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Is Right also Might in America?

Is the governing class of Groat Britain about to make another American blundler? It looks like it, if we may judge from synaptoms to be observed both in the press and in society identical with those which appeared in 1860 and 1861. In every common upon this quarred between the President and Congress, there is the same ferocommon the synapse of the same ferocommon the synapse of the same ferocommon the synapse of the same ferocommon than the synapse of the s dent and Congress, there is the same feron ity of prejudice on the side of the South the sense disposition to applied its leaders, the same criusal to look beyond the nar-rewest legal issues for the principles of the struggle. Above all, there is the same in-ability to look the facts of the matter in the anjuly 10 look the facts of the matter in the face, to discern where power 'really lies, to recken up forces, or calculate, as men would calculate in any European contest, to which side the probabilities incline. Names have changed since 1861, but everything else tessains as unaliered as if all English publicates were Stuarts or Rourbons, equally unable to learn and to forget. All that was add of the South is now said of the "great. able to learn and to lorget. All that was said of the "great Democratic party." Mr. Johnson is exulted instead of Mr. Davis, General Shorman has takon we asspect without his own consent—the place of General Desuregard, and the the place of General Beauregard, and the calciumies once beared upon "the North" are now spattered over "the Radical fanatics," that is, the majority of Northern men. The cause at stake is forgotten in silly gossip about the follies of those who defond it, every outrage committed by Democrats is blackly denied, every bookse committed by Radicals illustrated with pictorial coloring and imaginary additions. Above all, the ancient "constitutional" argaments are retisruished, and anybody who ventures to suggest that the true quarrel is between ideas which canner be required is between ideas which canner be required in bestem down wader, a hall of pacete legalities about Conventions and Legislavates, and the divine sight of white majorities everywhere except in New E-gland to do what seems pleasant in their own eyes.
Oncoments are defended in 1866 with

they were defended in 1860 with tark no me State sovereignty and the pro slavery clauses. Our correspondent Palmetto affords an excellent illustration of the revival of the old spirit. As Southern in feeling as if he had been born among the trees where name he adopts for his signature, he narresives instinctively that the recent cion perceives instinctively that the recent viot at Now Orleans was the consequence of an at New Orleans was the consequence of an outbreak of Southerni feeling, and grows white at the kips with anybody who thinks that the right was with the Northerners, talks about truth as if it were impossible that in honest man should think his ideas atterly bad, and of course proves to demonstrations that the killing of citizens who happen to believe that a colored man has righten as well as a blanched one, by a local police armed with revolvers for the occasion, aided by a frantic meb, was a thorpolice armed with revolvers for the occa-sion, aided by a frantic meb, was a thor-oughly legal and "constitutional" proceed-ing. "We have answered his "noint" clos-where, but it is really waste of time and trouble, for the real idea in his heart, is pre-cisely the one upon which we have our whole argument in disproof of hierascritions. He believes that if the reign of legality were restored in the South, that is, if the State conventions and legislatures were really elected by the white maintre, the reign of conventions and legislatures were ready elected by the white majority, the reign of the Radicals would be over; and so do we, and it is there ore that we believe a senewal of the warve completely within the range of political probabilities, and Mr. Johnson to false to the nation that elected him. It is because men like him, Southerners only in sympathy, believe that "illegal assemblies," if they happen to be in favor of freedolb, ought to be put down by military force, that we exceed to see Southerners. force, that we expect to see Southerners far more impassioned than himself ulti-

freedoth, ought to be put down by military force, that we expect to see. Southerners far more impassioned than himself ultimately exert that force.

The Convention of Louisiana, admitting all our correspondent's legalities to be strictly correct, was one of two things—of therefore the supreme legislature of the State for certain purposes, or a debating club, engaged in discussionshighly approved by the majority in the North. In the former case the slaughter of the delegates, either by police or by towns-people, was simply a result, and the President's order directing the military to aid in suppressing it was a comp detait-directed against free dom; and in the second, the attack was a furious outrage, in which the President populy sympathized hecause it was arountrage directed gainst free dom; and in the second, the attack was a furious outrage, in which the President populy sympathized hecause it was arountrage directed gainst free soilers. Now, the free-soilers of Louisiana, be they only one ten-thous-noth of the population of the State, represent the cause for which the war was fought, and in declaring his hostility to them the President declares his hostility to their cause, that is, to the policy which the American nation, after an unparalleled struggle, has interwoven with inparalleled struggle, has interweven with the Constitution: In reality the delegates its Constitution. nurdered represented the autority even in Louisians, the law having ternally regis-sered the citizenship of the colored-populaaered the citizenship of the colored population, but we are careless to press that argument. If the delegates were self-cheeted, they would gill have been representatives of freedom as against slavery, and as such they were attacked by the police and the townspeeple and defended by the regross, and as such Mr. Johnson ordered the military to assist in aparting them down. Where is the law, if we are to be legal, which authorizes the President to suppress an assembly by the bayonet because it has called itself by any title whatsoever? The President ordered the meeting to be put down because to considered its tone oftensive to his notice. If Mr. Johnson condown because he considered its tone offersive to his policy. If Mr. Johnson can carry out his design the military force of the Union is to be employed to suppress "propagandist abolitionism." We purposely use those two words, in opposition to all the convictions we entertain, in order that the case may be stated in the way most pleasant to men like "Palmetto" and our question to day is, can propagandist abolitionism, i. e. the right to temp and cetablish absolute legal equality, be suppressed in America by the sword?

This is the blundar Faulishmen, as we emecive, are once mure going to make, the

concolve, are once more going to make, the blunder which has abondy produced such disastrous offects. Blinded by a prejudice against color which in its strength and perdown in a state "bordering on distraction" to reason about it. It is a credit in the reason about it. It is a credit in the reason about it. It is a credit in the reason about it. It is a credit in the reason about it. It is a credit in the reason about it. It is a credit in the reason ing will decide his facts of the old war, could not appropriate or and their male population into the field must inevitably hear lifting and the reason are the reason into the reason are seen and the reason in the reason are seen are the reason are but eight millions of the same race, and they hear that Democrats persy this and that adoution, that State legislatures are elected whelly of Coafederate soldiers, that the reason Congress contained representatives ready to see some in a state "bordering on distraction" to reason about in the seen that the state is a state "bordering on distraction" to reason about its fact. It, at this time, he thereughly complete that he seen thin a state "bordering on distraction" to reason about in the seen that the seen that the seen the reason in the seen that he were the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the seen that the seen the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the seen that the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the reason are but eighters about him, and that whatever he is to be, and is the reason are but eighters about him and and his person are but eighters about him and and his person are but eighters about him and and his person are but eighters about him and are the reason are but eighters about him and are the reason are but eight and and his person are but eight and and his person are but eight and and his person are but eight and and his pers Irish are with the President, that even confirm, a long seed concert still finds hose continued representatives ready to see since of him, and he straighten stilly up support his policy, that his apponents are silly persons, and that Radiculas are very much hated, and they think that, strong man as he clearly is, and armored in pre-required, he must defen a more House of Commons guided by indeelogues, and capable in an hour of supreme excitement of dear upon. The world has no use for such Commons guided by indeelogues, and capable in an hour of supreme excitement of

SUMULU STANDER

Sersen Republican.

VOL. 4.--NO. 8.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

voting an immense increase to its own sal-ary: Very likely, if the parties to the con-test were as the Times and Telegraph de-cribe them, he would defeat his adversaries, eribe them, he would defeat his adversaries, and certainly we should raise no direct overtheir fall. With all the will in the world, with a profound sense that they are, unconsciously oven to themselves, the vanguard of the only cause worth a fidelity even unto slaying, we are wholly unable to sympathize with the majority of Congress, with men who import into the grandest of earthly struggles the meanest of perty trick-rice. But Mr. Johnson does not halpen to be fighting Congress, but a loc of a very different stamp—the foo which has already detented a man probably greater than himself, backed by allies undoubtedly—tronger than any he is at all likely to secure—the great American people.

great American people.
The fresholders of the North, seventeen consciously, in order that propagandist ab-olition should have free course within the United States, and rather that surrender that object they will fight it cut again. From the day-when-they-clearly-perceived that the President intends that this result of the war shall be though a six that the that the President intends that this result of the war shall be thrown away, that the South shall build up its own civilization on a basis hostile to the civilization of the North, they will at once become an organized mass, before whose steady advange the President and his allies will be as powerless as a like hetere a storm wave. That they will be very slow to perceive the truth is exceedingly probable. Masses of agricultural persons living on their, own farms are always slow, and Americaus, penetrated from birth with an idea of their future, are the most sanguine of mankind; but from the day they do perceive it the country will ty, easte and Christranty, is beaten down wader, a hail of proceed legalities about Conventions and Legislatures, and the divided, as in 1861 into two camps, of which majorities everywhere except in New E. gland to do what seems pleasant in their own eyes.

Oppowents are defended in 1866 with chatter about illegal Legislatures, just as they were defended in 1860 with talk ab ut State sovereignty and the pro-slavery clauses. Our correspondent "Palmetto affords an excellent illustration of the review of a certainty of their own ultimate defeats what has the President to trust in that the original Seceders had not? His own genius? Lt is not greater than that of the day they do perceive it the country will

own genius? It is not greater than that of Mr. Davis. The South, which, says a democratic correspondent of the Times, is ranging itself like a wall behind him? The Soath is not stronger than it was in 1861, for if it has gainnd Kentucky, which then stand neutral it has last the youth of Visual Control of the Soath is not stronger than it was in 1861, for if it has gainnd Kentucky, which then stead neutral, it has lost the youth of Virginia. The Border States? Apart from Kentucky, they are, what they always have been, reservoirs of partisans for either side, the Southern one being the more exhausted. The Democratic party? It is no stroner when the test of actual battle is applied than it was in 1861, when it wo cam, in the than it was in 1861,—when its organ, in the centre of its own stronghold, purchased existence by a sudden enlistment in the ranks of its en.inies.

