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One column, three months, \$25.00; six months, \$45.00; one year, \$80.00.
Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.
Hammonton, N. J., April 20, 1867.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

2.00 PER YEAR

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ELWOOD!

NEW JERSEY LANDS
FOR SALE.
IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Of Superior Soil
on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,
ANYWHERE.
IN THE BEST LOCATION.

IN SOUTH JERSEY.

LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to
E. WRIGHT,
Elwood, N. J.

Also see a large number of other tracts of land, some of which are shown on the map.

Hammondon Land Office.

In consequence of the great inquiry for improved farms, persons who are in possession of land, or who have a right to sell, are invited to send in their names to the Hammondon Land Office, for the purpose of securing a list of the lands for sale.

My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee satisfaction.

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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 from the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The title perfect; warrants deeds, clear of all incumbrances, 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 commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming, it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks. It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

Pears, Apples, Apricots, 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 market.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruit and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars are 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 produces 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, Catarrhs, Rheumatism, or General Debility. Hundreds here will testify. The climate has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Malaria, Chills and Fevers in this section.

The Water

is pure and soft, of the best quality. It is found in abundance in the hills, and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best water in the country, where good water is 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 Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, 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. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad Company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five percent on the regular fare.

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. John Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune, Mr. J. P. Fitch, the State Entomologist, Mr. John G. Heron, 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 recommended 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 inquire or address,

R. J. BYRNES,

Hammonton, N. J.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

Why do the Tonkawas Eat the Comanches?

But few persons are aware that we have cannibals among us. Yet we have them. The Tonkawas Indians are cannibals.

Many years ago ex-Governor Bunnell, of Mississippi, informed me that the notorious Col. James Bowie, inventor of the bowie-knife, assured him that once, when he was with the Tonkawas, they killed a Comanche warrior in a skirmish, who was duly cooked and eaten up by them. He added that the Tonkawas, out of compliment to him as their guest, offered him a piece of the arm of the broiled Comanche, which he from curiosity tasted, and found tender and palatable.

Some time afterwards, Dr. Powhatan, of Brainerd, stated that after the Plum Creek fight, at which he was present, and in which the Tonkawas, aided by the Comanches, routed the Comanches, he saw the Tonkawas warriors cook and eat some of the Comanches that had been slain and left of the field.

Still later, divers of the rangers who were in the raid against the Comanches in the Wichita Mountains in 1857, where the Texas troops were accompanied by a considerable band of Tonkawas warriors who acted as their allies and guides, stated that they saw the Tonkawas cook and eat Iron Jacket, a noted chief of the Comanches, whose iron scale armor, pierced by the rifle bullets that slew him, now hangs in the State Library of Texas. The Tonkawas pressed them to partake of the feast made upon their foe, holding up choice morsels to them, and saying, "Comanche meat good," and seeming hurt because they indignantly refused to partake.

Only last week an ex-captain of the rangers assured me that after a successful fight on the part of the Texans and Tonkawas, jointly against the Comanches, the Tonkawas, as was usual with them, cut up and broiled and roasted a Comanche chief who was among the slain, and annoyed him by their importunities, insisting that he should eat a slice from the leg of the Comanche, which was done to a crisp, and was displayed before him in order that he might be tempted to partake. The Tonkawas told him that, while they ate the Comanches and vice versa, neither of those tribes ate white people or other Indians. He denied that there are now less than twenty disbanded rangers living in or near Austin who could testify in court, of their own personal knowledge, that the Tonkawas are cannibals.

Testimony to the same effect has been given by officers of the regular army of the United States who served on the western frontier of Texas before the rebellion.

The proofs are cumulative and are unquestioned. The fact that we have cannibals (cannibals) among us must be regarded as established beyond a doubt.

