South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 2 NO. 15. HAMMONTON, N. J. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 17 1866. 2.00 PER YEAR

Farming in Maine.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for November has the following profitable reading ... The winds are in ... Frost is on the picket line. The potato vines are in the forests of Maine; the ... in the Adirondacks and skirt the shaln of great lakes. Some daring companies have pushed far in advance of their reserves into the prairies and the valleys of the West. Behind them comes the grand army in its march to the sea, leaving no green ... where it passes ... the oaks and pines with which it seems to fraternize. But we have weapons and resources, which will enable us to outflank the siege. Then, too, we have one great ally, but for whose partial withdrawal to attend to business farther South, we should now experience the presence of the foe. This ally is the Sun, who fights for us by day, but leaves us to take care of ourselves by night. Our vegetables are wood and coal, and best, good shelter and the abundant corn. The first nippings of the frost should have set us to finishing up farm work, and making ready for winter. When we cast our eyes over the hints for November, given in previous years, we feel the need of ten times the space we have, to make suggestions upon every important subject, but with so little space as we have, we must be somewhat general in our hints.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.—Multitudes of farmers and their families are satisfied with their present homes, but many others want to move. They are looking West or South, and are really to take a good offer and clear out. The result of this is, that they do not half take care of the farms they are on, and if, they sell at all, they will not get half the price they might. We say then, wherever you are, make the surroundings as attractive as possible. Make permanent improvements, good buildings, good fences, walls, etc., lay underdrains, reclaim swamps, and in short, work as if you were going to live in one place all your life, and your children after you. So you will have the comfort as you go along of seeing everything improving, and such investments are safe and usually pay a good interest, if not annually, they certainly increase the value of the farm. But do not let any work upon the farm nor the material welfare of yourself and family lead to the moral and intellectual.

The Common School should have the solicitous care and attention of every citizen, no matter what his profession, or how light his family responsibilities. Statistics bear us out in saying that the poorest soil and the least attention to education exist among the most purely agricultural districts; and it is also true that in more populous sections farmers, as a class, are not the ones to forward efforts for better and more thorough schools. The great safe guard of our liberties is universal intelligence. A good public school is a security to any community against petty thieving, stack burning, orchard robbing, and a thousand other annoyances from bad boys and bad men, which can hardly be over estimated. The contamination of one's children by ignorance, which is almost always vicious and the cause of poverty, should be provided against by securing the very best school houses and the best teachers for all the children of the community. This is every man's and every woman's business, and a duty for which an account must be rendered as much as for the heartless neglect of the hungry and naked. It is not necessary at this season to direct attention to the poor, for we have them always with us. It is much pleasanter of a winter night to think of those who have been and are warmed and fed by our unostentatious charities, than of those to whom it may have been said, "depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled" (by somebody else.) In this month occurs the usual season of Thanksgiving, which, formerly observed by only a few of the older States, has now become a National festival. May this be among the many causes for thankfulness of our readers and of ourselves, that as God has prospered us, God's poor have shared his bounty by our hands.

Special Manures.

Salt. Many farmers use common salt as a manure, without being acquainted with its properties, or at all understanding the right way of applying it; hence it not unfrequently happens that, instead of good, it does harm; and farmer John, instead of blaming his own ignorance, as he ought, blames the article itself; and therefore farmer Thomas, acting under his advice, will have nothing to do with it. Nevertheless I can boldly assert that, when properly applied as a special manure, it is both a cheap, active and valuable fertilizer, while for mixing with other manures it is invaluable.

Its Effects on manures. When mixed with farmyard dung, the latter has been found more effective for turnips than double the quantity without it; *i. e.*, one-fourth of dung in three-fourths of salted peat-earth, vegetable mould, or decayed sawdust, thoroughly incorporated and worked into a rich soapy state, produced a heavier crop of both turnips and potatoes than the whole four parts of dung alone; a result doubtless arising from its assimilative and penetrating qualities. When mixed with a dunghill at the rate of about two tons to thirty, it kills the roots of weeds, and also destroys both insects and other vermin contained therein, as well as promotes the fermentation and decomposition of the whole mass; neither does it get free the ammonia, like lime. By the double decomposition which takes place when mixed with lime and some of its compounds, soda combined with carbonic acid is produced, which from their powers of assimilation, possess greater fertilising properties than salt itself. Mixed with gypsum, it forms sulphate of soda, which has a stronger attraction for the moisture than almost any other compound, while the same mixture promotes vegetable decay much quicker than either of the substances used alone, and hence their combined value in compost-heaps. With gypsum, salt supplies soda and sulphuric acid cheaper than can be obtained in any other way. In fact, there but few fertilising substances that may not be most advantageously used with salt.