New England is as determined as ever, and New England is the brain of the Union;

and New England is the brain of the Union; the West is as free-soil as ever, and the West is the body of the nation. The Radicals would within a week from the commencement of the struggle be again the North, and the North is in America irresistible, if only because it receives every your an army of emigrants which must fill up any vacancies in the field. The Radicals have no organization, we shall be told, but in 1860 the little overanization existing was in 1860 the little organization existing was in Southernshands. They have no leaders, but how many land they when Lincoln was listrusted as a man who had passed through Baltimore in disguise? The President con Battmore in arguise? The Pressent con-trols the army? He has himself decreed its reduction to less than fifty thousand men. He commands the mavy? Just so long as the navy, now officered by North-ernors, conceives itself bound to obey. He has the control of Washington? Possibly, has the control of Washington? Possibly, but Chicago is a much more fitting centre of political action. He has the prestige of a position consecrated by a hundred years of custom, by a constitution which seems to Americans almost divine, by the habitual rever nee of three generations? And so has Congress, and while Congress has the legal power of innocaching him, he has not the legal power of pro-cribing Congress. One advatage we concede to him—he possesses Mr. Seward, the statesman who, when the Revolution began, declared it would end in ninety days, and whe, now that its fourth act has closed, cannot see, cannot twen guess, whither the plot of the drama tends, has not, we verily believe, a suspicion that twenty millions of freedman aram tends, mas nor we verily onewe, it suspicion that twenty millions of freedmen did not fight to the death in order that their defeated toes should be constitutionally admitted to govern them. We say nothing of the cause, or the energy it has always lent to mea willing to die on its behalf, nothing of the congeries of forces which additionally defined to the congeries of forces which will be a supposed to the congeries of forces which additionally defined in the alphanet defined. philosophers define in the phrase the spirit of the sge," nothing even of our, now helief that there is power in right, We simply state the brutal fact, that force, the force which wins on battle-fields, is against the Precident, and entreat Englishmen ant rendered insone by prejudice to pause and reflect, bafore for the econdition they widen the gulf between the band

he only race to whom in the hour of ex-rentity they could turn for aid. Letters to Young Men. OFFICE THE RULE START.

The first lessen a young man should learn, is, that he knows nothing, and that the callier and more thoroughly this lessen is learned, the better it will be for his

son is learned, the better it will be for his peace of mind and his sucress in life.

A young man, bred at home, and growing up in the light of paternal admiration and fraternal pride, can not readily understand how it is that every one else can, by his equal in talent and acquisition. It, bred in the country, he seeks the life of the town, he will be selfbred in the country, he socks the life of the town, he will very early obtain an idea of his insignificance. After parting on airs and getting soverely laughed at, going into a bright and hadle society, and finding him-self awkward- and tonguertich, undertak-ing to speak in some public place and broaking down, and paying his addresses to some gentle charmer, and receiving for his amiable condescension a mitten of incon-venient dimensions, he will be apt to sit down in a state "bordering or distraction" to reason about it.

When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the fact that he knows nothing, and that, intrinsically, he is but of little value, the next thing for him—that the world cares nothing for him—that the world cares nothing for him—that the world care of himself. A letter of introduction the state of the stat

prove his right to the title; and it has a right to demand this. Society will not take this matter-upon trust—at least, not for a quently. Society is not very particular, what a man does, so that it prove him to be a man; then it will bow to him, and make room for him. I know a young man who made a place for himself by writing an article for the North American Review; no body read the article, so far as I know; but the fact that he wrote such an article, that it was very long, and that it was published, did the business for him. Everybody, however, cannot write articles for the North American Review—at least, Thope everybody will not for it is a publication which makes me a quarterly visit; but everybody, who is somebody, can do something. There is a wide range of effort between holding a skein of silk for a lady and saving her from drowning—between collecting voters on election day and teaching a Sunday School class. A man must entersociety of his some quarterly, or you would not have ognition that every true man longer for. omponent, before he can receive the recognition that every true man longs for. I take it that this is right. A man who is willing to enter society as a beneficiary is mean, and does not deserve recognition.

There is no surer sign of an unmanly and cowardly spirit than a vague desire for help; a wish to denend to lean upon somebody.

awish to depend, to lean upon somebody, and enjoy the fruits of the industry of others. There are multitudes of young men, I suppose, who indulge in dreams of help from some quarter, coming in at a convenient moment to enable them to secure the tent moment to enable them to secure the success in life which they covet. The vision haunts their of some benevolent old gentleman, with pockets full of money, a trunk full of mortgages and stocks, and a mind remarkably appreciative of meritand genius, who will, perhaps, give or lend any where from ten to twenty thousand dollars, with which they will commence and convincient on the perhaps to the convince of t go swimmingly oir. Perhaps he will take a different turn and educate them. Or, perhaps, with an eye to the sacred profession, they desire to become the beneficiaries of some benevolent society, or some gentle circle of female devotees.

ries of some benevotion soc.ety, or some gentle circle of female devotees.

To me, one of the most disgusting sights in the world, is that of a young man with healthy blood, broad shoulders, presentable calves and a hundred and fifty pounds, more or less, of good bone and muscle, standing with his bands in his pockets and longing for help. I admit that, thue are positions in which the most independent apirit may accept of assistance—may, in fact, as a choice of evils, desire it, but for a man who is able to help himself, to de sire the help of others in the accomplishment of his plans of life, is positive proof that he has received a most unfortunate training, or that there is a leaven of meanness in his composition that should make him shudder. Do not misunderstand ine. I would not inculcate that pride of personal independency which repels in its sensitiveness the well meant good offices and benefictions of friends, or that resorts to desperate shifts rather than incur an obligation. What I consider desirable in a young man is the love of independence; the unwill

channels of business and entryprise, is not only oscential in securing the snearesses you seek, but it is assemial to that preparation of your mind requisite for the enjoyment of your snearesses, and for retaining them when gained. It is the general rule of Providence, the world-tover, and in all time, that ancurred success is against. So day by day, and week by wook 4 so, month after month, and your alter year, work on, and in that process cain strength and symmetry, and nerve and knowledge. The development which you will get in this patient labor will help to make a man of you. It will give you power and self-reliance. Yet I would have you carry with you all your individuality, all your blood will purified, all your passions well controlled and made tributary to the motive forces of your nature; all your manhood enlarged, comelied, and uncorrupted; all your picty rendering your whole being sensitively alive to your relations to thol and man; all of your honor, your all stions, and your fee uties all these, and still hold your-elves stieltly approached to those laws which confine a trace success to the strong hand of partiant which confine a trace success.

fine a true success to the strong hand of patient achievement. Threeout

care of himself. A letter of introduction the offices which they voluntarily and care of himself. A letter of introduction the may possibly produce him an invitation to toa. It he wears a good hat, and ties his cravat with propriety, the sexton will show should lead us all to adont the policy of him to a pleasant seat in charch, and expect him to contribute liberally when the plate goes round. It he be a stranger, he plate goes round. If he be a stranger, he will find every man busy with his own at hirs, and none to look after him. He will and sufferings inflicted on them by the unrounted redefined and forest the unrounted redefined and unferrings inflicted on the policy of the unrounted redefined and unferringed and the policy of the unrounted redefined and unferring inflicted on the policy of the unrounted redefined and unferring inflicted on the policy of the unrounted redefined and unrounted redefined redefined and unrounted redefined redef that the widows and orphans and friends of Union soldiers should forget the wrongs shirs, and none to look after him. He will not be noticed until he becomes neticeable, and he will not become noticeable until he does a mething to prove that he has an absolute value in society. No letter of recommerdiation will give him this. No tampily connext on will give him this. No tampily connext on will give him this, except among those few who give him this, except among those few who think more of blood than brains.

Society demands that a young man shall be romebody, not only, but that he shall prove his right to the title; and it has a delphia, to President Johnson. Here a right to demand this. Society will not take, poor soldier's widow answers the President's

> To Mr. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:
>
> DEAR SIR: In the speech delivered by you at Cleveland, Ohio, on your way to Chiego, and which, I suppose, was reported correctly, you ask, "Who nade greater sacrifices in the war than 1? Mao suffered more than 1?" & Now, I take for granted that to those questions you expect from some quarter a reply, or you would not have propounded them. So far as my knowledge extends, up to this time to one has undertaken that hask. Therefore, I myself, although but a humble woman, scarcely known beyond the street I live in, will venture to furnish an auswer. And when I ture to furnish an auswer. And when I have done so, I will submit to the best judgment of the world, whether, on the score of 'sufferings' and 'sacrifices' (if there be nothing else,) your claims to popuar sympathy and support bear any compar

> Before the rebellion, sir, I had a husband knd, loving, economical, who formyself and four little ones made comfortable provision Our home was the abode of peace and plenty. What has become of him? He was starved to death at Andersonville, and, oy the "chivalie," men whom your "policy" would fain restore, without repentance, to the head of our Government. Since then I have been trying my best to care bread for my little ones by plying the needle. At times, when that kind of employment has failed me, I have even been obliged to stand from early morn till night over the acash-tah!
>
> I had two brothers, steady men, kind and generous. Had the rebellion left them as it found them, ninching negary. Laboud I mad two brotners, steady mon, kind and generous. Had the rebellion left them as it found them, pinghing payerty E-hould have never known. Alas! das! One of them died from want and exposure on Belle Island, and the other had his right arm taken off by a rebel shell at Anticiam. He cannot assist me. The privations and hardships! have had to endure have so shattered my own health and strength that! I first at ships I have had to endure have so shattered my own health and strength that I feel, at times, unable even to endure the fatigue of plying the needle. So that, except my trust in a merciful God, I have secrificed for my country my ALL—husband, brothers, house, home, living, and I am cast, a beggar, on the cold charity of the world! And all this I owe to the Southern slave holders, and to their iniquitous attempt to marder my beloved country, as they did murder my husband and my brothers.
>
> Now Mr. Johnson, sines you invite a comparison, what have you suffered?

Now Mr. Johnson, sines you invite a comparison, what have you suffered? Exhibit your ecars, and wounds, and bruises! Did you lose a leg or an aria, or were you even so much as scratched or bruise?? Where is the blood you shed! Would it stain, a white cambric handkerchief? How much property did you lose? Why, if report speaks true, during most of the time of the war you were living on the "fat of the land," in Nashville, out of harm's way, protected as you were by Union bayonets. Out of Uncle San's overflowing commissary stores you drew plenty to cat and man is the love of independence; the unwill inguess to be under obligation for that which our own efforts may win.

