

# Southern Jersey Republic.

VOL. 6, NO. 5.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

200 PER YEAR.

## Agricultural.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1868.

*Mr. Editor:*—Under your heading give me neither to those idle terrorists who are always ready to cry war at the approach of a warm political contest, nor to those who assure us that war cannot come because a great majority of the people are averse to war, and prefer the avocations of peace. We had many years experience with the first named, and had almost come to a total disregard of themselves and their fears when by a bloody lesson we were taught that such fear may be realized, and that we might not trust too implicitly in the pleasing hope of the latter class.

Previous to the war threats were heard not only at the South, where they were followed by terrible efforts to fulfill them, but throughout the North men said that if the South revolted, many States of the North and West would join in her efforts, they themselves would assist with arms, men, and money, and made these promises to leaders of their party South. Thus encouraged, that class in the South which had always lived in comparative idleness, whose only employment was hunting runaway negroes, and shooting or lynching Yankee peddlers and school teachers, began a revolt whose attendant horrors not only put to shame all our claims to an advanced civilization, but almost justified the accusation of having fallen back to the practices of a barbaric age. What then became of the loud busters of the North who wrote to the South in her so-called efforts to gain her freedom, but which really were efforts for the perpetuation of human bondage? Those we mean who wore the fitting antetypes of the blantant advocates of Seymour and Blair? Indignant loyalty forced them into a silence of ignominy and disgrace, and for several years they did not dare to expose themselves to the just anger with which their conduct filled every loyal heart, and during the whole period of the war they wrought out their salvation with fear and trembling.

Are they to be feared now? No! Whatever alarm may at any time arise in the country, none can ever come from the Democratic party North. It has forever ceased to carry fear with its threats, or trust with its promises. On the other hand we know the best of the Southern mind, and that the course of a bad man whose position made him powerful to do evil, has kept alive the flame of revolt, and hence, that the promises of their friends North—for they seem as ready to believe these promises as they were in '60 and '61—combined with the revolutionary speeches of such men as Blair and Hampton, and the incendiary spirit of the Southern press, make another civil war possible at any time. There is no concealment in the utterances of Blair, Hampton, or of the Journal South. Their purpose is open and avowed. It is success at the polls or war, and the sequence of success next November they declare must be the entire overthrow of all that has been done towards reconstruction, and the restoration to the South of all her rights, among which slavery is of course included. Blair threatens war if the Democracy fails at the polls this fall, and if they are successful, proclaims the intention to overturn by force the State governments established by the loyal people South, and the Democratic Convention nominating him for the Vice-Presidency, gave the epiphatic endorsement of the party to this revolutionary threat. We might quote largely from the Southern papers, but the *Charleston Mercury* is briefest in its notice of Blair, and we give it: "The platform of the Democratic party is square upon the letter of Gen. Blair; and Gen. Blair's letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform." Hence we find this party occupying a position identical with that occupied by the Democratic party just before the war.

But the identity ends not here. The masses of a great party, who, against the wishes of their political leaders, determined that Abraham Lincoln should be their candidate in 1860, have, again in disregard of politicians, chosen Gen. Grant as their standard bearer in 1868. Herein lies his strength. He was not the choice of leading Republicans. He was at first no favorite as a presidential candidate, but from east, west, and the loyal portion of the south, came a popular demand which increased continually in strength until it compelled the retirement of all rivals. He was chosen by the people. His letter acknowledges that if he becomes the officer, he will in good faith become the servant of the people, and cannot rightly pursue a policy condemned by them. His letter breathes peace, advocates retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, and while behind the text of the letter of Blair may be discovered the animus which would generate a second Eighteenth of December, the letter of Grant evidences on his part a confident expectation of the success of reconstruction in the South, of a peaceful administration of the laws, of an early and complete restoration of harmony throughout all the states, and contains a virtual promise to labor faithfully to secure these ends.

The Democracy North inspire neither fear nor hate. They have too often shown both cowardice and imbecility. But the infamious spirit of the southern wing, hide take every precaution that the horrors of civil war may not again visit us. Let men choose, but first carefully weigh the fact that they may end in giving a right decision to the most momentous question whose issue must be determined in November next.

WAVER.

leaving nothing but a smoky, darkened plain where so lately stood the beautiful crop. Thousands of dollars have been lost, and it would be almost impossible to calculate the loss for a distance of sixty miles each way.