Advantages of Salt in Combination with Ammonia.—Salt and ammonia act differently in promoting the growth of plants. The former retards rather than forces the growth of young plants, while the forcing power of the latter, is very great, (hence the almost immediate effects of nitrate of soda); it produces a deeper green appearance, with luxuriant juicy growth, and when used in excess, causes corn crops to [illegible] does not deepen the green, but strengthens the plant in its after growth; imparts a great solidity to root and green crops; improves their nutritive properties, as before observed: and gives to corn crops more ear, heavier grain and less straw. Hence it will be seen that ammonia promotes early vegetation, while salt retards it; but, on the other hand, imparts strength, firmness and solidity—(and here I may observe that there is no safer criterion than weight by which to determine nutrition in all crops). The practical inference, therefore, is, that two ingredients act more beneficially when when used in conjunction than when applied separately; therefore, a judicious use of the two cannot fail of proving of great benefit to the farmer. But there is still another valuable property of salt, which must not be overlooked: it has the effect of greatly improving the quality of injured hay, if applied a few handfuls at a time (about 28 lbs. to the ton), scattering it with a sieve over layers of hay at the time of stacking; and whether the hay be injured or not, it has been abundantly proved that hay so salted is greatly relished by cattle; they eat it with greater avidity, and thrive better upon it.*

Mode of Application and Quantity to be Used. The following instructions for using salt for manurial purposes have been kindly furnished me by an old and esteemed agricultural friend, who for a number of years has been in the habit of using it largely on his own land.

Quantity per Acre. "With regard to the quantity to be applied," my informant observes, "my practice is as follows:—If I want to fallow a piece of ground, I first sow it with such a quantity of salt as is sufficient to destroy vegetation.—I generally find from 20 to 25 bushels per acre sufficient for this purpose. This, however, depends a good deal upon the nature of the soil: sometimes I find less will do, and at other times more is required; I therefore say from 20 to 25 bushels, but even 30 bushels, may in some cases be found necessary for this purpose. But I must observe this is to be sown broad-cast, and that too, for ten days or a fortnight before beginning to work the land with the plow. And as to time I generally choose the autumn, so as to give the salt a better chance of destroying the weeds and grass, without giving them a season in which they can propagate. When these appear to be all killed, I set the plow to work, and by the time the land is well worked, the salt will be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the soil, and therefore, by seed-time I always find it reduced to that strength which is best adapted for forwarding the vegetation of whatever crop may be sown upon it.

This mode of treatment I have invariably found to answer well, and produce far better crops than others differently treated, —at least so far as my experience goes. I have also found that I save considerably in labor by this method, as the tough, adhesive clods and lumps which give so much trouble upon strong clayey soils, are much easier broken and dispersed by the action of the salt, and therefore give less obstruction to the harrow, at the first working. In deep loamy dry earth, upon which wheat has grown, after the crop is got in, my custom is to plow the land, and in that state let it lie fallow until spring, when I cross plow, and, after a fine harrow, plant with potatoes. As soon as the potatoes covered with earth, I then sow, as before, 8 bushels of salt (4 cwt.) per acre upon them. By treating the land in this way, it is my firm opinion, founded upon years of experience, that a crop of wheat and potatoes may be taken alternately on the same ground forever.—Upon other corn lands, sown in the usual way, I am in the habit, after spring plowing, of sowing eight bushels of salt per acre immediately after the grain is harrowed in. I find this plan acts beneficially in many ways: it improves the soil and destroys both weeds and insects; and by keeping the land moist, generally secures an abundant crop. I do not, however, recommend 8 bushels of salt to be applied to the wheat crop every year, —after the land has had one good dressing, 8 bushels will be sufficient to keep it in a most productive state.

For Meadow Ground. I use three bushels per acre, well mixed with about twelve tons of a mixture, and sown immediately after the hay is got in. This I find to increase both the quantity and quality of the old meadow—and the cattle eat it with a greater relish than where the salt has not been used.