When, therefore, a young man has ascertained and fully received the fact that he does not know any thing, that the world does not know any thing, about him, that which he holds in that white he holds in the index in the components in the self-respect and selling his recedon, he is in a fair position for beginning life. When a young man becomes aware that only by his own efforts can be recommended in the original intervals around him, he is ready for work, and not bettore.

Self-respect and selling without the most of the land, in Nashville, out of harm's way, protected as you were by Union bayonts. Out of Uncle Sam's overflowing commissary stores you drew plenty to eat and drink—the best of meats, and what was of still more consequence to you, the choicest of liquors. Add to this your handsome salary as military goverone. Then the great Union party, whom you have since so folly betrayed, smade you. Vice—President of the index of the ware of the union soldiers. They defined them the right to vote, while they were fighting for the salvation of the ware of the protection of the copients of the salvation of the copients of the

is country by the multinuary to the motive lones of your nathroad enlarged, chunchled, and uncerrupted; all your piety rendering your whole long sensatively alive on the feeleds, than like to his policy.

We are informed that the Assistant Assistant Assistant Assistant and a feeleds and uncerrupted; all your piety rendering your whole long sensatively alive to your relations to their and man; all of your feeled in the sensation of the Fourth Internal Review to your relations to the strong and your feeled in the sensation of the Fourth Internal Review of the sense of the Fourth Internal Review of the feeleds while a part with the sense of the Fourth Internal Review of the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the sense of the Fourth Internal Review of the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the feeleds and the feeleds while a part with the feeleds and the feeleds and

Speech by Senator Cattell.

A large Union meeting was held in New nomination of Mr. George A. Halsey, as the Republican candidate for Congress. Speeches were made by Hornce Greeley, Hon. F. J. Fithian, Senator Cattell, H. N., Conger, and others, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Mr. Cattic plandits, and in the course of his re The position he occupied, always respo

sible, was doubly so now in view of the condition of the country. Unfortunately for them they : ad to meet the question of reconstruction with the martyred Lincoln in his grave. They had to meet a man who, though elected upon the same ticket, had turned ferenant to his trust. The fact of the President arting a policy at all was an act of usurpation. The Executive was the servant of the Legislature, and hadroconton whatever over the subject. The question now was whether they should do the work of reconstruction with the martyred Lincoln to the Union side up. That brought them to consider what they would do at the coming election. Would they sustain Congress? (Loud cries of Yes, followed by great cheering.) He had confidence in the loyal popole of the United States. The loyal popole of the Union side upplance. He was sure, by the enthusias m, they intended to elect him. ['We will," and cheers.) Some years ago he was in Europe, just as the Ureat Eastern was being launched. There was an Irish American and an Englishman talking over the dimensions of the exercise. "Yes," answered the Erishman, with the leer only a son of Erin could give the records of the propose and President Johnson and the presentative that the work of reconstruction with the description of the propose of the United States. The question now was whether they should a war break out between England and Englishman talking over the dimensions of the port your couldet to him. I'We will," and cheers.) Some years ago he was in Europe, just as the Ureat Eastern was being launched. There was an Irish American and an Englishman talking over the dimensions of the port your couldet to him. I'We will, "and cheers." The presentation of the present presentative port the propose stated that it would he should a war break our between England and American. "Periode, the propose of the Englishman, with the leer only a son of Erin could give. The present of the pr sible, was doubly so now in view of the condition of the country. Unfortunately for them they and to meet the question of

"Yes, it would take a mighty big ship to hold 20,000 men; but it strikes me, should they ever try it on, it would take a mighty small ship to bring them back again." Now he, (the speaker) thought that after the next election it would not require a very big-ship to-hold-all-the-Johnson Copper-heads. (Laughter and enthusiastic cheers) Mr. Cattell concluded by calling upon them to register their votes for Mr. Halsey, and sat down amid a perfect tumult of applause.

Later in the evening, Mr. Cattell was serenaded at the residence of Mayor Peddie, and responded in a brief address, in which he warmly endorsed the course of Congress, and urged the importance of securing Representatives who will take ever more advanced ground than that now held.

To One in a High Place.

Stone walls are very hard to butt.
If you don't believe it, try it;
Though your head be made of "Butter-nut"
You may strike till your eyes are blind and

shut, If you don't believe it, try it:

The Will of the North is a Granite Wall!

If you don't believe it, try it!
You may hammer away but it will not fall,
For your battering ram is all too small,
If you don't believe it, try it.

Your "horn" can't blow our Jericho!
It you don't believe it, try it. You may take a dozen more "horns" or so, And still you will find it end in "blow," If you don't believe it, try it.

Your better plan is to Sauthward flee, It you don't believe it, try it. Go take your lap-board on your knee, And suitch for the "Rebs" in Tennessee, It you don't bolieve it, try it.

To clothe mankind is a noble thing,

spining iffe. When a young man becomes
aware that only by his own efforts can be the ware that only by his own efforts can be the man companion by his own efforts can be the man companion by his own efforts can be the man companion by his own efforts can be the man companion by his own efforts can be the man companion by his own efforts can be the man of the ma

\$2.00 PER YEAR

A Spley Letter.

The Postmaster at Wellsboro, Pennsy'ark on Thursday evening, to ratify the vania, having recently been notified by the Secretary of the Copper-Johnson State Central Committee, at Philadelphia, that he had been assessed the rum of \$45 for campaign purposes, has written a sharp re ply, from which we extract the following A few days ago I read a long article in the American Agriculturist, of New York, showing up several swindling establishments in that city; but as nothing was said of the swindlers of Philadelphia, I suspect that your firm is one of the class exposed, and that you have stolen the immaculate Cowan's frank to cover your rascally assessments.

and see nie."

Besides, Thomas, I den'tkmm, you, and I never give money to anybody I do not know, and the "references" you offer as to "good character" are not satisfactory. Postmasters are not all "yerdant, even if many of them do live in the country. Not long ago a fellow of your class wrote me that he would send me a prize ticket for \$10,000, if I would only tell all my neighbors that I had-drawn at in his lottery, and sendshim just ten-dollars to pay for the ticket in advance! You may think it strange, but it is a fact that I didn't do it!—Very likely you can find some hungry follow about here who will send you the \$45 you want, and tell all his neighbors what a nice "policy" it is that produces massacroes of Unionists in the South, it you will only promise him this little post office for a prize (\$810 a year for doing \$1,500 worth of work) but you must excuse, 500 worth of work) but you must excuse,

Yours respectfully, Hugh Young.

A Case for President Johnson.

As the author of "My Policy" was so prompt and carnest last year in rebuking attempts to levy party contributions on Federal office-holders, we beg leave to call, his attention to the following interesting and piquant correspondent:

ROOM NO. 157. ASTOR HOTSE,)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1565.

Sim:—The undersigned, a sub-committee of the Resident National Union Committee. Washington, accompanied by the Chairman of the National Finance Committee, visited New York for the purpose of obtaining money to be employed in the purpose of obtaining money to be employed in the purpose of obtaining money to be employed in the purpose of obtaining money to be employed to coming campaign; and request such aid as you may be disposed to render us, which will be prancilly applied.

you may be disposed to reduce us, many praperly applied.

Two of the officers here—a Collector and Assessor—have volunteered to raise the sum of Five-Thousand-Dollars (5,000)—such. You will oblige us by raising as much as you can and remiting it to us by Tuesday next.

Oblige us by a response by Tuesday next.

Yours, to,

Charles Kaper,

Mr. Steinbrenner's Respon e.

advance, Hereafter the following rates will be harged. Ten lines denstitute a square CFT A One square one week, \$5; one month, \$2 der bree months, \$4 60; six months, \$6 60; one

One square over your, the state of the months, \$4 00; six months, \$6 00; over year, \$10 00.

Half column, three months, \$15 00; six months \$25 00; six post \$40 00.

One column, three months, \$25 00; six months, \$50 00; one year, \$75.

Yearly advertisements may be shanged quarterly with get additional charge.

Hammonton, May 26, 1866. Next in grandeur and sublimity to a total solar ecippe, or a great comet stretching athwart the starry heavens, is the great meteoric shower, such as was witnessed in this country in November, 1832. On this occasion, from two o'clock till broad day-light, the sky being perfectly serene and o'cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent and imposing display of celestial fireworks. Arago computes that not less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Buston on the morning of the 18th of November, 1833. This display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799. A comparison of the epochs of appearance of these great showers has led to the discovery that they are periodic. Great Shower of Melegra Francisco

Advertisement Antes.

When coel and bumid night-manageds the heat
Of summer day, and the awest welcome breeze
Echoes the choak of marish-hunting frags;
Wafts from the woods low wittering notes of birds;
Brings from the woods low wittering notes of birds;
It is given the finder of the closer bloom;
And from the garden on uny mingling scents.
The spicy fragrance of the frequent rese,—
The priect perfume of the berder pink;
When dim and distant fades the dry, bot sky,
And in the sunset glories waning glow
The pale stars brighten alowly, one by one;
And monitain outliness soften into cloud,
And clouds seem strangely like to ranged bills;—
When grasshoppers do droue themselves tealesp.
And crickels chirp their endless murmuring;
And all sounds are subdued and indistinct,
Stilling the mystip hear,—mor day, nor dark;

And all sounds are subdued and indiatinet,
Suiting the mystip heur, mor day, nor dark;
Then Nature's quiet fills my heart with salm;
Heve to ramble with uncertain step
Thro' devious sorest paths, and hear the leaves
Rustle in wildwood colloquy above;
And twigs in sudden crackle 'neath my tread;
White overy footfall causes echoes loud
Reverberant among the startled rocks.
I love to sit and eall up memortes
Of my pastjoys and sorrows; grief itself
la softenet; quain hecometh shadowy;
And juys that were, are are ceter to the heart,
Losing strange imperfections they had worn
What time they blekard me with 'the contents.

And juys that were, are sweeter to the heart, Losing strange insperfections they had worm What time they blobsed me with their peesenes. So Our life drops its asperities awhile.

