, Osrom | 6 00 |
| Cochen, James | 3 00 |
| Clark, John | 1 50 |
| Collins, James | 3 90 |
| Charles, August | 3 00 |
| Coggins, John | 20 |
| Clark, Charles | 25 |
| Crooks, H B | 25 |
| Cuningham, Robert | 25 |
| Cole, Jos H | 50 |
| Cooper, Abner | 25 |
| Clark, Elizabeth | 25 |
| Crozier, Andrew | 25 |
| Campbell, L & L | 25 |
| Conner, Wm | 50 |
| Chairman, Wm | 25 |
| Coburn, Lorenzo | 11 25 |
| Curry, Sarah | 50 |
| Carlotton, E H | 25 |
| Crislet, George | 25 |
| Crawford, Andrew | 25 |
| Cox, Samuel | 25 |
| Carland, Mr | 25 |
| Chatham, James | 50 |
| Carley, Charles | 50 |
| Dickenson, Hanna | 50 |
| Derbyshire, Francis | 50 |
| Duval, G C A | 25 |
| Dawslek, Nicholas | 25 |
| Derbyshire, George | 25 |
| Deans, Louisa | 50 |
| Davis, Thomas | 50 |
| Doyle, Thomas | 25 |
| Donahue, Thomas | 25 |
| Doughty, Robert | 25 |
| Devine Peter | 25 |
| Dalzell, Ellen | 25 |
| Dillon, John | 25 |
| Derbyshire, Harry | 50 |
| Dorton, Eliza | 50 |
| Dailey, Jonathan | 3 00 |
| Dudley, Daniel | 25 |
| Dimond, W | 1 87 |
| Dott, John | 1 75 |
| Dilks, Israel | 1 50 |
| Deaves, Wm | 5 50 |
| Dehner, Lorenz | 25 |
| Dautrich, Mariah | 25 |
| Doerner, Charles | 75 |
| Darmstadt, Wm | 2 25 |
| Ebert, A | 25 |
| Espich, Charles | 25 |
| Elliot, John | 1 50 |
| Egg Harbor Assoc | 135 00 |
| Engleman, Jno | 25 |
| Elliot, John | 25 |
| Eldridge, Ephriam | 25 |
| Ewang, Hannah | 50 |
| Evans, George | 50 |
| Eliot, Henry | 25 |
| Eldridge, John | 25 |
| Fallansby, J | 20 25 |
| Fitch, Erastus | 1 50 |
| Foster, Thomas | 1 00 |
| Foster, Elmer | 4 75 |
| Frost, Samuel | 3 00 |
| Forest, R | 3 00 |
| Fick, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Fisher, J H | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Fuerst, Charles | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Fauteck, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Faber, Xaver | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Freitag, G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Fecher, Jos | 25 |
| Fishwith, Christ | 50 |
| Fisher, A J | 25 |
| Fleming, Theodore | 50 |
| Field, Eliza B | 25 |
| Fairbanks, D | 50 |
| Faust, Robert M | 50 |
| Fowler, Betha | 50 |
| Freed, Jno M | 25 |
| Fable, Wm S | 50 |
| Frech, Fried | 25 |
| Foster, James | 25 |
| Friemks, George | 25 |
| Finley, George | 25 |