Not very long ago the Tonkawas, who have ever been the deadly enemies of the Comanches and the fast friends of the Texans, lived a roving sort of life along the frontier. The Comanches surprised them. Placido, their first chief, was killed, and with him a majority of the tribe, including the women and children. In consequence the Tonkawas, who had always been distinguished for their bravery, and who, with the memory of men not yet old, had been quite numerous, but had for years been continually losing in their unequal contest with the Comanches, who are the most numerous and powerful of the tribes of the South-west, were suddenly reduced to some 140 or 150 souls all told, and thus were compelled to leave the frontier and come to Austin, where they now are, to claim succor and protection from their white friends. They want rations and clothing for the present, and a reserve of land, farming implements, stock, seeds, instruction as how to use them, for the future. Their first chief, Catilla, and their second chief, Chitahoke, have stated their condition and made their requests. The commander of the U. S. military-post at Austin, furnishes them with subsistence. The Legislature of Texas has made an appropriation sufficient to supply them with blankets and clothing.

The Tonkawas, in their intercourse with each other, speak their own language, although most of the warriors speak Spanish and some of them English; but their acquaintance with the last mentioned language is very imperfect.

Chitahoke, the second chief of the Tonkawas, and myself have become good friends. He understood English quite well; better than would be supposed from his mode of speaking.

While going to dinner to-day, I saw Chitahoke walking briskly up Congress Avenue in the direction of the camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, which lies beyond the capitol. Thinking it a good chance to satisfy my curiosity, and to get a truthful answer to a delicate question by putting it in to him when he was off his guard, I joined my cannibal friend, who seemed to be in a good humor, being dressed better than usual, wearing for the occasion a cavalry hat, and being painted with care, and after exchanging salutations, walked along with him and inquired where he was going. He answered, speaking by jerks, Indian fashion, "I go camp—draw rations." I requested him to stop a moment while he politely did.

"My friend Chitahoke," said I, "I have always regarded you as a very clever sort of native American, and hence ask you to do me the favor to answer a question: Why do you Tonkawas eat the Comanches? Is it because their flesh is so good to taste; because you think that by eating a good warrior you acquire his courage and sense; or is it an insatiable feeling of revenge?"

My friend Chitahoke looked upon me, and with a cunning smile (such as you may have seen a little boy assume when questioned by a playmate as to the quality of preserves confidentially confessed to have been pilfered from his mamma's pantry) and an inward chuckle replied, "Yes, good."

The inquiries made had evidently at first brought vividly to his memory every morsel of broiled Comanche wherewith he had been wont to regale himself; but immediately it seemed to flash across his mind that the estimation of white people, and tribalism was disreputable. He stopped short. Upon being pressed to give a further and more definite answer, he would only say, "Two bits—whiskey," meaning thereby that he would give the information which he was supplied with twenty-five cents worth of whiskey.

The noble savage had become debased. He craved the "fire-water" that no less than patience and rage had wrought ruin upon his race. This disgusted me, so I took leave of my friend Chitahoke, who went his way. I had seen from the expression of his countenance that his suspicions were aroused, and that the adage, *hinc veritas*, would not be good in his case. No fact had been elicited from him save that, in his judgment, the flesh of Comanches is emphatically good to eat.

My curiosity is unsatisfied. I shall watch each of the chiefs and principal warriors of the Tonkawas can give authoritative answers to the inquiries stated. I shall watch each one of them when he comes from his camp to town, and when an opportunity offers for a private and confidential chat, will propound to him the question that disturbs my mental repose.

W. A. AUSTIN, TEXAS, November 30, 1866.

Aunt Betsey's Impression of a New York Belle.

"What kept you so late, Aunt Betsey?" inquired I, as that estimable female entered the room, where the cloth was already laid for supper, and depositing her cotton umbrella on the top of the book-case, and her gingham sun-bonnet on a nail behind the door, seated herself and spread the palms of her hands and the soles of her feet to the grateful blaze.

"Wal," answered she, with a long breath, "I've been seeing suttin' that I never seen before, and hope never to see again. It was that kep' me."

"Not an elephant, Aunt Betsey—not a rattlesnake?" said Bob, saucily.

"Suttin' more cur'us than them, Bob; suttin' with a bigger trunk than an elephant, and a heap more rattles than any snake under a hundred year old. I've been a seein' of Miss Fitz-Higgins, the New York belle, Miss Deacon Harris's sister's step-daughter."

"Oh!" said Bob, opening his eyes, and instinctively pulling up his shirt collar, and Nollie turned round with an expression of great interest, "what does she look like, aunty?"