I love to eit with friends in sheliered ease—And interchange remembered melody Of the undying singers whose awest words. Forever feed the pure souls of the world: Or histen to slow music, pulsing out On the still air like heart-beats of a friend; Strong with chastened passion of a life, Interpreting earth's cross and heaven's crown; Or else caim chorded harmonies, like feells alleard from a far off monastery tower.

Tet nearer than all else-in this rare heur to stay, in effeat, perfect sympathy

The Republican Unionists of the IVth District, have an admirable candidate for Concress in John Hill. He has served repeatedly in the more popular branch of the Legislature, to which he was chosen last year without opposition. He was thereupon elected Speaker, and has served most acceptably in that post. He is a merchant in good business, and would be rich but for . his generosity and patriotism. The Sur-

sex Register says: sex Register says:

'In view of the great questions that will come before the next Congress, of the commons bribes that may be offered to members to vote for assuming the Rebel dobt, our only safety lies in electing men like John Hill, of incorruptible interrity, above reproach or even the breath of suspicion. The majority in the Diar et last Fall was less than 50 against us, and we predict his triumphant election, espesially if Mr. Rogers, who now boasts at being sure of the neuluation, should be his competitor. To deteat Rogers would not re-Mr. Steinbrenner's Response.

New Your, Sept 18, 1866.

Gentlement in response to your communication of the 14th liest, in which it is implied that a contribution of 35 100 for the purpers of defraying "the expense of the campaign," is expected from me and my friends, I have to state:

That during the four years in which I haveled the office of Assesser of the YII District in New York; I have not received through my official position, one deliar to which I am not entitled by law, and am, therefore, persunally, utterly unable to respond in the amount proposed; and to attempt to collect the amount from the citizens of the District would place not in such relation to the District would place not in such relation to the District would place not in such relation to the District would place not not not received. The proposed such relation to the proposed such rel

We have before us an interesting relief

of "the olden time" in a copy of one of
the early numbers—Number 27—of the
Newport Merourly, printed in 1758, the year
Newport Merourly, printed in 1758, the year
That paper was started, one hundred and
BATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

The property of the same in the paper was started, one hundred and
sight years and the paper was started.

h In addressing you I address the responsition. Now your called and takenarm at the conscience of the Springfiel Republication of the Springfiel Republication.

| The content of the

Marriages.

in, and sunsul, for a monder of the House of Reprosuntatives, Reproculative in Congress, Shariff, Caronest, and three inspectors of Regis-try and Riccilons for this district.

Inspiredicte GRO, RIGGS, | Or CHAS, AlmOTT. | Registry and Elections: , Sept. 23th, 1866. . .

na manufacture at the careing election.

Notice is also given that the soid Inspectors will meet at the care in meaning become Thursday, the lat day of Nevember, and confluence a session watto 0, m., for the purpose of revising, correcting, adding to, and substracting from and campicing such register.

Notice is also given, that an election will be held at the same place on the sixth day of Nevember and campicing the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place on the sixth day of Neventhal and the same place of the s

vaniter, 1966, ledward the hours of T o'dork a.

In and surplier of the linears of Mepteronitatives, Representatives, Represe

Basin-Road Nurseries GRAND Hammonton, N. J. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION Ties-List for Zull of 1886 and Spring of 18 OF PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AND PLANTS, Caltivated and for Sale by JOHN II. HOLDING Arrans-Standards, fine stock,..... \$20 per 10

Red and White Dutch \$25 per 1000 Philadelphia....... \$20 per 100 Fastolf......... 3

Halo's Harly.

given at the solicitation of the Young Pecple's Union. It is free to all, and the pub-

Dhe Bepublican.

Laws of Newspapers.

3. If substribers re use or neglect to take that hapars from the office to which they are directed

a. If subscribers move to other places withou he former the publisher, and the name

5. Refusing to take the paper from the office, or removing and leaving in uncalled for, is prime facin evidence of intentional fraud.

4. A nustrussion neglecting to inform the pullishers show a paper is not taken from the officemakes himself liable for the subtoription price.

Local and Otherwise.

Town. We are requested to state that Prof.

R. G. Dalton, one of the professors in one of the Philadelphia Medical Colleges will

beture in the Presbyterian church in this place on Tuesday evening next. Professor

Dalton is widely known as an intelligent

doubtless be appreciated by the people of

enterprising town. The lecture i

and interesting lecturer, and will

The couris have satisfed the following points:

. Subscribers who do not give express netice he contrary, are considered as wishing to con-he their subscribings.

inven. At the sellicitation of the Young Perples Union. It is froot to all, and the path-is generally, it is larified to the sellicity. The larified to the sellicity of the sellicity of the distance of the sellicity of the sell

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And Electron desired a few and and will be found to be worthly of attention, laying said the charitable field it spons to the decision district known as the said.

The Chaster County House, Atlantic

TOWN OF HAMMONON,

1 presented the said of the condition City, is still quee, and persons visiting the in the County of Atlantin, have designated and city will find pleasant entertainment there ELLIS' HALL

and dysters that can't be lead.

The annual fair of the Egg Harbor City Agrasulum Society, will be held on Tacsday and Wednesday of next week. An intervisement giving particulars, may be found elsewhere.

Mr. M. Admis, Jr., eleck-of Egg Harbor found elsewhere.

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Mr. M. Admis, Jr.

G. H. MILLER, GEO. ELVINS, Of C. J. FAY. Registry and Elections. 5-12 By Rev. Wm. S. Zano, Sept. 22d, Ms. Svi., Vkatez Auspeace to Miss Calabortz & Suite, both of Somors Point, N. J. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Camp, the Battle Field and the Hospital | ALL DAY IN THE GROVE

NOTICE OF REGISTRY, REVISION

AND ELECTION.

Notice is a recovery curve, that the uncertified disspectors at Registry and of Ricetions, for the design of the regular bistories, nor he are all expectors at Registry and of Ricetions, for the country of the selection district known as the SULLICA TOWNSHIP,

In the County of Athanic, have, designated and appointed.

Soor Wassey's Tayens at Planaray Mills, as the place of originating the normal place of the special country of the soliding in the proof of originating of the service of seed district, and for holding the polic at the sensing electron. And they further give intoice that they, as such Ingentous, will all at the penning and the propose of registering the name of the legal and in the originated of the proof of registering the name of the legal and in the originated of the proof of registering the name of the legal and in the originated of the proof of registering the name of the legal and in the originated of the proof of registering the name of the legal and in the originated of the proof of registering the name of legal vaters, and making a list of all persons qualified and continue in the proof of registering the name of the legal vaters, and making a list of all persons qualified and continue in the proof of registering the name of the legal vaters, and that the said lampectors will not be set to be as a different of the condition of the proof of registering the list of the condition of the proof of registering the list of the condition of the proof of registering the list of the condition of the proof of registering the proof of registering the proof of registering the proof of the

correcting, aching in, and substructing from and are complainting such registers.

And to be also given, that an election will be have asymptated outside of the first substruction of the first substru 8-11 507 Minor St. Philladephia, Pa FOR SALE! NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,

At Public Vendus at ABSEGON, N. J., as the 7-34 No. 218 Fulton St., New York.
Farm of O. B. FITHIAN. At Public Yondus at ABSECON, N. J., avine
Farm of O. D. FITHIAN,
Tuesday, Out. 2, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

C. A. CLEMIONT, & CO.,
Der. Cond. S. Orres, Burry Language

Language 20th, 1808-) OF HOUSEHOLD AND RETCHES COmmission Dealers.

2. MATLACK & BON,
No. 104 Market 8t, Phladelphia.

EXTENSIVE AND BRST ANSORTED STOCK
OF

TON & HAMMER,
MASONS,
INOTON, NEW JERSEY.

And BROGANS,
To be recent for
The second of the content of the conten COMPTON & HAMMER. F MASONS, Notice is also given, that an ascetton was re-held at the same place on the sixth day of No-yeather, 1846, between the hours of To'cluck a. m. and susset, for a member of the House of m. and susset, for a member of the House of MASONRY axes and with Neutrons and Dispatch.

THE GOOD SĂMARITAN AND ALL BOWSL COMPLAINTS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. OF THE SITY OF PRISIDECPHEL. Thompson's Diarrhoa Syrup. CAPICAL, \$200,000. No PAMILY SHARLD BE WITHOUT IT. TICKETS. FIFTY CENTS. The fyring is a pure regardible preparation of unconsilled healing nowers, which will restore 18,000 Premiums. L. M. E. CHAPMAN.

C. MOURIB HASTINGS

TREASURER.

BOARD OF DIEECTORS

BOARD OF DIBERGORS,
W. IRVING JACKSON,
JOHN M: CATTELL,
B. F. STEMENSON,
W. G. KENDALL,
LEWIS S. WILKINS,
BAM'L, L. GOODMAN.

T. T. COOK.

LET EVERYBODY COME!!!

PHILADELPHIA,

Philadelphi

HENRY M. CRAWFORD. Ne. 141 Market St., Phila. Somers Point, N. J., And by Storekeepers generally. Never Known to Fail! THOMPSON'S

CHOLERA PREVENTED

Fever and Ague Powders, For the permunut care of Chille and Feer, Feer and Agre, Danb Ages or any form of Intermittent Fever. FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS.

and dealers in New York, Ohio, and State Packed and Roll Butter, Flour, Grain, Eggs, Lard, post attention, lay- of attention, lay- of attention, lay- of attention, lay- of the second Country Produce.

No. 244 North Wharves, below Vine Street, King Cotton Has Abdicated? Egg Harbor Brick Yard!

Universal Clothes Wringer

The Universal Cluthes Wrieger is warranted, with fair usage, to be an guard for service after one year's use as when first prechased.

Hammonton, Aug. 8th 1866. [4x11f,

The best kinds and quality of brick on hand Reduction in Prices of all Kinds Orders may be left at L. KUEHNLE'S NEW Egg Harbor City, Aug. 6, 1865. [52-12 TEST THE MARKET REFORE

MAKING PURCHASES... Perpetual Metion in good Goods, at Low Price Full Weight, and Measure, Always given in FOR CASH. W. SAMSON,

Hammonton, Fab. 7th, 1866. HAMMONTON OAL YARD

A. G. CLARK nuld inform the citizens of Hamme dantic County that he has opened a

COAL YARD. and is prepared to fill all orders at LOWER PRICES than the fame can be bought and freighted

The Coal was bought by the HUNDRED TONS, and consequently at a low price per ton.