For the Garden and Hot-house. I recommend the use of salt for the garden and hot-house some years ago to a friend and neighbor of mine. The plan he adopts is to sprinkle a small portion of salt on the manure, (stable or cow dung), which has a stronger attraction for the moisture than almost any other compound, while the same mixture promotes vegetable decay much quicker than either of the substances used alone, and hence their combined value in compost-heaps. With gypsum, salt supplies soda and sulphuric acid cheaper than can be obtained in any other way. In fact, there but few fertilising substances that may not be most advantageously used with salt.

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* Some years ago a series of letters upon this subject appeared in, I think, the Plymouth Journal, from Mr. J. Prideaux, a west-country chemist of great eminence, and a most trustworthy authority. I made an abstract of them at the time, being struck with their importance, and since then, a farmer (one who really deserves the name) has applied them to practice with uniform success.

Sandy Lands.

"Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be restored, none are preferable to the sandy light soils."—DR. DANA.

The common opinion is that the sandy lands of New England are its poorest lands [illegible] sands of acres are ignored to lie uncultivated, to spring up to wood if they will, or afford a scanty crop of wiry grass to sheep that are allowed to run over them. If cultivated at all, it is with rye, generation after generation, either every year, or every alternate year, as the land may hold out, and without the application of manure! All this is wrong, both in theory and practice, and would not be continued if we better understood the nature of soils and how to treat them.

Sandy lands are among our most level lands, and are cheaply cultivated on that account. They are light, and are plowed at one half the cost of adhesive soils. Two times as many acres of them may be hoed in a given time as can be in heavy and stony lands. Sinclair says sandy soils of a good quality, under a regular course of husbandry, are of great value. They are easily worked, and at all seasons; they are cultivated at a moderate expense; are not so liable to injury from the vicissitudes of the weather, and in general are sufficiently retentive of moisture, to produce very good crops, even in dry summers.

Sandy lands may be improved in several ways, and the plan adopted should depend on surrounding circumstances. If they are adjacent to a clay pit, clay may be used; if near a deposit of muck, muck may be used, or both may be employed with decidedly beneficial results. If the land is too far from such sources of supply, then another plan may be adopted. It may be restored by turning in crops, green on dry, where they will decay under the surface. Sandy lands may, therefore, be reclaimed, wherever situated, and brought into a fertile condition, and at a fair profit.

One plan of operation is to plow under green crops, such as oats, millet, buckwheat, or clover, when the crop is in bloom reseed at once and plow in another crop the same year. If the land has been dressed with clay or peat muck, the operation greatly hastens the work of reclamation. Dana says that it is the experience of some practical men, that one crop allowed to perfect itself and die where it grew, and then turned in dry, is superior to three turned in green. The whole result is explained by the fact that dry plants give more *geine*, (the word means "earth," or the product of decaying vegetable matter) than green. Green plants ferment—dry plants decay. A larger portion escapes in fermentation as gas, and more volatile products are formed than during decay. The one is a quick consuming fire—the other a slow mouldering ember, giving off, during all its progress, gases which feed plants and decompose the silicates, (that is, sand, flint, quartz,) of the soil. These hard silicates in the soil, have their uses, and an important part to perform. It belongs to us to supply them with vegetable matter. To feed them well with muck, straw, meadow hay, rushes, flags, or almost any other vegetables, and their decay will "cause an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash in the sand; that potash converts the insoluble into soluble manure, and lo! a crop." When once a crop is obtained, even on the poorest sands, there is the nucleus of fertility, and fair crops may be obtained from it perpetually.—*New England Farmer.*

HOW MANY POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.—Of wheat, 60; of shelled corn, 56; of corn on the cob, 70; of rye, 56; of oats, 32; of barley, 48; of potatoes, 60; of bran, 20; of clover-seed, 60; of timothy-seed, 42; of hemp-seed, 44; of buckwheat, 52; of blue grass-seed, 14; of castor-beans, 46; of dried-apples, 22; of onions, 57; of salt, 56.

Confederates in Mexico.

A correspondent of the *New Orleans Times* under date of Sept. 26, writes from the city of Mexico and states:

Among the ex-Confederates still remaining in this country, may be mentioned ex-Governor Thomas, C. Reynolds, of Missouri, who is engaged in the practice of law, and as he speaks no less than three different languages, the Governor is driving a very thrifty business. He has also recently received the appointment of General Inspector of the Mexico and Chalco Railroad, representing the interest of the Government in the same. General Jo. Shelby, of Missouri, has just arrived in this city. He is at present engaged in transportation between Vera Cruz and the capital. Major General J. B. Magruder is also here, and says, "Tell my friends that I am still proud as Lucifer and defy misfortune." The General's family is also here with him. Major Lawrence of Missouri, and Major Edwards of the same State, and Major George W. Clarke, of Texas, are all here, and though none of them are getting decidedly rich, they are all making a comfortable living, and have "great expectations." Generals Hindman and Slaughter are at Orizba, and N. O. Green, Esq., and Gen. Price, and Judge Perkins and Governor Harris are at Cordova.