"Like nothin' in creation that I ever set eyes on before; like nothin' in the heavens above, nor the earth beneath, nor the waters under the earth—though 'tain't is'actly like a mixer of everything, as if you'd take a crocodile's head with a cow's head on it, and a horse's tail, and a goose's legs, and ostrich's wings, and stick 'em all on a fish's body; that would give you some idee how she looked."

"Why, Aunt Betsey, I had no idea that you possessed such a brilliant imagination. You've created a monster such as Bar-num never saw. But try and tell us exactly how she looked."

"Wal, the first thing I see while I was a settin' at Miss Harris's fire was a small sized house—a trunk they called it—facht in by four of the men, with the words 'C. M. F. H.' on it in big white letters. That meant 'Caroline Matilda Fitz-Higgins,' ain't it?"

Right behind it there walked in the young lady herself. The first thing that caught my eye was a hoop; d'ye mind? away to nothin' a-top, but at bottom about as big as Cap'n Marshall's waist, when he was here in war times, and this tent kep' a-swaying and a-swaying from side to side, showing two little sticks underneath in the middle, with a man's boots on 'em; not as big as a man's, of all sizes, and with two big tin canisters with black rims, on the back behind, and four down the front. 'Ain't was a big fur collar, and a little fur muff, and hangin' round the poor creature's neck, a dog-chain, painted black, that must a hurt her 'mashingly. I tell you it puzzled my brain to think how that chain came there."

"Is she a Roman Catholic, Aunt Betsey?" inquired Nollie. If so, she may be wearing it for penance; as one of the kings of England did, for having caused the death of his father. How sorry I am for her; it must look so ugly."

"Ugly and unsart'ainough, child! But the cur'us thing of all was her head. Lucindy! of all the ugly and unsart'ainough sights, that ever was seen in the way of head fixins, Miss Darline Matilda Fitz-Higgins' beat."

"Do tell us, aunty!" pleaded Nollie.

"First, all her hair was drawn clean off her forehead, so tight that I thought her face must hurt. Some of it was combed back and tucked into a big bun-bell, nigh the top of her head, stuffed with feathers, and suttin'—what, I couldn't rightly make out."

though I seen a bit o' black stockin' and a lock o' sheep's wool and the sharp end of a pin-stickin' stickin' out. This bag, the shape and size o' one o' your mother's fruit-pudding, Nollie, was kep' in its place by three red velvet strings and an inly-rubber band, while another dog-chain, not as big as the first, was hanging on to it behind.

"Her hair in front was rowled round two black silk pin-sticks, and looked like a couple o' passengers, while over 'em was laid a handfull o' short, fuzzy frizzly hair that stuck up over her forehead and made her thin face look like a good yard long; and a-top o' the puddin' and passengers was perched a straw dinner-mat, bedizened all round with shiny black balls, big as marbles that kep' a shakin' and a rattlin' every time she moved her head, and enough to give a nervous person fits o' hystericks. I tell you, suttin' sight to make the blind open their eyes!"

"Why, Aunt Betsey, Miss Fitz-Higgins is a great belle, you know, and what you've been describin' is the height of the New York fashions."

"Then, I never want to see the fashions agin', that's all. The gal's face warn't ugly in itself, and I couldn't help thinkin' how pretty she'd look in a neat gray skirt, with a tole'able t'ill skirt, trimmed with simple black velvet bands, and a nice little pair o' gaiters, and her hair fallin' down in curls, or just brushed lightly back and twined in a plait or twist low down at the back o' her head, like Nollie here; any gal would look pretty dressed so; but the handsomest face would look ugly stuck off with that kind o' head-dress."

"I don't think," added Aunt Betsey, thoughtfully, "that a lunatic could hit on anything uglier or more ridiculous than that style o' head-dress."

"Kick him when he's Down."