The cost in each and every case is 50 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Folger, Maria | 25 |
| Fisher, W C | 25 |
| Fisher, John | 25 |
| Flinn, Dan | 25 |
| Frisch, Bernard | 25 |
| Fleming, John | 50 |
| Farnsworth, Jas | 75 |
| Rippon, Chas | 50 |
| Gibbs, Chas | 25 |
| Gunner, Maria A | 50 |
| Garwood, W D | 25 |
| Garwood, John jr | 25 |
| Giles, Hugo | 50 |
| Gunner, Jas sr | 25 |
| Gunner, Jas jr | 25 |
| Graves, Wm | 25 |
| Groff, M A and W C | 25 |
| Godknecht, Fac M | 25 |
| Gibbs, B | 50 |
| Gogen, Patrick | 25 |
| Golden, M | 25 |
| Garson, Nick | 25 |
| Griffith, J | 25 |
| Garland, Jas | 25 |
| Green, H | 25 |
| Green, John | 25 |
| Gehly, Jno | 25 |
| Gallane, Raphale | 25 |
| Greenwood, Richard | 25 |
| Greenwood, Sarah | 50 |
| Godfrey, Mr | 3 00 |
| Grambt, A | 25 |
| Geist, Dr C J | 16 50 |
| Extra for School, | 2 20 |
| Geller, Chr | 25 |
| Geller, John | 50 |
| Gibbons, Mr | 50 |
| Grover, Fredrick | 3 00 |
| Guecche, Anna C | 25 |
| Gesau, Dan | 1 25 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Gossling, Casp H | 50 |
| Gercke, Ludwing | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Grandlock, H | 25 |
| Glemser, Anna | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hartmeyer, John | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Hiller, John | 25 |
| Hahn, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Heroning, Ernes | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hissenbeck, Caroline | 2 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hitz, John | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Hoffendahl, H | 6 75 |
| Extra for School, | 90 |
| Helper, Wm | 2 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Hagnenin, G A | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Handtke, C | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Hofman, (bal) | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Hovenberger, Jacob | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hartley, Alfred | 5 25 |
| Hiel, Ang | 16 50 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Howard, Dean S | 10 50 |
| Hahn, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Hilstrick, Joseph | 10 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 40 |
| Heyermann, Chas | 25 |
| Harvey, H H | 11 25 |
| Extra for School, | 1 50 |
| Humbert, P W | 25 |
| Hanning, Chas | 25 |
| Hargadon, John | 6 00 |
| Hoffer, Catharine a | 25 |
| Hill, Wm F | 3 00 |
| Huguenin, G A | 25 |
| Hauza, Marshall | 7 50 |
| Huber, Martin | 25 |
| Hauberle, Hugo | 7 75 |
| Hafemann, A | 50 |
| Hauck, Jos | 50 |
| Heller, Dr Max | 50 |
| Hartler, A H | 50 |
| Hesmer, John | 25 |
| Harburger, A G | 1 00 |
| Asigh, Jas | 25 |
| Hickson, Chas | 25 |
| Holcbcock, Henery | 25 |
| Hemphill, Mariah | 25 |
| Henpey, Caroline | 36 |
| Hart, Thomas | 25 |
| Hagan & Boyd | 50 |
| Harra, John M | 36 |
| Henshaw, Jas | 50 |
| Hanley, Wm | 25 |
| Henderson, A J | 25 |
| Holden, Eli | 1 50 |
| Homer, Henry | 75 |
| Huber, F A | 75 |
| Hirest, David | 50 |
| Hudson, Wm | 36 |
| Hamilton, Dav | 25 |
| House, George | 25 |
| Hargarden, Jno J | 50 |
| Hill, Wm I | 50 |
| James, Mathilas | 25 |
| Jones, W H | 25 |
| Jonston, Geo | 25 |
| Jacob, Louisa | 25 |
| Jackson, Wead | 50 |
| Junker, Balthasar | 50 |
| Jahn, Frank | 25 |
| Joyce & Murphy, | |
| Jathe, Lissette | 50 |
| Jaeger, W L | 1 50 |
| Johnson, P H | 62 |
| Jesser, F J | 75 |
| Keller, George | 3 00 |
| Kimbes, Wm | 6 00 |
| Kusche, Wm | 15 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Klein, Wm | 50 |
| Klein, Moses | 1 50 |
| Kaufman, A & C & S | 75 |
| Kinzler, Salmond | 2 25 |
| Kurts, Louisa | 25 |
| Knorr, Mrs M | 1 00 |
| Kaercher, C A | 25 |
| Kusche, Harriet | 1 50 |
| Klein, Andreas | 25 |
| Knecht, Adam | 25 |
| Kaiser, George | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Kathrien, F | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Knittel, Wm | 25 |
| Kobple, Lewis | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Kubler, Chr | 5 25 |
| Extra for School, | 70 |
| King, Robt | 1 00 |
| Kirchkofer, A | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Kayser, Hermann | 50 |
| Kimple, Martha | 36 |
| Kirk, John | 25 |
| Knox, A | 25 |
| Kill, Saml | 36 |
| Kelley, Adam | 25 |
| Kennedy, R C | 75 |
| Kern, James R R | 25 |
| Lehrman, John | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Lurch, Auxeus | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Lightwarth, Henry | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Levick, Jas | 55 |
| Lawson, Mr | 25 |
| Lees, Robt | 50 |
| Lelmer, Eliza | 25 |
| Lippincott, Saml | 25 |
| Lake, Eliza | 25 |
| Lallement, | 25 |
| Landreth, Oliver | 25 |
| Link, Mary | 25 |
| Landreth, Oliver | 25 |
| Lutz, Mathilas | 25 |
| Lawrence, Nathan S | 25 |
| Langestein, | 25 |
| Lee, Edward G | 25 |
| Logan, Esther | 25 |
| Laugh, Patrick | 25 |
| Lewis, Hemph | 25 |
| Longran, Patrick | 25 |
| Lees, Abner | 75 |
| Little, Jno | 36 |
| Lessearing, H G | 36 |
| Lee, Robt | 25 |
| Lewis, Robt | 50 |
| Lees, Jos | 1 00 |
| Lees, David | 50 |
| Lather, John | 25 |
| Lees, John | 50 |
| Lamprecht, M | 25 |
| Luehl, Gott Fr | 50 |
| Lassek, Katharina | |
| Langhorn, | 37 |
| Lois Andrews | 4 75 |
| Lang, W M | 3 75 |
| Lamer, John | 25 |
| Morgan, M | 75 |
| Miller, James | 54 00 |
| Extra for School, | 7 00 |
| Morton, Nathaniel | 6 00 |
| Marchbein, Alx | 50 |
| Morehow, Wm | 7 00 |
| Mafler, Andreas | 25 |
| Meyer, Fred | 25 |
| Meisgen, W M | 25 |
| Mecechlin, J F | |
| Mueller, J G | 25 |
| Mueller, Aug | 22 |
| Mehlock, G H | 12 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Miller, George | 12 75 |
| Extra for School, | 1 50 |