**MEASURING BOXES AND BARRELS.**—A barrel contains 10,725 cubic inches. A box 21 inches long by 16 inches wide and 29 inches deep—that is on the inside—will hold just a barrel.

A half-harrel—Make a box for 11 1/2 inches by 16 and 14 inches deep. This will

contain 5,570 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

**Barrel.**—This has 3,150 2 1/2 cubic inches. A barrel box will be 10 3/4 10 inches square and 5 inches deep.

A half-barrel.—A box 12 inches long by 11 1/2 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, and will hold half a barrel.

A Peck.—A box 8 inches by 8 4/10 inches square and 3 inches deep, is a peck.

A Half Peck is by 8 inches square, and 4 1/2 inches deep, of 200 5/10 cubic inches.

A Half Gallon.—This contains 104 4/10 cubic inches. A box 7 by 4 inches, and 4 8/10 inches deep, has just that quantity.

A Quart.—by 4 inches square, and 4 2/10 inches deep.

**Lemon Water-Ice.**—Rub on sugar the clean rinds of lemons, squeeze the juice of twelve lemons, strain them, boil the sugar into a strong thick syrup, add to the juice half a pint of water, or good barley water, sweeten it with your syrup, add the white of an egg and jelly.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small small figures.

## Political.

**Would Mr. Blair be a Safe President.**

In the canvass preceding the last Presidential election, the public character and opinions of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency were very thoroughly discussed. Mr. Pendleton's votes, opinions and political associations became, in the public mind, of great importance; and that for the reason that most men, even among the Democrats, knew General McClellan, the candidate on the same ticket for the Presidency, to be a weak man, of no well defined or strongly held opinions, who would inevitably be the tool of stronger men if he were elected, and over whom a man like Pendleton would exercise a controlling influence.

No doubt this belief had much to do with the overwhelming defeat which befell the ticket. People who believed McClellan to be harmless and right-minded, feared Pendleton. Voters, who had no fault to find with McClellan's letter of acceptance, yet saw that the more positive opinions of Pendleton would rule the councils of so weak a man as his principal.

Is not precisely the same danger before the country now, in case of the election of Seymour? Mr. Seymour is, as everybody knows, a plausible and well meaning, but very weak man. Left alone, he might do little harm. Indeed, it may be said that he would try, if he were independent, to please everybody.

But with Blair behind him; with Blair ready to take his place, if he should fall ill, or die, as other Presidents have died, the world would be disconcerted; and the shrewd southern politicians, having constructed a platform directly antagonistic to Mr. Seymour's expressed opinions, did not hesitate to accept him—falling to carry Pendleton—when they were able to put Blair on the ticket with him.

General Blair's notorious letter, which gained him the nomination, speaks for itself. It means revolution; nothing less. It declares that legally and constitutionally nothing can be done and boldly avows the determination to act in violation of the laws and Constitution.

Moreover, those who know General Blair best declare, unhesitatingly, that he is the man to carry out his programme. He is a very different man from Mr. Seymour. He does not vacillate; there is about him no hesitation; he has no scruples; he is ambitious, determined, self-willed, precisely the humor from which revolutionists are made.

If the Democratic ticket is elected, Blair will be the President. Mr. Seymour suffers from ill-health; he is, as everybody knows, and as can be shown, if it is necessary, on the best evidence, subject to a disabling hereditary infirmity; he is not a man of positive character. Even if he could and retained his health, he would inevitably be subjected and controlled by the man who nominated him—Vallaudighan and Pendleton—and by the man who would stand behind him—Blair.

It is well to look facts in the face. Those who think the best interests of the people would be subserved by an administration composed of and based on Vallaudighan, Pendleton, and Blair, will naturally and rightfully vote the democratic ticket. It will secure their object. But let no one else support that ticket under the impression that Mr. Seymour will control the administration. He is a mere figurehead just as McClellan was in 1861; a respectable clock, ready to be thrown off the moment the election is gained.