The Citizens of Hammonton now purchase Coal at a grant saving of TIME AND MONEY and the second second To the people of the County, are offered to

PURCHASE THEIR COAL HERE.

THE PRICE

Pante for \$1 80 por pair. Voala \$1 75 Coals for \$3 50. Complute suit for \$7.

Which they are now offering at the reduced price of \$20 per ton of 2000 lbs. Hammonton, N. 3 MEAT AND BONE COMPOST, A superior settlele for all crops, at \$40 per too N. B. - A liberal discount to realers.
Address TASKER & CLARK, Address TANKER & CLAHR, N. W. Cor. 6th.; and Washington Streets N. W. Cor. 6th., and Wastino for Perceis.

Philadelphia.

The above for sale also by Duniois generally 4 B.

MOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings and Window Shadas, Outner FUURTH and MARKMT Street, Published Street, Published Street, a large stuck of

Hammonton Land Office. TO FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS consequence of the great inquiry for im-

Where he intends carrying on his business.

Orders left for him. Box 35, P. O. Rail

PRIVATE SALE

CAPI. LEWIS S. FLIAMDES,

FOR SALE,

EZRA STOKES,

ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER,

PICKETS.

COAL HAY, &c.

Traus:

All persons having claims against the

B. LORE & CO.

PRODUCE, &c.,

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

New Fall Styles!

C SECK AB

SIDING, LATH,

NOTICE.

PURE GROUND BONE,

AND

Manufacturers Prices Bu

GEO. ELVINA.

Hammonton Furniture Store!

THE Subscriber would inform the people of Hammonton and vicinity, that he has

FURNITURE STORE,

A. W. CLOUGH.

Hammonton, N. J.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

FFOUR, .

E00TS

a his Dallding on Bellevice Avenue, near

Exclusive Agent for Hammonte

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

A. LISTER & DRO.

DEOCERIES.

FEED.

voorly One Mile above ABNECON on the The House is two stery 18,12, portion in front and on south and. A new Store house stands near the dwelling. The helidings are all in good tepair.

There are 7 sores of land, all in good fance. Also, Hammonton.

THREE LOTS OF OTSTER OROUND, THOS. AUSTIN. years engaged as a practical Surveyor, ha-DAVID CONOVER. Settled at Hammoutent

FOR SALE

he subscriber offers at Public Sale, or

Tuesday, October 28d, 1206

2 o'clock P. M., (if not previously reld.) at a Real Retate and Possenal Property, stuase

THE LITTLE GIANT STUMP. CHAS, W. JONES, Hammonic Agant for Atlantic C Desirable Will Property.

P. S :—Stomping does to order.
Sep. 12, 1896. FOR SALE.

HOUSE and FOUR Acres of Land, situal toundation for a Sew Mill, and from 12 to 15 Barn and other-out baildings air in your representative for the following timber. Each of the land is of superior a good well of water at the door.

The find water at the door.

The find is in a high state of cultivation and a Barn.

The find a Barn.

The find a Barn.

The find is in a high state of cultivation and good well of water at the door.

The find is in a high state of cultivation and good well of water at the door.

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The find is in a high state of cultivation and good well of water at the door.

The find is in a high state of cultivation and good well of water at the door. FRAMDES,
FRA Sumer's Puint, N. J. N. E. cor. BELLEVEAU and R. R. Ave's FRUIT FARMS AND TARM LANDS

A Fine Scatt Farm of 24 perce, with a smal Frame House, a Stolis, Corn Crib and Hot Hed also, 12 acres of cleaned framed 1 pares see in Blackberries, 1 acre in Brandorries, com ALEXANDER B. WYETH. leming Turnpike pear Winslow Station J. A W. JONES. LAND FOR SALE. Clothing! Clothing!

A tract of near 600 acres of excellent for farming and fruit growing; situate at theiring town of Hammenton, 28 miles f Camden, and within 300 yards of the Camlen A good assortment of fasionable ready mad-Clothing now on hand at P.S.TILTON'S STORE It is made of fashionable colors in the lates tyles, and cannot full to suit putchasers, Long-a-coming, N. J., or E. G. CATTELL, 20 N. Wherves, 50-7 Philadelphia. THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED T CALL AND EXAMINE

Lumber! Brick! Lime! Coal! WRIGHT, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EASTERN, WESTERN AND JERSEY ow located at John Prambus, about two mile w Absecon, where he is prepared to attend t

Charges St. Charge Caffe. All office present And All Kinds of Duilding Materia J JOS. E. P. ABBOTT. Attorney at Law. Master & Examiner in Chancery. Pine, Cedar and Spruce Shingles MAT'S LANDING, N. J.

Collecting and Business in Justice Compily attended to. CONVEYANCING DONE, DIMENSION AND BUILDING TIMBER. Anknowledgements of Dueda Taken. At the County Clerk's Office, by

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR D. SOMERS RISLEY. County Clark CHAR. E. P. MAYHEW having moved to May's Landing, N. J., Persons moved to May's Landing, N. J., Persons having Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty or Pension; will please address him at that place—where every attention will be given to the collection of air claims. EST CASH ON DELIVERY! SMITH, TILTON & CO., HAMMUSTON STATION, N. . EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

A Card to Invalids. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe, and simple tensity for the cure of Nerrous Waskness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Or-gans, and the whole train or disorders brought as

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Station D. Bible Hous Preeminent Remedies!!! PHILADELPHIA. Romand's Syrup & Elistr of Blackshung Root. Romand's Tonic AGUE Mixture. Dector's once Fifth and Dickers b St., Phila-52-3t.

Agents wanted er-twhere, to whom we offer Sole Agent for Hammonton Mont Market.

Sole Agent wanted er-twhere, to whom we offer Township.

Sole Agent wanted er-twhere, to whom we offer Township. FRESH MEAT of all hinds. Cornel Boof con-Stantly on nand, North ear, of Belleviou-Av. and Bgg Harbon Are in avery respect first class, and embrace a road, complete assertions for Ladies, Misses, and Children of the newest styles, every eggin and Hammonton, Feb. 16, 1866. A. W. OTLIBERT:

NOTICE DE REGISTRY, REVISION

Notice is designed in a filtering as of all fluidness, and of fluidness, and a filtering as of all fluidness, and a filtering as of all fluidness, and a filtering as of the place of the agency and seemed in the place of the public for an application of the agency and seemed in the public for an application of the agency and the public for an application of the agency and the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the seement of the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the public for an application of the agency and the filtering and the fil

STOVES. SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIMES A. G. CLARK,

bles on hand and for pale at a fot aff

of all sorts and descriptions, to which the atten-tion of the public is herted. Special efforts will be made to accommodate. CALL AND EXAMINE,

Your intention is herbor he my large and clo-gant which of Records. Three Fly and Jagula-CARPETINGS, at the heat makes and necessition. Also, West, Butch, Corlege, Lies and Reg Cappers, Dil Christ, Window Phallon, ele-will be sold from. Whiley le mod Kotall, for Gash ? J. U. PELAGROIX.

1866. PHILADELPHIA MESS. WALL PAPERS, NEW PAUL STYLE:

LINEN AND OIL BHADES. No. 37 South 3 &CuS Is Stand above Chapter

REASONABLE, PRICES,

Hammonton, Asy, 7, 1864. - 1.

CARPSTINGS, CARPETINGS.

4-14. Aug. 1715, 1464.

Stoves and Stove Furniture.

A HOME

To All Wanting Farms. 60

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 parden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadolphia 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 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, Peaches, Appes, Quinco Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grape 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 dol lars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatocs 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 cars here to be filled with fruit every day inthe 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 de-livering 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 clinate 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 healthand during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Minsma, 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 cheaply made here as there is no rock to through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Phiadelphia or New York .-Good schools with connectent teachers. Clergymen of all denominations reside here corgymen of all donominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of ratired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Bantist, Universalists, have their services regularly. Mills convenient.

--- Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the

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 ndustrious 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 tick-ets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent 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. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE; Dr. I. P. Trimble, ke State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Rergen, member of the American Institute of Now 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 | ture quite profitably; and that hops grow property will certainly increase in value,-Inquire for R. J. BYANES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands They are also devoting attention to cran. free of expense. For further information inquire or address,

R. J. BYRNES.

Hammonton, N. J.

All letters annoered. Several very desirable improved fruit farms for mis.

HAMMONTON! Extract from the Report of the Committee of 20 Visiting New Jerrey Refore the Farmer's Club and the American Justitute. Published in the New York Tribung.

SOLON ROBINSON: In making this re ort, I have not been able to submit it to other members of the committee, but from what I have previously learned from them, I am pretty sure it will meet their unanim ous approval. If not, let any one speak and his objections shall be considered.

The committee was composed of twenty members of this Club, not lacking in ca pacity of observation, and not easily influenced in their judgement by anything but tangible facts. It embraced in its composition five of the six gentlemen who visited and reported upon the South-West Jersey last Autumn, to wit: Dr. Trimble and P. T. Quinn, Newark ; E. Williams, Montclair, N. J.; John G. Bergen and Solor Robinson, New York, and among the oth ers I may mention Chas. Downing, A. S. Fuller, Ridgewood, N. J.; G. G. Bergen, L. I.; Dr. Crowell, New York; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Boston: Isaac Hicks and brother, L. I.; John Tamer, publisher of The American Farmer, Rochester N. Y.; Mr. Allison, editor of The Working Farmer, New York, and others, though of less distinction, of no less intelligence and respectability.

Squankum Mark - From our limited opportunity of observation through Mon mouth County we are unable to give par iculars, but from what we saw and heard from those who know, we are satisfied that the most sandy portions of the county are being rapidly redeemed to profitable cultivation by the use of squankum marl, which is delivered along the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at eight cents a bushel. Applied at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, it gives a dressing equal to or better than an ordinary dressing of stable manure, and upon these soils produces a much better effect, for it enables the cultivator to get a good paying eron of almost any kind of farm product, though of course the best returns are in fruits and market garden vegetables.