The cost in each and every case is 66 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mark, Maxline | 6 00 |
| Marsh, Samuel | 6 00 |
| McCreery, James | 6 00 |
| Mills, S W | 10 50 |
| Manee, John | 3 00 |
| Mitchell, Jas E | 3 00 |
| Mason, R W | 3 00 |
| McKnight | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Mallory, Garret jr | 15 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Martin, Frangetz | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Meyer, Christian | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Mandfred, Marg | 25 |
| Martinelf, Julia | 25 |
| Merernick, L | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| McGeran, E W M | 75 |
| Meelker, H | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Menzel, John W | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Mers, J G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Morley, W D | 36 |
| Matteson, W G | 36 |
| McNickel, W | 20 |
| Mathew, J L | 25 |
| Mardt, Wm sr | 50 |
| McBear, Alex | 50 |
| McNiel, Mr | 36 |
| Mason, Rathel | 36 |
| McMurtiee, M | 25 |
| McMurtiee, Archa | 25 |
| Miller, Katharina | 25 |
| McCrey, James | 50 |
| McManus, John | 25 |
| Marsden, Robert | 50 |
| Mason, E W | 50 |
| McCann, C | 50 |
| McBreaty, P | 50 |
| Miller, S W | 2 50 |
| Mitchell, J B | 50 |
| Marof, W | 25 |
| Michner, E C | 25 |
| May, Sarah | 25 |
| McPherson, Alex | 25 |
| McGarvey, Sam | 25 |
| McReynolds | 25 |
| Meneh, G C | 25 |
| Morley, John | 36 |
| Marshal, Jeremiah | 25 |
| Mitchel, James | 25 |
| McFetters, R | 36 |
| McNell, Robert | 25 |
| Mayhew, Daniel | 25 |
| Mardt, Samuel | 50 |
| Meyers, W | 25 |
| Mullen, Cornelius | 36 |
| McRuss, Peter | 36 |
| Morgan, Jos | 25 |
| Millite, Wm | 25 |
| Meges, Chas | 25 |
| McCann, Reich | 25 |
| McCormick, B | 25 |
| Meyer, E | 36 |
| Mortvy, George | 25 |
| Mard, Charles H | 75 |
| Macklin, James | 36 |
| Neff, S G & M A | 25 |
| Neal, Wm | 25 |
| Neff, Jacob A | 25 |
| Nayshmith, John | 25 |
| Neal, Sam | 62 |
| Nicholson, Theo | 25 |
| Natter, John | 1 00 |
| Natter, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Nonius, Fancis | 25 |
| Onitenbaum, D | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Osborne, J G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Otto, Augustus | 75 |
| Otto, Nicholas | 1 50 |
| Ottenger, Robert | 25 |
| Olary, W H | 25 |
| Phalin, E | 25 |
| Plewz, Wm | 50 |
| Pywell, Wm | 25 |
| Pidgeon, B J | 50 |
| Plumb, Jno | 25 |
| Perry, Wm | 50 |
| Patton, John | 25 |
| Preston, Jos | 50 |
| Plewz, J O | 25 |
| Plewz, Henry | 25 |
| Penington, Thomas | 50 |
| Pats, Theodore | 25 |
| Plumb, John S | 3 00 |
| Planebeck, A | 25 |
| Plock, John | 7 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Pfeiffer, Nick | 50 |
| Potterman, L | 3 00 |
| Polster, John | 25 |
| Prasser, Andreas | 25 |
| Pusche, Christian | 10 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 20 |
