

## Special Notice.

THE TERMS of subscription to the *Hammonton Republican*, will hereafter be as follows:  
\$1.00 a year, in advance.  
\$1.25 for during first six months.  
\$1.50 for each year six months.  
When subscriber requests the discontinuance of the paper at the expiration of his subscription, he will be entitled to a full refund of the amount paid, less the amount that will be set off against any arrears in payment. It is to be understood, that the discontinuance is to occur, and all rights to the paper shall be given up by the subscriber.

DORUS E. SNOW,  
Editor and Publisher.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Cranberry Culture.

At the last meeting of the Atlantic Company for the Culture of Cranberries the Committee on "a working plan" for the Company made its report. The committee consisted of Gen. E. Wright and Messrs. George W. Rich and Daniel L. Collins. Their object was to glean all the information accessible with reference to the culture of the cranberry and to apply it to the special circumstances of the case before them.

We append a number of extracts from their report not only as matter interesting to the large number of our readers who are stockholders in the company, but as of general value and interest.

An accurate survey of the tract purchased, reveals the following facts:

It contains 1,220 acres—of these there are 220 not suitable for cranberries, leaving 1,000 acres of good cranberry land.

There are three distinct and considerable streams of water flowing through this which overspread the land so as to leave few places dry at any time of the year.

The tract selected for the first year's operations contains 203 acres of which 180 acres are cranberry land of the first quality. This can be drained and submerged independently of the rest of the company's land. It consists of about 80 acres of open meadow with mud about six inches deep—about 40 acres lying a little higher, covered with small bushes, 15 acres of prim and Savanna land, and the remainder covered with swamp timber and large brush.

The main ditch to drain this will be 7080 feet long. The average size will be eight feet on top, five feet at the bottom, and three feet in depth. The fall is ample. It empties into Scull's Run, about 1000 feet above and West of the Egg Harbor River from which point to the river there is a fall of three feet.

In constructing the main ditch a bunch of 24 feet in width is to be left on either edge from which nothing but the trees and bushes are to be taken, and on which nothing is to be built. Beyond this bench on either side, banks are to be constructed six feet high and six feet in width. The banks are to be constructed of turf placed on a core of sand three feet thick and three feet high, which shall rest upon the solid sand. The turf will be obtained from the land when it is cleared, and the sand taken from the ditch. All the subdivisions of the tract which will vary from ten acres to a smaller size as the surface of the ground renders necessary, will be surrounded by banks constructed in a similar way. It is thought in this way leakage will be effectively prevented. These subdivisions called blocks in the plan are to drain into the main ditch from which they can be separated and independently of each other be flooded or laid dry by means of a series of dams and gates arranged for this purpose. The additional expense incurred by making the blocks of the size named over larger ones, is fully made up in the advantages derived from the ability to treat different soils and different state of the crops as they require—another compensation is also found in the fact that the crops can be preserved by flooding and in this way the company will be able to put its crop into the market only as it seems expedient to do so.

It is recommended that the work of ditching, clearing and preparing the ground for planting be let out by contract in amounts suited to the means of those who wish to undertake it. The stumps are all to be removed. On the meadow where the mud is over ten inches deep, six inches of turf is to be taken off—where the mud is shallower a less quantity will suffice, as in all cases from two to five inches of mud will be left on the surface to be ploughed under. Where the mud is so deep that after the removal of the turf the sand cannot be reached by ploughing, it is to be covered with sand from three to eight inches deep.

The forty acres of bush or huckleberry swamp land is to be tilled and all the roots that will interfere with ploughing removed.

The turf so taken from the ground not used in making the banks will be burned so as to give the vines the benefit of the ashes. The best mode of planting differs with the difference in soil. Ground that cannot be drained sufficiently to cultivate with horse power is best planted with tufts of vines set from sixteen to eighteen inches apart each way. The object is to cover the ground with the vines as quickly as possible and to keep down the grass. This is best accomplished by using small bunches of vines containing from ten to twelve joints. There is no advantage in large bunches as only those vines that grow, which are in immediate contact with the surrounding earth live and grow. But on land that can be drained sufficiently for ploughing and cultivation by horsepower, the vines should be planted in rows four feet apart. It has been suggested that it would be an improvement on this plan to plant in hills sufficiently far apart to allow cultivation both ways, but it is not thought this will give advantage sufficient to counterbalance the loss of ground and the additional expense of cultivation.

The best time for planting is in March and April. To accomplish this, the work of preparing the ground should be completed in the previous summer and fall, and the vines gathered and kept over winter ready for use as soon as the ground is fit. They will keep perfectly under water or in any cool damp place covered with turf. Before planting, the ground by harrowing or otherwise should be made as smooth and shallow as practicable. If the planting is to be in rows, a light furrow is made with the plow at the proper distance in which

# South Jersey Republican.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Hereafter, the following rates will be charged: Ten lines constituting a square.