Although the season is two weeks later than usual, the sight along the road was most charming, particularly the great clover fields in full bloom-(June 6,) for they indicted a course of culture that will insure any country from sterlity or exhaustion from overcropping.

As we frequently saw these flowery fields side by side, with land upon the other side of the fence, exhibiting all the sterile character of " the willerness of New Jersey," the Committee were more and more con a day to Philadelphia, New York, and At-vinced by every successive exhibition, that lantic City. The Railroad Company leaves this wilderness has been misrepresented whenever it has been called barren. If naturally so, then it is cheaply redeemed by the inexhaustible beds of tertilizing material in this and other marl localities-the pest of all, and most convenient to the railroad, at Squankum.

It was the common expression of the Committee, and of other gentlemen present that land capable of producing such crops of clover is too valuable to lie idle and waste when it can be so cheaply redeemed-redeemed to produce the fine fields of potatoes, corn, and date, which we saw in ing through Monmouth County.

At Hammonton the exhibition were covered, and so was the festival table, with an abundance of handsome berries of various kinds, but everywhere the Wilson predominated.

Other fruits, particularly Blackebrries are very promising. Standard pear and apple trees, and grape-vines everywhere ook beautiful, and so do all the garden and farm crops. Of the latter, the Committee were delighted with the immense clover fields upon the farm of the Hon. Andrew K. Hay, where we also saw a large when field, unanimously pronounced the best seen this year by any member of the Com

mittee. We were also delighted with the general appearance of thrift, comfort, intelligence. contentment, of the people and homes of Hammonton. Such a population, with by the truth of that old proverb, tha birds of a feather will flock together." is destined to redeem this wilderness to the use of civilization within the present cen-

In addition to the old Hammonton tract, Mr. Byrnes has lately purchased 25,000 acres, which he is preparing for sale to the tice is much more common in this State Bettlers. He is building a great hotel. and handsome private houses are rising rapidly in all directions.

At Elwood the settlement has not advanced as rapidly as at Hammonton, though it has got_d_healthy start. Two paper mills add to the industry of this place, and such mon as Messrs. Rich & Irving, proprictors of one of them here well calculated The Burlington County Agricultural Socito infuse a go-ahead spirit into their neigh/

Ellwood Station is 7 miles from Hat nonton, and Egg Harbor is 11 miles from Hammonton. About 30,000 acros wer purchased at Egg Harbor and a settlement commenced in 1858 by a German company, and the settlement now numbers 5,000 people, who exhibit no symptoms of suffering in consequence of having chosen a barren soil. Indeed, everything shows prosperity thrift, comfort, happiness.

We were assured by Frederick Claver, a very intelligent German gentleman, who is one of the leading members of the 'original company, that there are now growing upon this tract not less than TEN MILLIONS OF GRAPE-VINEN; and that the grapes produced will make wing equal to the first-class Rhino wines, we were fully satisfied by the most practical evidence.

We were also assured that some of the German farmers are making tobacco culof such excellence that they sold for ten conta a pound above the market price. berry culture,

Mr. Quinn said that he had the statistics to prove that no section of the country there was not a diminution of the crop of could show a greater net result than the Irish potatoes, between 1830 and 1850, cultivated land around Hammonton. One year ago ho was much prejudiced against section of the State, but he had to

one grand lie, or else be must believe cultivation here equally profitable with any other part of the State. Strawberry culture commenced there in 1863, and in 1865 the crop seld for \$32,500. There are now growing 160 acres of cultivated blackberries. Some of these acres yielded 90 bushels per acre last year, and the prospect is most encouraging this year. Soit is for everything clse. We have prided ourselves upon pear culture on the clayery lands at Newark, yet we must own now that we are in no respect we must own now that we are in no respect shead of the lands at Hammonton, and in all that part of the State, and I must credibly acknowledge that a poor man has a better opportunity to make a living upon sendy-land than upon a stiff clay soil, or upon the richest lands of the West.

Present Condition of Agriculture in the State of New Jersey.

From the last Annual Geological Report of George H. Cook, State Geologist. Printed by order of the House of Asembly of New Jersey.

The advancements made in New Jersey when viewed in comparison of that, of the neighboring States-Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware-is very flattering. In the staple products of In dian corn and wheat, we show an increase of more than double that shown in either of the other States, and in potatoes a gain is shown of seventy-nine per cent., against a gain of fifty-two per cent, in Delaware, and losses of twenty-two, forty-nine, and thirty-seven per cent, in the States of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Other crops show a fair advancement in the comparison.

In the aggregate crops of wheat, rve oats, Indian corn, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat, if the amount from cach State is taken and averaged among the whole number of acres in each State, it gives for New Jersey four twenty-one hundredths bushels per acre; Connecticut, two twenty-four one hundredths bushels per acre; Pennsylvania, two forty-one hundredths bushels, and for Delaware, three thirty-six one hundredths bushels per acre. There is also a very large balance in favor of New Jersey in products of orchard and market gardens. In the products of the dairy, the balance is against us in the article of cheese.

In live stock there is no great difference in the several States. It is remarkable that there is a diminution in the amount of stock kept in all the States above men tioned

New Jersey occupies a location for mar kets unequelled by any other State in the Union. Lying between the two great commercial centres of our country-New York and Philadelphia-and having within her own borders much mechanical and manufacturing industry, a ready market for all her products is ever open: almost surroun ded by navigable water, penetrated at numerous points by rivers and creeks, and crossed by several railroads and canals, sh possesses great facilities for cheap and quick transportation, so that for bulky, heavy or perishable articles she might have a mos monopoly of the markets.

Her soil, it has been well said by one o our citizens, in comparing it with that of a neighboring State, "is easily tilled, equally productive, less liable to suffer from sudden changes of wet and dry, imbibes more freely the sun and dew, to favor the growth of early fruits and vegetables, and ripens hem sooner for market."

With marls, limestones, and other fer tilizers in great profusion within the State. with fish, crabs and other matters, the spoils of the sca upon her borders, and with contiguity to large cities, and cheap means of transport for their waste manure and offal, New Jersey possesses unequalled rescources for cheap and abundant fertili-

The success which attends good farming s, perhaps, the best evidence that can be adduced of our agricultural advantages. It has been shown-from-census-tables, that our produce per acre, where the whole area of the State is taken into account, is con siderably better than any other of the adjoining Stnes. If the separate crops are taken, the average for corn, onte, and potatoes, is higher than in the States adjacent. the annual additions made to it, attracted The premium crops of wheat, in all the counties where there are agricultural exhibitions, have been above thirty bushels an acre : in some of the counties they have been above forty bushels an acre for several years in succession, and there are instances in which crops of fifty bushels, or unwards, per acre, have been harvested. The praccorn, or after corn or potatoes. A diminished crop of grain is the necessary conse quence of this mode of cultivation othough the produce of the field and the profits for

the year are increased thereby. The returns of an acre of strawborrie are from one hundred dollars and unwards. ety, in 1855, awarded the premium for the most profitably cultivated crop in the country, to one of strawberries. It visided at the rate of twelve hundred and twenty-two dollars an acre, clear profit. Cronberry fields are known which annually yield to their owners three hundred dollars an acre. Large pro lefts are also obtained from the cultivated of other small fruits. The State is noted for its production of apples and peaches, and fortunes have been made in their cultivation. Market gardening pays well to those who engage in it. Early potatoes, which yield one hundred dollars an acre, are common and those yielding three times that sum are not unknown. Equal profits can be obtained from the cultivation of sweet potatoes.

In regard to one of our staple crops, the potato, the census report furnishes some important facts. The general result of a large increase in the yearly product of New Jersey, an increase in the product of Delaware, and a diminution in that of Connec ticut, New York and Pennsylvania, has boon mentioned. Of the States in which there was no

greatly increased population, New Jersey and Defaware were the only ones in which in the whole agricultural product of the

than that of 1850; or, in round numbers at one million and flity thousand bushels and the average price is over seven y-fiv cents per bushel. At that price the whole crop would be worth seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars The crop of the State may be safely estimated at four times this quantity, which in value, would be three millions one hun dred and fifty thousand dollars.

The calcareous marl which constitute the upper part of the second man bed, and which has been variously designated as yellow limestone, yellow marl, gray marl, lime, and, &c., is extensively developed through the length of the marl districts. It con sists mainly of carbonate of lime. portions of it are perverulent, and can be worked with a shovel, while other portions are strong, and can be used for burning into lime. Its value, as a fertilizer, is too well known to need description here.

Extract from the "FRIEND'S INTELLIGINCER" by Isaac Hicks of Day Island, who visited Hammonton in company with other influential Agriculturists.

A special train was detailed for the ne-commodation of the members of the Far-mer's Club of the American Institute on a mer's Club of the American Instituto on a trip to Hammonton, to attend a festival of their Agricultural Society, and witness the improvements made in the seven years of its growth. Arrived at Hammonton, a village, or rather settlement, begun about 8 years ago, and now containing four thousand inhabitants. It was the time of their strawberry show, and seldom have we attended a fair, or collection of people in any place, where the incyitable eigar or pipe was not seen. Spirituous liquors are not sold there, and, like the inhabitants of New England, they have built school-houses and sold there, and, like the inhabitants of New England, they have built school-houses and they have built school-houses and two more were in course of erection. Two church spires were in sight, and a hall for scientific and other useful pursuits was there. We found berried and sweet potations, at present their most profitable crops, yielding a quicker raturn than any other. yielding a quicker return than any other The sand only covered the surface, and few inches beneath, clay was intermixed n such proportions as to adhere when it and we bound that in digging wells, then was no need of planking, as with us, and re concrete of water-lime formed a substitute for bricks and stones when plastered on the ides. And when we saw pear trees, grap vines, rose bushes &c., growing with greater luxuriance than with us with the best of care, upon soil thrown out of cellars, there was proof of its containing the elements of fertility. It was no less surprising to find grape vines and dwarf pears, which we do not consider succeed well on sand soil, grow-ing finely. The bark of the pear and apple trees, was of that fresh-olive color, clear of lichens and other fungi, which deform their appearance where the soil is unsuitable. Their blackberry plots were in full bloom,

Their blackberry plots were in full bloom, except the Dorchester, which was literally covered with young fruit. We saw many novel sights here. The farms lay open to the public, and scarce any fences were necessary, as cattle were not permitted to run loose, and pigs were kept in close confinement. Some had yards around their houses, and a few had gardens enclosed, but the country was so new that their yards and roadsides were seldom carpeted with green grass: It was pleasant to notice where we went that as soon as the house was finished, however small it might be, or however straightened the owner-for or however straightened the owner-for

or however straightened the owner-for means, trees and shrubs were planted, the dimbing rose ran un the roreh or against the sides, the honeysuckle had its trellis, a few grape vines and fruit trees were set out, and pinks and flowering plants grew around the door.