LEGUS.

[Graham's Mag.]

An Allegory.

BY ROWLAND COBB.

(Concluded.)

The day appointed came, and at sunrise Alured stood on the Druids' Mound. Already the sun rose redly over the woods, and the dead fern under the trees looked like the feathers of slaughtered birds, and the grass upon the mound drenched with dew and scattered over with decaying leaves. Alured was calm and frigid as the morning light, and almost asked himself whether all he had seen on that mound had not been a vision of the moonshine hours. By and by, out of the thicket, Stella stepped forth. Alured could not see that divine form, that face of speechless love and gentleness, without feeling his heart strings stirred with warm emotion. He came forward and clasped her hand, and drew her towards him. Stella yielded to his caress, but looked at him searchingly, and then, as he could almost [illegible] crushed a tear away from [illegible]

"Stella!" he said. "Dear Stella, I have been laboring to make my house worthy of thee. How soon wilt thou come and dwell there with me forever?"

"Alured!"

"What is it that disturbs thee, my beloved?" said Alured.

"Alured, how wouldst thou that I should come to thy home? Shall I come as thou hast seen me, with the star on my brow? Shall I come thus to thee, dear Alured, as the bride of thy heart?"

Then Alured grew pale and his voice faltered, and he spoke doubtfully. "As thou willest so let it be, Stella, my beloved."

"But will this be as thou wouldst have me, Alured?"

And Alured took courage and looked around. The sun was shining cold and clear; the woods were stripped of their leaves and showed their stems, black and sharp against the sky, and through an opening where the storm had stricken them he could see his own ancestral castle, and the familiar windows of his chamber, glittering in the rising sun. On the one hand was the real, on the other the ideal—the world of every day, and the world of his dreams. Alured thought he might reconcile the two. He answered Stella:

"Dearest and fairest! To me thou art best as I have seen thee first; I love thy soft star. Behold how I kiss the hem of thy radiant robe! But all the men and women of earth are not like me, nor would they understand thy beauty. Since thou wilt have me say all I desire, then, beloved, grant me my prayer. Reserve thy star for my happy eyes alone, and veil it, or lay it by, if so thou mayest, when others behold thee. Deign to come to me as a human bride, and not as a daughter of higher worlds unknown."

For a moment the white robe closed round Stella like a veil, and Alured deemed he heared one long sobbing sigh. Then she cast back her garment and the waves of her red gold hair, and smiled and said:

"Be it so, dear Alured. Thy bride shall be as the daughters of earth, and none shalt deem thou hast wedded a being more than mortal."

There was somewhat in the voice of the lady as she spoke these words, which brought a chill to Alured's heart; he knew not why. It seemed as if a treasure, more precious than rubies, had been taken from him. For a moment he hesitated, and something within him prompted him to pray Stella to forget what he had said, and to come to him in all the glory of celestial beauty. But he looked towards his home, and thought of his mother and his friends, and he answered:

"Thanks, dearest Stella; thanks a thousand times. I shall love thee far better since I, and only I shall know from how great a height thou hast descended to bless me. And now, beloved, bid me wait no more, but tell me when thou wilt be mine own?"

And Stella answered and said:

"Nay, Alured, much more must I learn now of my duties, and of what thou wilt desire of thy future wife, ere I come to thee and take my place at thy side without causing thee any pain. There is much to be changed ere I can become such an one as men may deem thy fitting bride. I may hide this radiant star; but this glittering robe, wouldst thou have me change it, and restrain these flowing locks, and put from my feet these golden sandals? Shall I change this garment of heaven for the dress thou wilt bring me from the great city?"

"Ay, dear Stella," said Alured; "if so far thou mightest condescend, I would greatly rejoice."

"And my words, Alured? Shall I speak no more of nobler worlds and grander feeling wherein thou has dwelt? Shall I bring wisdom no more from the lips of the mighty dead, and reason no more of Life and Death and Duty and Immortality?"