| Planer, Lewis | 165 00 |
| Extra for School, | 22 00 |
| Parsons, Demerit | 10 50 |
| Patrick, Isaac | 3 75 |
| Patton, John | 1 50 |
| Pensold, Anton | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Peacko, Frang | 2 25 |
| Extra for School, | 30 |
| Patz, Theo | 50 |
| Patz, Fred | 75 |
| Reith, H | 25 |
| Reitkamp, Theo | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Rawland, Dr | 18 75 |
| Risch, Jacob | 1 50 |
| Reve, J L | 1 [illegible] |
| Reind, A | 25 |
| Rolenburg, Wm | 1 20 |
| Rawlins, Sallie | 1 50 |
| Reimann, Robert | 25 |
| Roth, G H | 3 75 |
| Roemer, Fred | 25 |
| Rogers, Ed S | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Rener, Cornelius | 25 |
| Rose, Aug Wm | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Rogers, John | 25 |
| Rutter, John | 3 00 |
| Rosa, G | 25 |
| Rehm, M | 3 60 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Ramm, Wm | 1 50 |
| Redstreak, J L | 25 |
| Roletta, H | 50 |
| Rockhill, Daniel | 2 50 |
| Rittinhouse, | 25 |
| Ritshie, John | |
| Richards, Aug H | 150 00 |
| Reading, Dan | 25 |
| Rice, Wm | 25 |
| Reed, Elias | 25 |
| Rubicam, Sellers | 25 |
| Richards, Sarah A | 25 |
| Rylie, Samuel | 25 |
| Robinson, Chas H | 25 |
| Rickett, Mary | 1 50 |
| Richards, Wm | 36 |
| Ryan, Timothy | 25 |
| Rickett, Jos | 25 |
| Raith, Gatt jr | 22 |
| Richardson, Wm | 25 |
| Reville, J J | 25 |
| Rocker, Jas D | 50 |
| Rimbey, Jos | 50 |
| Smith, Isaac | 6 00 |
| Smith, Wm | 7 00 |
| Smith, H W | 14 00 |
| Smith, Chas Estab | 18 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 40 |
| Smith, Henry | 80 |
| Somers, C | 22 50 |
| Sanborn, George C | 2 25 |
| Shone, R | 1 20 |
| Seary, Owen | 4 75 |
| Sinclair, Thomas | 8 50 |
| Bielwagon, Thomas | 6 00 |
| Scott, Andrew | 6 25 |
| Smart, John | 1 50 |
| Simson, John | 2 25 |
| Scott, Wm R | 12 00 |
| Schmole, Dr | 30 00 |
| Schen, Francis | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 60 |
| Schmole, C K | 9 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 20 |
| Schroeder, J M K | 25 |
| Schmole, Sarah | 18 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 40 |
| Schmole, M C | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Sigg, Wm M | 50 |
| Schmole, Anna | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Sibbet, Alfred | 25 |
| Schmole, C K & S | 50 |
| Extra for School, | 18 00 |
| Schavedler, Fr | 2 00 |
| Sigle, J W | 50 |
| Sitz, Fredr | 75 |
| Staudemayer, J | 50 |
| Extra for School, | 5 75 |
| Steffens, P | 50 |
| Seek, J F | 25 |
| Extra for School, | 3 00 |
| Schaendel, Jos | 40 |
| Schas, Enos | 25 |
| Extra for School, | 75 |
| Schock, Henry | 10 |
| Schultz, John | 25 |
| Strauba, J Dr | 25 |
| Extra for School, | 3 75 |
| Smith, G L | 50 |
| Schlagetler, B | 1 50 |
| Schnekenburger W | 25 |
| Streetman, E M | 1 00 |
| Schaub, George | 1 75 |