I asked a settler why he liked Hammonton. "Our society, the healthfulness of the country, and the bright prospects of the tuture," he replied, "are the reasons—More than one half have removed here to renovate their own or their families" health, and they are generally benefited. More than one half have removed here to renovate their own or their families health, and they are generally benefited. I was from Maine, broken down and suffering from disease of the lungs; now I enjoy perfect health;" and the stalwart form and ruddy face plainly told that his words were true. Others confirmed the statement to the salubrity of the climate. They told us of large fields of wheat, really and grass, raised there by, the aid of marlor muck; rivalling in productiveness our best farming country. Early fruit and vegetables yield more profit. Sweet potatoes are extensively grown; as this is the soil they delight in. A handful of marl put in when the potato is planted is all the manure needed, and they yield from 150 to 200 bushels per acre.

It would appear that the same Divine power that placed the coal fields and them ineral wealth of our country in positions where wanted, also foresaw that this country, apparently doomed to barremoss, would need the elements of fertility; and he swept the cas shells and fishes in strata over the ocean bed in long past oras, so that they could be casy of access, producing now the fertilizing mar). They were along the swept the grant of the past of access, producing now the fertilizing mar).

easy of access, producing now the fertilizing mark. They were placed in position during

the cretaceous period, although no chalk is found in this country. A layer of deposits from the sea, called green sand named horn marl, consists of nearly one-half sand, about one-fourth iron, from 4 to 10 percent of potash and sodu, with a small quantity of phosphate of lime.

Muck can be carted at leisure times, os-

Muck can be carted at leisure times, ospecially in winter; and we see no reason why, with the industry and persoverance displayed by the new settlers, they could not keep their farms up to at high state of productiveness. From their proximity to the best markets, and their easy access —those near the railrond, by that convoyance, and those near the shore by bonts—that portion of New Jorsey can and will be made the most valuable, nortion of the that portion of New Jersey can and will be made the most valuable, portion of the State. It would seem that a new country was never settled under better anspices. The present land holders appear to under-stand their true interest, and use their large capital in developing its resources; building railroads before there was com-merce or travel to warrant, opening roads for new sattlers at their own expense, and by uniting their interest with the new com-ers, both are benefitted. After will bring by uniting their interest with the new com-ors, both are benefitted. Mart will bring the clover, and clover prowed under is a superior fortilizer for wheat and hay ecops. This changed the color of the soil. The white surface sand mixed with decayed veg-oration, soon altered its hue and texture. Although our stay was very short, yet we saw for ourselves and believed that this part of the State was nearly as re-presented. Having some knowledge of raising fruits, trees, and the cultivation of a farm, we sin-cerely think that well directed industry beraerely think that well directed industry here

From the Workly State Gazette July 6, In the vicinity of Hammonton, Atlantic county, the soil has been converted into a complete garden. There are at present 3027 scres of ground devoted to the cultivation of strawborries, 297 to the raising of The value of this crop makes a large item blackberries, 101 to raspherries. In addition to these, there are 43,375 graps-vines

will succord. - Westbury, L. I.

STATE ASSAVER'S OFFICE, SOMERSET ST. BOSTON, JUNE. John Stiles, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—In reply to your queries especting the lands in and around Hamonton, in the State of New Jersey. rould sav : 1st. The general character of the soil is

banks of clay, such as is used in brick makng, and in some low lands it is mixed with deposit of swamp muck. These soils are of the tertiary formation, or are ancient sea bottoms modified since upheaved, by vegetation. These who are only acquainted with our drift or alluvial soil of New England, would be surpried at seeing them bearing luxuriant and heavy crops, such as may now be seen on these tertiary plains of New Jersey. The sandy soils are preferred to the heavy clay soils in that region by the farmers who know the character of the soils, for they say they are warmer and till more easily. There is a portion of white marine sand mixed with this soil, which washes up to the surface, and appears on the road sides. This leads many into mistaken notions as to the character of the soil, while it is in reality of little im portance, for the great mass of the soil is ertile, and is a yellow sandy loam-son of it coarse and other parts fine loam. 2d. This land, like other soils, require

manuring, but it is surprising to see how little manure answers this purpose. I learned that 125 nounds of guano, ploughed in was all that was used per acre, and yet the crops, when I saw them, on the 20th. 21st, and 22d of this month, were in a very endition. On some of the hills handful of ashes per hill of corn was put in with great benefit to the crop. There can not be a doubt-that permanent fertility may be produced in these soils by a very reason able outlay for manuring. . Compost ma nures (but little used there yet,) will prove very advantageous, especially in bringing the soil into mowing or grass lands. basis of this compost should be peat or swampemuck, with which all kinds of manure may be mixed. Marl may be had by the railway; shell lime and green sand common in Camden district, may be advan tageously employed as manures.

3d. The land is remarkably free from liability to drouth, for sandy soils keep up the water by capillarity, and thus supply the surface from below. As an observed fact, all the farmers of Camden county, with whom I conversed, said the soil was remarkably exempt from drouth whe heavy soils in other sections of the State suffered from it.

4th. Market garden crops are the mos profitable for ready and cash sales in Phila delphia and New York. Sweet potatoes are among the most valuable to send away. Indian corn does admirably. Oats, rye, and wheat also look very well there in this season. The Sorghum, or new sugar plant, is also in very fine condition there, and Millio forward.

5th. The appearance of the crops put in the past spring, by new settlers, is admirable : and I must confess I was much sur prised to see such results in soil so recently reclaimed.

-6th. The place is reported by people to be perfectly healthy, no malaria being known there.

7. The water is good, and wells are no great depth, and always supplied by springs. This is the testimony of all of whom I made inquiry, and I have no doubt as to the truth of their statements.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't CHARLES T., JACKSON.

BUY LAND!

We would counsel no man to run in debt, and no poor man to invest his little all where it will not contribute to his suste nance or be available in case of need; yet we cannot help urging every landless man to become owner of some spot of earth so cheap in most parts of our country and is not destined to remain so. Immigration is very heavy: our population increases at a rate which will double it every twenty at young gentlemen and ladies, who had the misyears. The common notion that still an enormous area of arable soil unarpropriated is a mistake .-- West of Kansa and Nobraska--that is, over 300 miles west of the Miscouri-there is little good land. so high as to be cold and frosty, and in summer are parched by persistent and pitiless brought. Even were not the lack of timber a serious obstacle to settlement, not one nere in lifty could be rendered productive without irrigation and artesian wells; and these are very costly. Considering that the Four Millions of Black have as yet scarcely an acre, it is not probable that l'ifteen Millions of our countrymen are owners of land, or the wives and children of those who are. Yet these own more than one half the whole soil of the United States .--Twenty years hence, we trust the landholders with their families will be Fortyfive Millions. Who does not realize the and must be dearer then than it now is? that they can neither see ner believe anything And the enormous production of the Procious Metals which those years are morally certain to witness-not less than Two Billions of Dollars in this country alone-must also tend to enhance the price of Land.

He who owns hard-no matter if but patch-need nevermore cringe for employment-he can always find work for himself He need not "strike;" but if he does, he need not stand idle, singe he can always find work on his land. If every youth at twenty one had a hit of land assigned to him, th proportion of paupers and swindlets amons our population would rapidly, largely dimin-Morals, Independence, industry, thrift, would all be promoted by a general diffusion of ownership in land.

We cannot all live out of cities, (though it were better for all that many more did o); but even the young merchant, lawyer, all that section of the State, but no nau to yield to occular demonstration. Every one who visits the place can see for himself what the land produces, and he must be lieve the whole community are combined in cetimated at thirty bece per cent, more trees for successfully raised.

State. In an arricle in two on a paved series, mose trees, 655 cherry trees, 119 plum strained to five on a paved series, mose who visits the place can see for himself Monmouth country, for the present year, is trees, and a large number of the fruit advantageously own a bit of land, though lieve the whole community are combined in cetimated at thirty because the place of the place of

Opinion of Dr. Chas. C. Jackson, a day in the country is health and happi-The Eminent State Geologist and Chemist of the State of Massachusetts, and the country by and by. With an acre or more Bureau of our Government at Washington. Dr. Jackson is indiversally known throughout this County, and his opinion commands the attention of all. prime the trees that are to solace his old and fruits growing, though unable as yet to build a house-may have an occasional foretaste of the calm joys of living his own master in his own home. No one can realize all the blessedness which centers in Home-until he comes to have a spot that is truly his own."

Thousands live and die tenants and hireandy loam, mixed in some places with lings who might far better employ and house themselves. The city hireling makes more money than his country cousin; but strikes and panics, sickness and frolic, with the necessity of giving half he carns for shelter, generally keeping him poor; and an increasing family drives him to close calculations and shabby shifts to keep affoat. Happy for him and his, for those he takes with him, and those he leaves behind the day that sees him settled in his own cottage the owner and occupant of a genuine Home!

Opinion of Rev. A. Moore. An interesting letter from the Rev. A. Moore, formerly of Maine, now one of the oldest settlers of Hammonton—a gentleman of large experience, and whose opinion is valuable.

Hammonton.

THE CONTRACT.