One square, one week, \$5.00; six months, \$30.00; one year, \$60.00.
Half square, three months, \$15.00; six months, \$30.00; one year, \$60.00.
One column, three months, \$25.00; six months, \$50.00; one year, \$75.00.
Yearly advertisements may be charged quarterly without additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866.

Two Children Killed by Lightning.

We find the following in the Monmouth Democrat:

During the thunder storm of last Sunday night, a terrible calamity befell the family of Mr. David Brower, of Meriden, Ocean county. His house was struck by lightning, two of his children killed, his wife injured, and one of the other children badly burned. The lightning struck about eleven o'clock. The parents, with four children, were all in one room—the two eldest children lying upon a trundle bed; one about 10 years of age, upon the floor, and the youngest, between one and three years old, upon the bed between its parents. The claps of thunder accompanying the flash was not heard by any of the inmates of the house, who were all astounded. Mr. Brower does not know how long he lay before returning to consciousness, but it is probable that he lay only a short time. Immediately after his recovery from his bewilderment, perceiving smoke about the bed, which he supposed to be on fire, he dashed water upon it; after which believing his family to be all dead, he hurried out to call upon his neighbors for assistance. Upon his return, the results of the stroke were found to be as stated above.

! what a spectacle! God knew that the day was stupendous, and he cleared the heavens of cloud, and mist, and child, and sprang the blue sky as a triumphal arch for the returning warriors to pass under. From Arlington Heights the spring flood shook us welcome as the hosts came over the hills; and the sparkling waters of the Potowmac tossed their gold to the lees of the battalions as they came to the Long Bridge, and in almost interminable line passed over. The Capitol, for whose defence, these men had fought, never looked so majestic as that morning, snow white, looking down upon the tide of men that came surging on billow after billow. Darius and Xerxes saw no such hosts as these that marched in three great armies. Those ancient warriors fought for fame, but these were the heroes of the Union. Passing in silence, yet I heard in every step the thunder of conflicts through which they had waded, and raw dripping from their tattered, smoke-blackened flags, the blood of our country's martyrs. For the best part of two days we sat and watched the filing on of what seemed endless battalions—Brigade after brigade, Division after division! Host after host! Rank beyond rank! Ever moving, ever passing, marching, marching! Tramp! Tramp!

That he is necessary, and has not the ability to procure, or the means sufficient for his comfortable support and necessary care and attendance.

Under the doctrine of "State sovereignty," with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern legislatures, and embittered Southern people in their efforts to destroy the Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights and by the benevolent principles of free government.

For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive union with the true friends of republican government in the north, we invite you to send delegates to goody numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next.

At that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such a government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust this call will be responded to by a numerous delegation of such as represent the true loyalty of the South. That kind of government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, we claim as our birthright. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty just rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to rule it.

Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, aid in being numerously signed, answer.

Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it, by sending a request by letter, directed to D. W. Bingham, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Stokes, Tennessee; James Fowler, Tennessee; James Gettys, Tennessee; G. B. Sabine, Texas; Henry G. Cole, Georgia; Johnson R. Kelso, Missouri; Geo. W. Anderson, Missouri; J. Hamilton, Texas; Geo. H. W. Paschal, Texas; Lorenzo Sherrill, Texas; G. A. Ashburn, Georgia; J. W. McHugh, Missouri; J. F. Benjamin, Missouri; John B. Troth, Fayette, Va.; W. M. Stewart, Alexandria, Va.; W. M. Berry, Vicksburg, Miss.; Burnham, Watertown, N. Y.; Byron Latson, N. C.; George Reese, Ala.; M. J. Saffold, Ala.; Lewis McKenzie, Va.; John C. Underwood, Yu; Alexander M. Davis, Va.; D. H. Goodloe, N. C.; D. H. Bingham, Alab. J. H. Larcombe, Ala.

Washington, July 4, 1866.

III. The patient so admitted will be entitled to all the benefits of the Home, and be furnished with clothing, subsistence, medical and surgical attendance, and whatever may be suitable and necessary to promote his health and comfort, in accordance with the rules and regulations.

But he will be subject to be rejected or dismissed by resolution of the Board of Managers for the causes following, viz:

1st. For want of such qualifications.

2d. On being restored to the ability to procure his own support.

3d. Or for neglect to comply with the terms of his agreement.

4th. Or for gross immorality or insubordination.

IV. Relief may be granted to persons outside patients, who having some means, but not sufficient for comfortable support, with the necessary care and attention, can more properly be provided for in their private residences.

But no such relief will be granted except upon the proof of qualifications and disability of the applicant mentioned in the first section above, and also of the pecuniary circumstances of himself and his family relations.

Application for admission or other further information may be addressed to Col. ALEXANDER N. DONOHUE, Commandant, Newark, N. J.

By order of the Board of Managers,

RYNNE H. VIGRÉE, Pres.

Daniel Haines, Sec.

