

JUN 15 1867.

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Opportunity to Secure

A HOME

To All: Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Soil Bottling Company, the best indocments are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the 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, or suit. The title perfect; warranty deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a sandy and "clay loam," suitable for grain and grasses, and is pronounced the greatest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very consistent form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked and warp and tarry. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and, at a certain level, it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union. Pears, 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 market.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and vines.

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 gives much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

CONVEYANCING DONE.

Acknowledgments of Deeds Taken At the County Clerk's Office, by
J. H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Master &
Examining Lawyer, N. J.

Charles T. Reed,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, MARKET & 4th St.,
Newark, N. J.

W. W. WILCOX, Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, NEWARK, N. J.

JAMES E. SCOVILLE,
Counselor and Business in Justice Court
Prompt Attorneys, 17th Street.

Charles T. Reed,
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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16, 1867.

HAMMONTON.
Strawberry Exhibition.

The Strawberry exhibition by the fruit-growers of this town, was held on Thursday last according to announcement and was by far the largest and most successful of the kind that has been held in this country during the year. Besides the visit from the Farmers' Club, New York, a large delegation from Philadelphia came down on the Tuesday morning train. His Excellency, Governor Ward, accompanied by L. Newton Dancer, Secretary of State, also came in on the morning train, and remained during the day. The turn out of people was large, many being here from different parts of the county.

We had engaged a reporter from Philadelphia, to come down on Wednesday evening, and remain during the fair, who was sufficiently enterprising to miss the train by two minutes. S. Edwards Todd, the able Agricultural and Horticultural editor of the *New York Times*, and also of the *Advertiser*, bearing our dilemma, very kindly and generously offered us the use of his notes. We are consequently able to publish the account of the trip of the New York party, and of the fair here, which will be read with more interest and profit than anything we could write. We are confident our readers will not regret the failure of our reporter to "come to time."

Grand Strawberry Festival of the American Institute.

The Farmer's Club, by previous invitation of the Pomological Society at Hammonton, took the steamer Wednesday, June 12th, to attend a grand strawberry festival at Hammonton, which is a thriving village, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, which came off Thursday, the 13th instant. The company consisted of the members of the Farmer's Club, with their wives and daughters, numbering in all, about one hundred and twenty-four persons, whose like no apportionments were to be found a six-hundred acre strawberry patch, red with most delicious fruit; to pluck the ruby berries with their own hands, and to feast on strawberries floating in cream and sugar until the full stomach should "loathe the honeycomb."

The embarkation occurred at pier No. 22 North River. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company received the delegation on board the steamer with generous cordiality, giving the company a fine passage down the New York Bay, both to and from the Grand Festival, and the Railroad Company an extra train on the road, so that when we arrived at Port Monmouth, the managers of the road were ready to receive us, and to give the Club a free trip on the cars, and away we went for the "New Jerusalem."

HAIL AT MANCHESTER.

At Manchester, a small village on the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad, the train stopped for ten minutes to allow the company to examine the beautiful cranberry bogs at that place. While waiting for the engine to take its supply of water, the generous citizens gave us a foretaste of the approaching festival by providing numerous baskets of the sweetest strawberries we ever before tasted. While among the cranberry bushes, we all plucked, for our own enjoyment, magnolia and other flowers of exquisite beauty and deightful fragrance. A pleasant ride of about two hours longer through an excellent part of the country found our cheerful company at the depot of the "New Jerusalem" alias Hammonton, where the citizens were ready, at the depot, to extend their cordial congratulations and to receive us to the bosom of their friends. Through the admirable engineering of Mr. S. B. Nichols of Hammonton, places were at once provided for us all, where we were pleasantly welcomed and entertained as invited guests.

MEETING IN THE EVENING.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the Farmer's Club convened in one of the churches at Hammonton, and was called to order by the chairman who introduced Mr. Moore of Hammonton, who extended to the Farmer's Club from New York a cordial welcome to the festival now to be enjoyed.

The chairman then followed in a few happy and pertinent remarks in relation to the grand object of the Farmer's Club, the prosperity of men of the Club, he said, are seeking for the benefit of the people and not to find their own pockets, with gold and silver. Such as we are able it is our aim to furnish accurate information in regard to the subject of greatest importance to all classes of citizens, whether they are growing fruit, or raising grain. The chairman stated that if they could find nothing but mosquitoes, frogs, toads and noxious weeds at Hammonton to talk and write about, let us be honest when we return to New York, and give a reliable report of what we have seen and enjoyed. On the contrary, if we find numerous objects worthy of our notice and admiration, let us not neglect to make a fair record of the facts, for the benefit of those who were not able to convey with us.