"To me, to me, dear Stella, thou shalt speak of these things when we are alone: but before the world thou wilt surely cease to speak as others of the things of the hour and of the trifles which interest other women?"

"One word more, Alured! I have loved thee with a high and holy love, and while our two souls may dwell in that great joy, even thy poor world would be as heaven in its gladness. Tell me, Alured, canst thou thus love me always? Wouldst thou that I should love thee in such wise—even so that life might be all glorious with truth and faith and noble aims and fervent aspirations? Wilt thou live with me on earth as we might live in heaven?"

And Alured looked upon the ground and muttered:

"I will surely love thee always tenderly, Stella; I would have thee love me the same."

"Nay, Alured, I ask not only for tenderness. Tenderness without honor or holy sympathies, or noble thoughts and deeds, is no tenderness for a daughter of that world whence I have come. Thy not with me more. If it might be that I could love thee with a more earthly love and be content with such love from thee, wouldst thou have it so?"

And Alured was ashamed to answer and his heart smote him with self-contempt; but he bowed his head in token of acquiescence.

When Alured looked up after a moment's pause, he startled to find that Stella was no longer beside him. He gazed anxiously around in the cold gray dawn, but saw her not.

"Stella! Stella!" he cried. "Come back, my beloved, come back! I spoke falsely. Never would I have thee change even so much as one hair of thy royal head. Come back, my glory, my queen! Come to my home with the star on thy brow, and thy robe of light around thee! Come to me, light of life!"

Then there came a voice, he knew not whence, but it seemed to be near him, and yet above him in the sky.

"Never more, O Alured! never shall I visit thee more. I heard thy sighings and I came to thee, for I loved thee, Alured—I who was once thy cousin Angela, who roamed these old woods beside thee in our childhood, who listened to the vows of thy boyish love, and then who passed away from this poor home below to the blessed land on high. Thou didst sigh for thine ideal of beauty and of goodness, and I came to give it to thee—for the Ideal on earth is the Real of heaven, and all the high visions of men of the holy and the beautiful are but the prophecy and the shadow of that which the Blessed are. But, Alured, thine heart failed in thy trial—failed to lift itself up to thine ideal, even when it was given to thy prayers. Thou wouldst not have me as I am; thou wouldst have changed me to the semblance of the very beings thou didst despise. My star of glory, my robe of purity, my words of heaven's wisdom, my very love, so high and holy, thou wouldst have had me change or cast aside. Thou couldst adore thine ideal far away; but, brought near to thee, it only struck fear and awe to thy weak and worldly heart. Fear not, Alured! That ideal shall haunt thee no more. Fear not, thy life shall be too high and noble [illegible] too beautiful and wise. Nor [illegible] -am, with the form of the immortals: not I who have breathed the serene air of paradise, and learned the secrets which are beyond the grave; not I with the glistening white robe around me and the star of light on my brow: not I, nor such as I, shall be thy bride. But thy bride shall be of the clay, and her soul shall be like thine own, full of worldly thoughts and pitiful ambitions, and her love shall be cold and shallow like thine. And day by day, as thy youth fadeth, even so shall fade away every aspiration after the holy and the beautiful which once enchanted thee.

"Farewell, Alured; a last farewell! Till the heavens be no more, we meet not again."

Then Alured flung himself on the earth and buried his face in the dust. And he arose and went his way and returned to his home. And Alured wept not again for any joy or any grief to the day of his death.

Albert Pike's Residence Robbed.

Decidedly one of the coolest and most audacious outrages ever perpetrated upon the citizens of Memphis occurred on Wednesday evening last, and was brought to the knowledge of the police of the lower district yesterday. On the evening in question a well dressed and mannerly fellow called at the residence of Gen. Albert Pike, on Pontotoc street, and, upon being informed of the absence of that gentlemen from home, asked to see his neice, who was left in charge of the house, and whom he pretended to have been acquainted with during the late war. Although failing to recognize the fellow upon entering the parlor, the young lady treated him with the courtesy becoming her position as hostess of her uncle's establishment, and sustained a conversation of several minutes' duration, in the course of which the request was made on the part of the intruder that he might see the general's portrait. This request being coupled with many assurances of the high esteem in which the general was held, and the most fulsome flatteries of herself, the young lady reluctantly retired into an adjacent room to procure the picture. Upon her return to the parlor, but a few seconds after, to her utter surprise and, as it would prove, to her sorrow, she found that the rascal had disappeared, and with him about $500 in gold coin which had been placed in a lock-drawer in the apartment. By the time the latter discovery was made, the perpetrator of the outrage had succeeded in making his escape doubly sure, and it only remained for his unsuspecting victim to await the morning before making known her grievances to the authorities.