The cost in each and every case is 66 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sachs, Fried | 36 |
| Sauns, John A | 25 |
| Stad, Mich | 1 00 |
| Stick, George | 25 |
| Seifert, Sarah | 25 |
| Smith, Jas | 1 00 |
| Sewel, George | 1 75 |
| Silliman, W | 25 |
| Simons, Flora | 75 |
| Selmon, B | 36 |
| Smith, S C | 25 |
| Snyder, Maria A | 25 |
| Shaffer, John F | 25 |
| Smith, Jno | 25 |
| Seddon, Jno | 25 |
| Stewart, Jno | 25 |
| Smith, Anna | 36 |
| Scull, Luke | 36 |
| Scofield, Jno | 25 |
| Stevens, Wm | 25 |
| Stokes, Garret, | 75 |
| Stewart, John | 1 00 |
| Street, Wm | 50 |
| Singley, Thomas | 50 |
| Smith, Greenwood | 50 |
| Supple, W J | 25 |
| Stevenson, John | 50 |
| Thaekara, J W | 1 50 |
| Thomas, W H | 4 50 |
| Talman, W L | 2 25 |
| Thies, H | 3 75 |
| Extra for School | 50 |
| Thwaites, H G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Tiebeger, A | 25 |
| Theis, Chas | 75 |
| Taylor, Henry | 50 |
| Trul Manuel | 25 |
| Teltow, H E | 25 |
| Tunis, Anderson | 36 |
| Thompson, Alex | 36 |
| Thauworth, Samuel | 25 |
| Teacy, Patrick B | 50 |
| Thomas, M A | 50 |
| Taylor, J M | 26 |
| Treacy, John B | 35 |
| Tompkins, L S | 87 |
| Throp, Wm | 25 |
| Trueman, W | 25 |
| Tawson, Theo | 25 |
| Thompson, Sardis | 3 00 |
| Thorton, Mr | 25 |
| Ulbrich, Frank | 50 |
| Uleman, Jacob | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Udich, Anna | 25 |
| Verran, Carl | 25 |
| Verran, P H E | 25 |
| Verrel, David | 8 50 |
| Vite, Adam | 7 75 |
| Viney, Eliza | 25 |
| Vanmeter, J H | 25 |
| Veithe, J M A | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Volkeman, E | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Whitney, H B | 5 50 |
| Weaver, Charles | 11 25 |
| Wickon, Robert | 4 00 |
| Wescoat, John | 30 00 |
| Wood, Wm S | 4 75 |
| Westling, David | 1 20 |
| Walker, John | 3 00 |
| Watson, Robt | 2 25 |
| Walleny, Wm H | 1 20 |
| Wimm, Isaac | 1 50 |
| Wilson, A H | 6 00 |
| Wall, Caroline | 3 50 |
| Weaver, Sophia | 3 00 |
| Wiswesde, Thead | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Wolowska, G L | 75 |
| Extra, for school | 10 |
| Wolowaska & Clark, | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| White, B P | 3 75 |
| Extra, for school | 50 |
| Weaver, H B | 25 |
| Wex, Lewis | 25 |
| Warner, H | 36 |
| Watson, P A | 25 |
| Wellington, R J. | 25 |
| Wood, E B | 50 |
| Why, John | 25 |
| Wood, John | 50 |
| Wetzel, James | 25 |
| Williams, S R | 50 |
| Walker, George | 1 50 |
| West, Albert | 25 |
| Williamson, J D | 25 |
| Whitehead, Wm | 25 |
| Warburton, J | 75 |
| Weiger, Peter | 1 50 |
| Wirsman, Wm | 25 |
| Weekes, Orlando | 25 |
| Wood, Agamilla | 25 |
| White, George | 25 |
| Wurflein, John | 25 |
| Watcher, D H | 50 |
| Wright' Jas | 25 |
| Walton, J D sr | 26 |
| White, Jas | 25 |
| Wasseiler, C | 25 |
| Weesanand, Wm | 25 |
| Wengenfeld, Jos | 25 |
| Wasmuth, Fred | 25 |
| Westcoin, L P | 75 |
| Extra for school | 10 |
| Yeager, Wm | 25 |
| Zaland, E H | 30 |
| Zehr, Augustus | 25 |
| Zimmerman, G W | 25 |
| Zeighler, Rudolph | 25 |