The chairman then stated to the audience, that it afforded him great pleasure to be able to introduce to them distinguished cultivators of the soil and horticulturalists of extensive notoriety, who would contribute their remarks, that would be both pleasing and trusty, highly instructive.

N. C. Meeker, being called out said: "I have had practice against Vineland and Hammonton. But I think Vineland is a very nice place. I have traveled through a large portion of D. S., and I have never found anything to compare with Vineland. It is a beautiful village. The town has wonderful facilities for mental and moral culture. Yet, I think the soil of Vineland is the poorest soil that I ever saw. They have no grass there. But here in Hammonton they have grass. There is real soil here. The state of morals is good here, and it is also excellent in other villages in New Jersey. I have lived in Illinois, which is a pleasant and delightful country. But South Jersey pleases me better than that land. Then you have no ague and no noxious miasma. The soil is excellent, and the climate cannot be ex-

THE EXHIBITION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Quin said that he was no geologist. He could not answer geological questions. He then exhibited a jar of curiosities. He told the people of Hammonton that they must exterminate this little "tuck" or they could not produce fruit. Unless you conquer this curio also and exterminate such insects, as gallinaceous fallen fruit, you can grow choice plums and fruit here in Hammonton.

Dr. Trimble then took the floor and said that Prof. Cook, the state geologist, and others have all analyzed this soil, and they find that the analysis contains all the properties of the ashes of straw. He alluded to the heavy and salt soil at Toms River, which had been produced by the application of manure. He would not recommend manure on all soils. He said these who do not approve of using manure may have tried it where the soil did not require manure. Wherever manure has been applied to potatoe there has been no rot. He had seen 800 farmers drawing sand or manure all in one day, and sometimes they haul it eight miles! What, he said, do farmers want of manure if it is good for nothing as a fertilizer? The doctor said he was no geologist.

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AT HAMMONTON.

At four o'clock on Thursday, the Farmer's Club were invited to add all to ride out and see Mr. S. B. Nichols' new steam plow, which looks nearly like the Little Glass Stampede, which has wrought wonders in transforming the coarsest and most difficult land. Nichols' plow is a great success, and is now in general use. One of each side of the plow has a work piece playing on a smooth bed of iron, and the other side has a work piece playing on a smooth vertical bed of iron.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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At Manchester, a small village on the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad, the train stopped for ten minutes to allow the company to examine the beautiful cranberry bogs at that place. While waiting for the engine to take its supply of water, the generous citizens gave us a foretaste of the approaching festival by providing numerous baskets of the sweetest strawberries we ever before tasted. While among the cranberry bushes, we all plucked, for our own enjoyment, magnolia and other flowers of exquisite beauty and deightful fragrance. A pleasant ride of about two hours longer through an excellent part of the country found our cheerful company at the depot of the "New Jerusalem" alias Hammonton, where the citizens were ready, at the depot, to extend their cordial congratulations and to receive us to the bosom of their friends. Through the admirable engineering of Mr. S. B. Nichols of Hammonton, places were at once provided for us all, where we were pleasantly welcomed and entertained as invited guests.

MEETING IN THE EVENING.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the Farmer's Club convened in one of the churches at Hammonton, and was called to order by the chairman who introduced Mr. Moore of Hammonton, who extended to the Farmer's Club from New York a cordial welcome to the festival now to be enjoyed.

The chairman then followed in a few happy and pertinent remarks in relation to the grand object of the Farmer's Club, the prosperity of men of the Club, he said, are seeking for the benefit of the people and not to find their own pockets, with gold and silver. Such as we are able it is our aim to furnish accurate information in regard to the subject of greatest importance to all classes of citizens, whether they are growing fruit, or raising grain. The chairman stated that if they could find nothing but mosquitoes, frogs, toads and noxious weeds at Hammonton to talk and write about, let us be honest when we return to New York, and give a reliable report of what we have seen and enjoyed. On the contrary, if we find numerous objects worthy of our notice and admiration, let us not neglect to make a fair record of the facts, for the benefit of those who were not able to convey with us.

The chairman then stated to the audience, that it afforded him great pleasure to be able to introduce to them distinguished cultivators of the soil and horticulturalists of extensive notoriety, who would contribute their remarks, that would be both pleasing and trusty, highly instructive.

N. C. Meeker, being called out said: "I have had practice against Vineland and Hammonton. But I think Vineland is a very nice place. I have traveled through a large portion of D. S., and I have never found anything to compare with Vineland. It is a beautiful village. The town has wonderful facilities for mental and moral culture. Yet, I think the soil of Vineland is the poorest soil that I ever saw. They have no grass there. But here in Hammonton they have grass. There is real soil here. The state of morals is good here, and it is also excellent in other villages in New Jersey. I have lived in Illinois, which is a pleasant and delightful country. But South Jersey pleases me better than that land. Then you have no ague and no noxious miasma. The soil is excellent, and the climate cannot be ex-

NOTE AT HAMMONTON.