The Medal Presentation to Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut.

At the recent distribution of medals to the veteran soldiers and sailors of King's county, New York, a gold medal was presented to Admiral Farragut by the city authorities. The Admiral has written a letter of acknowledgment to Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn. On Tuesday morning last, Captain Schwrig was entrusted with the mission of delivering a medal to General Grant similar to that presented to Admiral Farragut. On the following day he presented the medal to General Grant, in the presence of General Sherman and General Grant's staff.

General Grant has sent the following letter of acknowledgment:

HD'QRS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31.

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the gold medal, counterpart of bronze presented to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings county, on the 25th instant. Too much honor cannot be done the brave men who have left their homes and made every sacrifice to save their country. But we, who were educated at Government expense for just such exposure, do but a sworn duty when we take upon ourselves the dangers and trials of the battle-field.

The graduates of West Point are not entitled to the mark of respect paid by the citizens of Kings county to her brave veterans for the mere performance of a duty. This mark of your esteem is therefore all the more gratifying, because, whether deserved or not, it indicates, as does the tone of Captain Charles Schowig conveying the medal, an appreciation of my humble efforts in behalf of my country beyond my claims.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
U. S. GRANT, General.
To Hon. Samuel Booth, Mayor.

A Singular Homicide.

The Mariposa (California) *Gazette*, of the 23d ult., relates the following: "E. G. Hall, of Hornitos, killed a Chinaman on Friday of last week, under very peculiar circumstances. He heard a noise in his hen-house, and got up and went there, when he met a Chinaman in the very act of stealing chickens. In the attempt to seize the fellow, Hall accidentally got one hand in the Chinaman's mouth. With the other he seized hold of his que, and twisted it around his neck, and hung on. The severe biting of his hand caused Hall to faint. Mrs. Hall, thinking that her brother was gone rather longer than was necessary, and fearing that something had happened, went to the chicken house, where she found Hall and the Chinaman on the ground; the former had fainted, the latter had choked to death. It required considerable effort to pry open the dead Chinaman's mouth to relieve Hall's hand. This was one of the strangest deadly encounters we ever recollect hearing of."

An ambassador is an honest man sent road to lie for the good of his country.

A Visit to Jean Ingelow.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott thus pleasantly tells, in the *Independent*, of her visit to the English poetess, Jean Ingelow:

"Will you come and call on Jean Ingelow?" said my hostess one fine day.

Of course I would; so away we went along a shady lane, with the old oaks of Holland Park on one side and the ivy-covered walls of Aubury House on the other; for, though a part of London, Notting Hill is rich in gardens, lawns and parks, such as one sees only in England. Our way led us by Kensington Palace, the residence of Addison, the Duke of Argyle, Macaulay, and best of all to me, the house of Thackeray. A low, long brick house, covered with ivy to the chimney-top; a sunny bit of lawn in front, trees and flowers all about; and, though no longer haunted by the genial presence of its former master, this unpretending place is to many eyes more attractive than any palace in the land. I looked long and lovingly at it, feeling a strong desire to enter its hospitably open door, recalling with every fresh delight the evening spent in listening to the lecture on Swift long ago in America, and experiencing once more the sense of heavy loss which came to me with the tidings that the novelist whom I most loved and admired would never write again. Leaving my tribute of affection and respect in a look, a smile, and a sigh, I gathered a leaf of ivy as a relic, and went on my way.

Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gay with window-boxes full of flowers, we reached Miss Ingelow's. In the drawing room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I had fancied them to be, but both very attractive women. Eliza looked as if she wrote the poetry, Jean the prose—for the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with gray, shy, yet cordial manners, and a clear, straightforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing those dull stories.

Gerald Massey was with them, a dapper little man, with a large, fine head, and very un-English manners. Being oppressed with "the mountainous me," he rather bored the company with "my poems, my plans, and my publishers," till Miss Eliza politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with Jean. Being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed, and wisely took refuge in a safer subject. Jean had been abroad; so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of her peculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every English man and woman was beginning to melt, when Massey disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank, and fell upon Longfellow, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care much about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

Later, I learned that Miss Ingelow was extremely conservative, and was very indignant when a petition for woman's right to vote was offered her for signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her handsome head sympathetically over Jean's narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conservatism, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner-parties made me decline her invitation.