**B. B. DOUGHTY**, Collector.

MULLICA TOWNSHIP, *Feb.* 15th 1869. 29-32

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**Boarding School** for **Young Ladies** in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey.

Total charges for Board Tuition and Books, $225 a year. Total charges for Normal pupils, $151 a year. For Circular, with full particulars, apply to

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**HAIR RESTORER**

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**HAIR DRESSING**

*New Style in one Bottle*

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

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**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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### Family Sewing Machine.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

This Machine is now presented to the public with all the improvements that can well contained in a Sewing Machine. Great labor and pains have been bestowed upon this machine to bring it to perfection, combining Simplicity, Utility, Elegance of Finish, and Cheapness.

Will *Hem, Fell, Tack, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid, and Embroider* in the most beautiful manner. It is acknowledged by the best judges to stand entirely above and beyond any other cheap machine ever produced. **Price $18. $10.** additional for Table.

Our machines are manufactured by a collection of the most skillful machinists to be found in the United States, and we

**Challenge the World!**

to produce their equal for the price. *Warranted to run five years.*

**AGENTS** wanted in every town and city in the United States.

**The "Common Sense"** Family Sewing Machine also supplied to Agents from this office at the trade price.

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¶12- 197 Broadway, New York.

### Florence Sewing Machine.

All parties in want of a good Sewing Machine, for family use or cloth work of every kind, will please examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. We claim that the Florence is an improvement over all others, the stitch is more elastic, alike on both sides of the fabric, almost noiseless, simple in construction, is not liable to get out of repair. Having a reversible feed enabling the operator, to stitch, either to the right or left, at pleasure.

MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES;

*Lock, Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot.*

Easy to operate and will do a larger range of work than can be done by any other Sewing Machine.

The Florence is Licensed, and parties purchasing of us, or our agents need not have any doubts in regard to using them. All machines sold are warranted, in every particular, and kept in repair for one year free of charge, and any one purchasing of us and not satisfied, can return them by allowing $5 per month for the use of them. Machine Needles of all kinds, Shuttles, Bobbins, Oil, Silk, Cotton, Machine Trimmings, constantly on hand.

Agents Wanted for the sale of the Bickford Family Knitting Machine, an improvement over all others. Price $30. A liberal discount to the trade.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON, Gen. Agents,

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151 Washington St. Boston. ¶12-

**AGENTS WANTED.** Our agents are making from $4 to $5 for every hour's service, and from $60 to $1,20 per day. We will employ a few more, with energy and $5 capital. Every one is adapted for the business, that wants to make money easily. Address at once,

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¶12- Brooklyn, New York.

*J. H. GROVESTEEN, founder of the old and favorably known house of Grovesteen & Co.*

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Have removed to their

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The great increase in the demand for our Piano Forte throughout the country, have compelled us to extend our manufacturing facilities to three times their former size, and having added many new improvements in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep our prices the same as they always have been, the lowest of any First-class Piano-Forte Maker by at least one-third, and we respectfully solicit, by parties about purchasing, to a comparison with other makers. ¶12-tf

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New Scale, Overstrung, Full Iron Frame,

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STODART & MORRIS, Manuf'rs of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-Fortes.

Our new scale Piano-Fortes, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of Tone, delicacy of Touch, Durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the New Scale Stodart Piano-Forte stands unrivaled.

The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over *twenty-five thousand* families who have had them in use in nearly every part of the civilized world. All letters will be promptly answered by

STODART & MORRIS, 681 Broadway,

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**Important to Housekeepers and Manufacturers.**

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