On Thursday, the day of the festival, we amused ourselves by riding around the village examining the large fields of strawberries, blackberries, peach orchards, loaded with fruit as large as robin's eggs, and pear and apple trees of exceedingly luxuriant growth, in full bearing. No one who has never seen strawberry fields in full bearing can have a correct notion of the wonderful productiveness of the strawberry grounds at this place, without seeing them. Domestic animals are not allowed to go near large, many of the most productive gardens have no fence to exclude intruders, walking directly among the vines, where berries can be gathered as large as small hen's eggs in vast quantities and possessing the most exquisite flavor.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

At this point, the chairman then called out: "I have had practice against Vineland and Hammonton. But I think Vineland is a very nice place. I have traveled through a large portion of D. S., and I have never found anything to compare with Vineland. It is a beautiful village. The town has wonderful facilities for mental and moral culture. Yet, I think the soil of Vineland is the poorest soil that I ever saw. They have no grass there. But here in Hammonton they have grass. There is real soil here. The state of morals is good here, and it is also excellent in other villages in New Jersey. I have lived in Illinois, which is a pleasant and delightful country. But South Jersey pleases me better than that land. Then you have no ague and no noxious miasma. The soil is excellent, and the climate cannot be ex-

THE EXHIBITION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Quin said that he was no geologist. He could not answer geological questions. He then exhibited a jar of curiosities. He told the people of Hammonton that they must exterminate this little "tuck" or they could not produce fruit. Unless you conquer this curio also and exterminate such insects, as gallinaceous fallen fruit, you can grow choice plums and fruit here in Hammonton.

Dr. Trimble then took the floor and said that Prof. Cook, the state geologist, and others have all analyzed this soil, and they find that the analysis contains all the properties of the ashes of straw. He alluded to the heavy and salt soil at Toms River, which had been produced by the application of manure. He would not recommend manure on all soils. He said these who do not approve of using manure may have tried it where the soil did not require manure. Wherever manure has been applied to potatoe there has been no rot. He had seen 800 farmers drawing sand or manure all in one day, and sometimes they haul it eight miles!

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CONCRETE

What we have to say to the following notice, made out to the "Chicago Tribune," will speak for itself. There are but a few words to add.

E. C. Snow & Sons,
Hannover, N. J., Jan. 1867.

OFFICE OF FLETCHER, HALL & KIRKSTY,
(Wood Mortar.)

25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Jan. 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry I present the following facts: What you ask is the following notice, made out to the "Chicago Tribune," which is as follows: "Dear Sir: I enclose you the following statement, as it was built in the building in question, I sincerely give you the following statement, as it was built in the building in March, 1866. It is perfectly impervious to frost and moisture. It is less affected by outside temperature than any building material herefore has been in the country. The object of its use as a building material herefore has been in getting it in a practical form.

Although having less than clay brick, my preference would lead me to pay more for it. Yours truly,
E. C. Snow & Sons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dix, Manager's Office, South Div.,
Chicago, Jan. 5, 1867.

GENTLEMAN: I have thoroughly tested, and am satisfied with the "Concrete Building Brick," made by Roger's Portable Concrete Press. I sincerely give you the following statement, as it was built in the building in March, 1866. It is perfectly impervious to frost and moisture. It is less affected by outside temperature than any building material herefore has been in the country. The object of its use as a building material herefore has been in getting it in a practical form.

We enclose the following communication of Professor Mariner, to the "Chicago Tribune":

CHICAGO, Jan. 23d, 1867.
Messrs. Editors of the Chicago Tribune: Having been consulted in regard to the use of concrete for building purposes, I can assure you that, to express my opinion upon the subject, I have no knowledge of the value of concrete for such purposes, having but little experience, both in the use and making of it. It has been found to possess in a high degree, the properties of hardness and durability; though soft and friable when first formed; it gradually and continually solidifies until it becomes of great hardness. This effect is due to the chemical reactions and combinations, which take place slowly among its constituent particles, caused by the action of atmospheric agencies. Hence exposure instead of injuring, actually benefits it, considering its other valuable properties, as for instance: Its economy, its readiness of preparation on the spot, its admittance of being prepared directly, for inside or outside walls, without the use of wood, charcoal, or other fuel, and greater saving in labor, its capacity for holding water tightly to suit its purpose.

It is surprising that it has not been more extensively used for building purposes, especially in localities where sand and gravel are abundant, and other material scarce or expensive. It is, for instance, admirably adapted for basements, basement floors, foundations, and for sewers in damp locations—using in such cases, of course, water lime instead of common lime.