When the sun of prosperity's shining, And a man's growing rich every day— When in ease and in comfort reclining, And gold's success crowns his way— How friends will then float about him— How friends will then float about him— How friends will then float about him— How friends will then float about him—

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The Emperor of Austria, apprehending a capture of his brother Maximilian by a Liberalist troops in Mexico, has sought our government to intercede for the good treatment of the prisoners, in such an event. In compliance with this request, Secretary Seward telegraphed to Mr. Campbell, our Mexican Minister, directing him to at once communicate to Junter the views of our government for the proper treatment of the prisoners, in the event of a capture.

last hour. In fact, the whole session was remarkable for the cordial good feeling between the different parties. Most tributes to the efficient and courteous manner in which President Buckley of the Senate, and Speaker Curtis of the House discharged the onerous duties of their position, were unanimously given by both Houses. They were model presiding officers. A summary of the acts of the legislature, especially the action on the incidental bill, shall yet have something to say, though without charity we trust.

several instances exceeding the expectations of the purchasers. This is incontrovertible evidence of its value with those who have used it as well as with those who observed its beneficial effects. Commencing the first year with a few hundred tons, Messrs. BAUGH & SON now manufacture from ten to fifteen thousand tons per annum, with prospect of still more extensive sales. In order to promptly supply the demand in other States, Messrs. BAUGH & SON have located offices in nearly all the principal cities of the Union.

that object would have been heretofore addressed to it. Occasions have been frequent. The Constitutionality of the act for the annexation of Texas was vehemently denied. It made important and permanent changes in the relative importance of States and sections, and was by many supposed to be pregnant with disastrous results to large interests in particular States; but no one seems to have thought of an application for an injunction against the execution of the act by the President, and yet it is difficult to perceive upon what principle the application now before us can be allowed, and similar applications in that and other cases

The recent acquisition of Russian America by the United States is reported by the English correspondents to cause some alarm there, despite the official denial made in Parliament. The English are said to be afraid the United States may look with longing eyes upon the valleys of the Red river of the North, and the Saskatchewan in British America, and may be anxious to "annex" them. There is a general wish in England that these sections of country should have provincial governments placed over them, and be admitted to the Canadian Confederation.

 **G. J. FAY & CO.**
COR. SECOND & MAIN STS.
CAMDEN, N.J.

For Sale--Cheap.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, large barn, Workshop, Stables, Rhod. Corn-cris, good Cellar, and every convenience; about 4 acres of land containing Cranberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes, and young fruit trees, and 7 acres unimproved, together or separately. An excellent opportunity for a builder or other mechanic to establish a good business. Best land and location in Hantsmouth! One mile from the station.

35 46 W. C. LEE, near the Lake.

41 "Water Street,"
GEO. ELVINS, Agent,
Hammononton, N. J.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—William Moore, executor of the will of George Moore, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said William M. Moore to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased under oath or affirmation within ninety days or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said executor.

WILLIAM MOORE, Executor.

Dated Feb. 12, A. D. 1867. 39-47

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Meet
19 A. M.
8m.

Needs.
LOUIS TORNEY,
2d Street, bet Race & Vine,
PHILADELPHIA.
Nurseryman, Florist, Importer and Grower of
Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds,
Cut of Roses, Plants, Trees and Bulbs.
All seeds warranted fresh and
true.
39-40

FOR SALE.
 30 acres with improvements, two (2)
 on Hammonston Station, N. J.
 Particulars inquirers of
 J. B. HAY, Winslow, N. J., or
 S. W. GILBERT, Hammonston.
Land For Sale.
 Acres of improved land near the R. R.
 Station at Elwood,
 in lots to suit purchasers.
 THOS. IRVING.

W. M. A. KJVINR,
Manufacturers, N. J

subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for
in the best manner and at short notice,
securing my own materials I am prepared
for liberal inducements to contractors and
res. Having secured the services of the
competent practical men, I am prepared to
fill all orders. For patent building paper
d, when ordered. Tarred Felt, roofing
an band and for sale. All orders from
part of the State will meet with prompt at-
t. Thankful for past patronage of my
and, hoping a continuance of the same, I
am, very respectfully,

J. H. WOOD, Jr., Agent,
No. 61 STATE STREET,
Cape's Point, Camden, N. J.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
WHARVES and 41 S. WATER STREET
FIRST STORE ABOVE CHESTNUT.
Country House, Up Stairs,
D. 42 PHILADELPHIA.

Hewn Timber.
Have on hand at Kilnwood, 10,000 ft. of
TIMBER, 12 to 16 feet long 8 to 6 inches
thick. Square on two sides. We will sell it
per thousand.

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