A FUNNY STORY.—The Detroit Advertiser is sponsor for the following:

About one year ago one of our business men visited New York city, and while there ordered a half dozen *cavatina de veau* of himself, which he distributed among his friends in that place. A few days ago he was surprised to find one of these "counterfeit resemblances" in possession of the family cook. An investigation into the matter disclosed the fact that she had received it from a fortune teller in New York city, who advertised to furnish a correct likeness of any young lady's husband, all for the sum of fifty cents, which amount the cook had remitted, according to the advertisement, and received her employer's likeness in return.

The climate is all that could be desired, and a doctor told us that sickness was almost unknown to them. The productiveness of the soil may be accounted for probably by the large quantity of iron which it is said to contain. A pitcher of water taken from a well and left to stand, will deposit iron at the bottom; and in our correspondent says, on page 173, June number, "iron is one of the very best vegetable invigorators known." We certainly were surprised at what we saw, and should think that small farming may do well there, and the growing of fruits of all kinds, and vegetables, for the New York and Philadelphia markets, which are no doubt vicinity near.

Grosé averages two tons of hay to the acre, and olive flourishes well, and produces heavy crops. It is surprising when you look at the vast fields of sand, how anything can grow, and the wonder is increased when plants and vegetation get a foothold. We were pleased to see a new spirit and enterprise shown by the farmers of this settlement, and may refer to the subject again, but at present no one is so crowded that we shall have to defer further notes until another time.

LINCOLN'S GRAVE.—Over twenty-four thousand people have visited Lincoln's grave since the removal to "Oak Ridge." The vase and smoothed stones of the tomb are already written over in pencil with the autographs of pilgrims who visit his shrine with a view to renew their devotions to country and liberty, and the fruit unusually abundant and superior in quality and appearance. Could the promise have been realized, immense profits would have been obtained. Many hoped to escape the rot this year. But it came, and at least one quarter is destroyed. If what remains ripe, handsome profits will still be received. In fact the loss of one quarter, considering the overloaded condition of the vines, would have been a doubtful calamity, had it been confined to certain bunches. But nearly all the clusters are more or less affected, and this will injure the appearance, and consequently the sale of them. It is for this, rather than for the actual loss of fruit, that the defect becomes important.

A New Haven lady has a little boy, about two years old, of dark complexion, was sent into the sitting room to amuse himself. When the window burst he was not at all alarmed, because he had his life insured, "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make money."

A down-east editor sold his boat in a boat when the wind blew hard but he was not at all alarmed, because he had his life insured, "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make money."

The Buffalo Courier says that the railroad conductors are having an interesting time taking up the passes, by direction of the new act of the New York Legislature. One conductor was shown a pass with the name of a railroad man attached to it: "Is that not that name sufficient?" inquired the anxious passenger. "There is only one name in the United States that is of any account with that name," replied the conductor. "What is that?" was the instant inquiry. The conductor deliberately unrolled a greenback, and pointed to the right-hand lower corner, said "F. E. Spain."

An Irishman on being told by his employer to grease the wagon, returned in an hour afterwards, and said, "I've greased every part of the machine, but them sticks

the wheels hang on."

## POLITICAL.

The following is the call for a convention of Southern Unionists, to be held in Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia on the 1st Monday of September, 1866. To the loyal Unionists of the South.

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress, and its supporters, firmly declare that "the rights of the citizen enumerated in the Constitution, and established by the supreme law, must be maintained in violation."

Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that "the rights of the citizens must be left to the states alone, and under such regulations as may be, will operate much as did the potatoe rot; that is, that it is a sort of grape epidemic that will disappear in a year or two, and that the best thing to do under the circumstances, is to roll the carpet."

We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war.

The time has come when the restriction of Southern State government must be laid on constitutional principles or the despots grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitutional powers, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principles whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship.

We maintain that no state, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate.

We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding, protection to every citizen of this great Republic on the basis of equality before the law; and further, that no State government would be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution, so far as it does not, by its organic law, make impartial protection full and complete.

Under the doctrine of "State sovereignty," with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern legislatures, and embittered Southern people in their efforts to destroy the Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights and by the benevolent principles of free government.

For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive union with the true friends of republican government in the north, we invite you to send delegates to goody numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next.

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Washington, July 4, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Home For Disabled Soldiers.

Notice is hereby given that "The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers," established in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, approved April 5th, 1866, on Mill street in the city of Newark, will be open and ready for the admission of patients on Wednesday, the fourth day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the terms mentioned in the Act, which are also set forth in the circular issued by the Board of Managers.

By order of said Board,

RYNNE H. VIGRÉE, Pres.

Dated June 14th, 1866.

### CIRCULAR.

Showing the terms of admission of patients to "The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers."

No person shall be admitted to the said Home, except upon the certificate of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, upon whom made to his satisfaction, by the Board of Managers, that he is disabled from his service, or wounds received while in said service, or sickness or disability contracted therein or consequence thereof.

3d. That he is necessaries, and has not the ability to procure, or the means sufficient for his comfortable support and necessary care and attendance.