Lions, very respectfully,

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNELL.

ISAAC L. SCHROEDER,
Architect, III. Con. R. R. Co.

LAKEVIEW, COOK CO., ILL.

Jan. 10, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The Concrete Bricks which were laid in my cellar two years ago have proved as well, as any stone wall, and better than clay brick in keeping out heat and dampness. I recommend them very highly, and believe they will prove a general advantage in building.

Yours Respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNELL.

PATRICK & PATTERSON,
Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbing Materi-
als, etc.

88 Washington St.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1867.

GENTLEMAN: Having been extensively engaged in contracting for the erection of brick and stone buildings in this city, I do not hesitate to state that the "Concrete Building Brick," made by "Roger's Portable Concrete Press," are admirably suited for building purposes. During my experience as a builder, I have never met with anything equal to the Concrete buildings for cheapness and durability, while the entire exclusion of frost and dampness secures dry and healthy apartments. The cost of laying wall is materially lessened by their additional size over common brick, and when complete it approaches nearer to a granite building in appearance than any other material.

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

OFFICE OF JOHN SCANTON,
Felt and Composition Wooler,
Masonic Temple, 55 & 87 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1867.

GENTLEMAN: I intend building four two-story basement houses this season, and to make use of "Concrete Building Bricks." Will you please inform me if I may rely on getting them? I much prefer this material than any clay brick, insuring air and even respectability, and not applying them in the block, as the frames erected last year, and just being finished on Wells Street, I am confident it would have given me considerable in the cost, and made my property more valuable, as your material much resembles granite. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN SCANTON.

OFFICE OF LYMAN BRIDGES,
Dealer in Building Material and Ready-
Made Houses,
Masonic Temple, 85 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL, Dec. 10, 1866.

GENTLEMAN: In compliance with the re-
quest of J. L. Magnusson, Esq., I have ex-
amined the Patent Concrete Building
Block, Roger's Patent, as used in a build-
ing on Oak Street, this city, and find it to be
a durable and cheap material for build-
ing purposes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
LYMAN BRIDGES.

OFFICE OF JEWETT & BUTLER,
Importers of Hardware & Cutlery,
18 Lake Street,
CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have inspected dwellings
in the North Division, built of Roger's
Patent Concrete Block, and as far as I
am able to judge, consider them, in my opinion,
the best material.

I should feel sure that a dwelling con-
structed of this material would be totally
free from dampness.

O. R. Butler.

DEAR SIR: Last spring I built a cellar
at Lake View, with the bricks made by
Roger's Patent Press. The cellar is impor-
tant to tropes—gives every satisfaction, and
is not affected by any one.

Lake View, Jan. 1867. G. Cozzens.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1866.

This is to certify that I have examined
the Concrete Block, manufactured by
J. L. Magnusson, Esq., and find it to be
an excellent building material, both economic and durable. It is
not affected by frost or dampness—will
stand any pressure, renders buildings warm
in winter and cool in summer—requires no
biting or corroding and hardens in the
wall as fast as old.

Should I build for myself, it would be my
choice in preference to any other building
material, before giving as I do that it possesses
all the above named advantages.

WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason &
Builder.

OFFICE OF F. R. RIBBY,

Importer and Jobber of Paper Hangings,
Window Shades, &c., 89 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1867.

GENTLEMAN: I beg leave to state that the
concrete block, my house at Lake View are
completely impermeable, which has proved
very satisfactory. No house showing any
evidence of frost or fracture.

J. E. RIBBY, Sea.

I made the above named Concrete Build-
ing Blocks, my self in this city, last
summer, with Roger's Patent for able
service.

James J. MAGNUSSON.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1867.

THE STEVEN'S HOUSE,
21, 22, 23 & 27, Broadway, N. Y.

Opposite Bowery Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The STEVEN'S HOUSE is well and widely
known to the travel public. The building
is a fine specimen of modern architecture,
and is closely related to the beginning part
of the city—is on the highway of fashion and
travel. It is a large family hotel, with 111
rooms, all elegantly appointed, and well
furnished, and is a favorite resort for
travelers. Agents wanted, who will liberal-
ly be given, no engagements made.

EMPIRE SWING MACHINE CO.

Principal Office, 10 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

first Improvement in Sewing Machines. En-
tire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine.

It is closely related to the beginning part
of the city—is on the highway of fashion and
travel—and adjacent to all the principal
Railroad and Steamship docks.

The Sewing Machine is a fine specimen of
modern improvements—it is well furnished, and
possesses every modern improvement in comfort
and ornamentation. Its luminary rooms are
spacious and well ventilated—provided with
gas and water—the service is prompt, and
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