Whatever does not want Vallaudighan, Pendleton and Blair to rule this country for the next four years, whoever believes that the great mass of the people of both parties do believe, that these men would work almost irreparable mischief to the

country, would depress our credit, damage our industry, make hard times for the workingmen, and plunge the whole country into endless confusion; whoever believes that will find it his duty to vote for Grant. Of him, fortunately, there is no doubt. His whole career shows him to be a self possessed man, of independent judgment, of patriotic instincts, and of determined will; not likely to be controlled by politicians, or to be used by any party: for his life has been spent in the service of the whole country,

and his great aim is to secure peace and order. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

country;

the Elector.—Below is printed a list

of the States which it is supposed will take

part in this Presidential election; the fall

of which will be followed by a column

of names of candidates and their advo-

cates, with a list of the votes cast in each

State, and the names of the electors.

Alabama, 12

Arkansas, 5

California, 6

Connecticut, 5

Florida, 3

Illinois, 21

Iowa, 21

Kansas, 21

Louisiana, 21

Maine, 12

Michigan, 12

Minnesota, 11

Missouri, 11

New Hampshire, 3

New Jersey, 21

New York, 21

Ohio, 21

Oregon, 10

Pennsylvania, 21

Rhode Island, 3

North Carolina, 9

Tennessee, 10

Vermont, 10

West Virginia, 3

Wisconsin, 3

Wyoming, 1

These States will cast in all 294 votes.

Virginia, which has ten votes, Texas, with seven, are not included in the list.

If they are counted, the whole number of votes

would be 317, and 150 votes will be necessary to effect a choice for President.

The Worcester Spy writes the following

epitaph for a headstone, which will be want-

ed before the next snow falls.

**The Copperhead.**

The best and bitterest political poem of

the day, is the following, by John Hoph-

ly, in the *Worcester Spy*.

(All we call the Copperhead.)

(Extinguishing the Copperhead.)

(A Half-Harrel.)

(A Half-Gallon.)

(A Quarter.)

(A Half-Pint.)

(A Pint.)

(A Goblet.)

(A Cup.)

(A Spoon.)

(A Fork.)

(A Knife.)

(A Spoon.)

(A Fork.)



# HAMMONTON

# TOWN OF HAMMONTON - SALE FOR TAXES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK.

State of New Jersey, Atlantic County, ss.

TO WILLIAM H. DEAN, Collector of said Town, Waccamaw, it appears to this subscriber, the Town Council of the said Town of Hammonton, that the persons whose names are annexed were duly assessed by the Assessors of said Town with the sum respectively annexed to their names for their taxes for the years 1866 and 1867, on account of lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said persons, situated in said Town, which said lands, tenements and hereditaments were by said Assessors, in their assessment, described as follows:

NAME. LOCATION. 1866. 1867.  
Akers, G. W. 10 acres, on Main road, adjoining lands of L. D. Stebbins, 1000. 1000.  
Alexander, Lucy 10 " on Egg Harbor road, ad'g' lands of W. D. Frost, 1000. 1000.  
Ashbury, Mr. 6 " on 1st street, below Second road, 1000. 1000.

Bassett, Lyman H. 10 " on 11th street, adjoining lands of George Moore, 1000. 1000.  
Bassett, George 20 " on Columbia road near Doctor's Branch, 1000. 1000.  
Barber, Adam 10 " on 13th street, near the May's Landing road, 1000. 1000.  
Bassett, Tracy 10 " at that portion situated in the town of Hammonton lying between the West Mill stream and the line of the Atlan tract, 1000. 1000.

Bacon, Isaac 10 " on the west side of 6th street, below First road, 1000. 1000.

Coburn, T. M. 20 " on Pine road, ad'g' lands of Lyman Munson, 1000. 1000.

Collis, Wm. 10 " on Hammon Avenue and Main road, adjoining 1000. 1000.

Coddle, George 20 " Pine and North 1000. 1000.

Cook, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Chas F. Ingalls, 1000. 1000.

Chase, Samuel E. 22 " on Second road and 14th street, lots Nos. 112 and 114, Weymouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Darling, David 10 " above and below Shaw's crossing, 1000. 1000.

Darling, F. 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000. 1000.

Griffith, J. 10 " mouth Farm Tract, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 13th street and Second road, 1000. 1000.

Ehrhart, Jr. 10 " on Great Swamp branch, near Mrs. Gilford's, 1000. 1000.

Ford, Harry 10 " on 8th street, adjoining lands of Geo. Johnson, 1000. 1000.

Gould, Wm. D. 10 " on 8th street, adjoining Shaw tract, below 1000. 1000.

Griffith, A. 10 " Park Field, 1000. 1000.

Huntington, David 10 " on 7th street, below First road; lot No 473 Way- 1000.