After a residence of seven years in this place, I think it will be conceded that I engat to knew omewhat of its resources, facilities or capabilities I came here when the settlement was in its in. ancy-when hope, doubt, or fear alternated in the minds of its sparse population; when its most sanguine friends wavered in epinion as to its final success; when, seemingly, it would have taken but a small thing to have sent what few settlers we had back to their fermer homes, leaving the place to resume its former position of a waste of bushes. But those days of hopes er fears have they are the "right men in the right place." That interminable waste of bushes, chargeal dust or sand which met the gaze of this infant colony, use given place to fraitful gardens or sultivated fields, and the horn of plenty is emptying of her bundance into the lap of industry. Hope, new standing upon a tried foundation, is in the asser dancy, and the smiling countenances of a well-to_ do people meet us and greet us on either hand

And well it may be so. The most of us came from a cold, uncongenial elimate, our health and hopes wasted, combating the fresty King in his rightful dominions of the North; but here we have and a mild and congenial CLIMATE.

that even Italy, with her sunny skies and balmyr of that long sought and far famed home of the

How many peril their lives upon the broad ex-How many peril their lives upon the bread expanse of waters, and endure the sea-sickness of a long-rover your gyes," or warp your judgment from the facts in the case. We think that our ong-voyage, in-pursuit of health, to that land of procure equal advantages of climate, here in Hammonton, at a mere tithe of the expense, and be among their friends at the same time. These are no wild chimeras of the imagination, but are stamped by the signet of truth and experience. I might name quite a number of instances where people from the North have come to this place, ecomingly with one feet already on the threshold of the unseen world, whose health has been so suddenly restored as to sppear almost like a miracle.

In fact, we are ready to challenge competition in climate, sell, and the general productiveness of our place, or in the moral and intellectual worth of our citisens, taken as a whole; and we want no

and, in fact, the grand condition necessary to the enjoyment of life, to the enjoyment of that happi-ness which is the being, end, and aim of every individual, our place offers inducements to settlers

But our climate is not only healthful and invigorating to the worn and wasted system, but it is peculiarly congenial to those productions which re necessary to supply our table with the comorts of life, to say nothing about its luxuries All the cereal productions may be grown in the greatest perfection, and our fruits, those healthful uxuries, grown and riponed under our bright skies, are unexcelled in any part of the country Indeed, they take procedence in all the markets to rious, that, in travelling the streets of Philadelphia ucksters' shops—" Hammonton fruits for sale " The above are some of the advantages that flo

rom our balmy breezes, bright skies, and thyle orating climate Now, all I ask of any Northern man is just to contrast the above picture, which is true to the lasting snows can the highest peaks of their moundaring atreams is hushed to silence fo terrible bonds of interminable ice and snow. Look fortune to be born with rather delicate constitutions ore that terrible disease of all northern latitudes, ulmonary consumption, then tell me what you which falls so heavily upon the young and beaualone is more disastrous in its effects upon surpopulation of your sountry than all the diseases,
we are subject to put together. Now, if these
in our ability to grow all those crops and to widen the range by bringing in all the ordinary
on the range by displaying in all the ordinary alone is more disastrous in its effects upon the things are so, we offer you some of the very atrongest inducements to some to our place and investigate the facts that it is in our newer to of

or. Please think, and act accordingly; But the impression has gone abroad that no natter how bright our skies, how safe and balmy our breezes, or however beautiful and invigeration our climate, our

is nothing but a sandy barren-an unproductive

vaste,
This impression in regard to New Jersey is difficult to make people believe to the contrary They seem to have their eyes so filled with sand-

A friend of mine, looking ever my shoulder, notwithstanding he has seen and feested on the Jersey productions, is unable to see any productivesom in anything short of the greasy mud-holes of the West. We are willing it should be so in his sase. Time will show that one sere of our land in small fruits, and well tilled, will return more net lucome than four soreh of Western land as usually tilled. I shallenge contradiction on the

Let me say that if we have any regard to our own comfort or pleasure, the centract will appear, very atribing. Here we can move about at all seasons of the year dry-shed, neat and elean" There, for two menths in the year, at least they are either stack fast or wallewing in the mire-bespetted and bedaubed from head to foot. Now If it can be made to appear that our sell is more productive in the sereals-the boasted crops of the great West, we are prepared to sirike a balance in our favor that no sophistry can set acide. I am bold to may that even this can be dene. If those who are deabiful will only turn to the last consuthey will see that the average product per acre is realer in New Jersey than in the far-famed West-Having the Paient Office Reports for 1843 and

above statement.

1884 lying by me, I will make a few extracts for the especial benefit of my friends. I will draw the contrast between New Jersey and Wisconsin-1863. Average yield of corn per acre-1864age; may have his plants, shrubs, vines New Jersey, 81; bush, worth \$1.70; per bush, and fruits growing though making as wet to Wheensis.

New Jersey, 344 bush, worth \$1.00 per bush. Wisconsin, 27 1863. Average yield of wheat per agra New Jersey, 18 bush., worth \$1.53 per bush. Wisconsia 144 " 82 "

1864-

For the want of room, I have taken only two o the leading staple articles of the country; but you may run the contrast through all the cereal pro-ductions and the result will be the same.

My friend is welcome to the use of the above table; and after he has thoroughly digested it h will find that New Jersey still stands towering head and shoulders above his own pet land. It took but a few words from my friend to draw out these facts, but now they are out he must grapple As there are annually more or less people who

contemplate removing from the more northern parts of New England to the great West, I wish to call their attention to the above table, and to invite each, as a friend, to visit Hammonton and see for himself whether these things, are so, before taking their families to the sickly regions of the West, where billions fevers and chilling agues will shake the very life ont of them. Here you may build you up beautiful homes, in the mids of New England society, and evironed by all the necessities and most of the luxuries which go to make life pleasant and happy. Here, when the frost-king of New England shall have locked out all ingress into the bosom of mother Earth fast in antine bonds, you can be preparing the ground for your Spring crops. The labor of getting in our seed is not necessarily compressed into a few days of exertion, toll and fretting, as at the far North. Our

CROPS T

omprise all the cereal and vegetable productions adapted to our climate. But the best paying crops at present are our small fruits. In ordinary seasons these pay from two to four hundred dollars per scree and they are seeile sixed a the usual corn crop of New England.

Another advantage we offer is the ready facilities we have of converting whatever crops we raise into cash, in shortest possible time. We are contiguous to, or in connection by railroad with two of the best

MARKETS

in the world. Everything that we raise can be sent to Philadelphia or New York and converted inte cash any day in the year, Sundays excepted, and at very reasonable rates. And as those two sure to get first prices for everything that we

We do not make the above statements to perbroezes, might feel proud to own. 'Out skies are as bright and on present the more statements to per-as bright and our breezes as invigorating as those come and see for themselves. Come in the growing season, when you can see things just as they are, when ne smooth and cily talk can "draw renown, when, did they but knew it, they might places that are opened or being opened in this section of country.

We already have quite a large and int lligent

population—comprised of citizens from almost every part of the United States, but mostly from New England. Our churches and school-houses are already dispensing their blessings among the inhabitants, in the intellectual and moral culture

of our citisens, taken as a whole; and we want no chers.

When you come into the place call on R. I BYRKES, Edg., the founder of the place and the proprietor of land. You will find bim urbane, gentlemanly, and accommedating in his manners, and, so far as I can speak from personal knowledge, honest and upright in his dealings. He will take you all through the settlement, show you all there is to be seen, free of charge. And when you have seen the country as it is, you will be prepared to judge of its merits for yourself, independent of any and all men's opinions.

If you wish to make your home where cententment and happiness wilk resign without a rival, this is the only safe way to do it. Then let me repeat, take no man's advice, but come and see for yourselves.

A LETTER FROM A PRACTICAL MASSA-OHUSETTS SETTLER WHO IS DEVOT-ING HIS LABOR TO FRUIT.

FRIEND BYRNES!

I know from my own experience that a man coming from the hills of N. R. accustomed only to a stiff hard soil, full of stones but at the same time so well adapted to forage crops that grass springs up luxuriantly in every vacant place, and understanding only the coarser branches of farming, to a soil and climate so entirely different and at the same time taking up & branch of culture so different as to amount almost to a new trade, feels anxious to learn the opinions of those who have precepedhim in the

enterprise. -To add my mite to the general fund, I propose to give you my impressions from an add

the profits of strawborry raising and stated my soundence in the adaptation of this soil to the production of grain, grass, &c., the only obsta--ala.to.their-cultivation-being-the-fact.ef-the su-

perior profit from strawberries.

The only change I have to make now on crops of the farm and garden as well as the or-thard, the only conditions being to adapt the mode of outture to the soil and climate, and at the same time not to undertake to raise a succession of erops with an amount of manure totally sufficient for any but a western prairie soil. When we seem to understand dust the more

writest aun, in connection with the sandy nat-ure of much of our soil, requires deep and thor-ough culture, and that our long summors call to-carlier erlater planting of certain crops, &c., &c., we shall produce results which would re-quires twenty perch, more expense of manure-and labor to attain in N. E., or mest of the soil

of M. Y. or Pean.

Another years experience has also satisfied me that the blackberry is at least as profitable as the strawberry, and that while it costs no mere to raise and haryest an acre than it would for an acre of core, the returns are at least four times as great. My crop this season was 5,000 qts, to the acre, and they were worth in N. Y. from twenty to ferty cents, until four fifth of the crop was of.

A little experience with the raspherry this season gives promise that it, to, will runk at

seasen gives promise that it, to, will rink at least with the other small fruits in profitable re-

But we have not yet touched upon the most Important point. Without health, all these things would be of little value, but fortunately all the aircumstances of olimate, foud and occurrently and the consideration and the first thing one of the patien, seem to conspire to make this one of the most healthy locations in this country, or any

most seatury ideates in this country, or any other.

Its preximity to the ocean and especially to the Gulf Streem, equations the temperature and gives as invigorating and bracing air, the ouncitant but competitively easy and light employment, with the profession of fresh ripe fruit-air, in the whole warm season, and canned fruit through the winter, cannot but source health. In abother important point, good society, Hammonton is not behind New England, either in telliprace or morals, while there is a free-in the free. n intelligence or morals, while there is a free-lem from aristogratic airs, and a general absence of goodly and scandal not often to be found size-

of gomp are vacances where, it is place doubtless, has, like every other, its drawbasks, I believe it to be as degleable a lecation as any to be found.

Yours truly,
Will. F. Basegre.