The Railsplitter.

A writer in the *Examiner and Chronicle* gives the following interesting sketch of the origin of Lincoln's celebrated nickname of "The Railsplitter:"

The story has been variously told, and nearly every time wrong. One man has even said in a book, that Mr. Lincoln told him he never did split any rails at all. That man has made a mistake, somehow. Should before the great Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, I cannot recall the exact date, a State Convention of the same party was held at Decatur, Macon county, Ill., for the purpose of making nominations for State officers. It was a grand gathering, not only of distinguished men, but of the masses from all the region round about. I think that Western men go into a political canvass with ten times the fervor and enthusiasm manifested by their Eastern brethren. His politics form a part of the very life of the genuine backwoodsman or prairie pioneer, and he will make personal sacrifices for his party beyond the imagination of the less impulsive denizens of the older settlements.

The crowd was a vast one, and the huge wooden shed erected for the accommodation of the Convention was further enlarged by canvas awnings. It was a queer-looking multitude: on the same benches were "gentlemen and ladies," in dress of the latest styles, and most expensive materials, and "Suckers" in blue and butternut "jeans," home spun and home-made, the latter, perhaps, not less intelligent, and frequently far more wealthy than the former. Enthusiasm was the order of the day, and though the voting for nomination was spirited, all passed off well. Yates now in the United States Senate, was nominated for Governor. I think it was just after the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoln "first, last, and all the time," that a commotion was seen at one of the entrances, and a squad of men came in, forcing their way with difficulty through the crowd, and bearing aloft a banner, stretched between two large fence rails, with an inscription purporting that these two rails were a part of a lot cut by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, 30 years before that. The whole crowd rose to their feet, cheering vociferously, and after some degree of quiet had been restored, Mr Lincoln came forward, with a humorous smile on his face, and said:

Fellow citizens, it is true that about thirty years ago I came to the State of Illinois, a poor boy, and I settled in what is now a part of Macon county. In connection with my cousin John Hanks, I bought a piece of land. We cleared off the trees and fenced a part of it. Now, I have been looking at those rails, and I can't say whether or not they are the same rails, but this I can say: I have made better looking rails than these. (Cheers.)

The crowd again rose to their feet; three cheers were given with a will for "Abraham Lincoln, the Railsplitter of Illinois." The *soubriquet*, so singularly won, took the fancy of the people, and rapidly became a party war cry, and many, it may probably, voted for Lincoln who might never have thought of voting for the Statesman. I have heard very intelligent men say that those two rails carried the nomination in the Convention, but that might be disputed. Acrimonious Democrats protested against a man's "riding a rail from Illinois to Washington."

The rails were afterwards cut up into curiosities, and seem to have thrown the widow's cruse of oil and handful of meal into the shade, for, if the articles sold as "warranted from the original rail" were once more in fence lengths, they would be sufficient to "stake and ride" a good farm.

The next public speech which I heard from Abraham Lincoln was delivered at the east front of the Capitol at Washington, when he took the solemn oath to support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States as President, and made his earnest appeal for that peace which it was beyond his power to preserve. Somehow I could hardly help thinking that the first speech, in some degree at least, led to the last.

The Check Rein for Horses.

The "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" have published a pamphlet, in which they strongly condemn the use of the check rein:

The check-rein may, probably, be of some use in "breaking a colt," and may, perhaps, help to "get up its head" until he has been "taught his place;" but afterwards it can answer no end, except souring his temper, making him jib, jerking the corners of his mouth, wasting his wind, injuring his sight, lessening his speed, to abridge his services, shortening his days, throwing him down and breaking his knees. All these, it is fearlessly asserted, often proceed from the use of this cruel appendage.

When loose the horse's neck is usually extended as straight as his back; in this manner horses would generally work. It is the natural position, and the nearer we approach to it the better for the animal, for he is then at his ease; and—though little remembered—his pulmonary action or breathing unimpeded. It is absurd to make a bend or angle, if at all acute or sharp, in a waterpipe or hose; so it is absurd, and cruel too, to bend back out of its natural line, the windpipe of the horse by the use of the check-rein; in the former case a full volume of water cannot be obtained; in the latter the free breathing of the animal—so essential to its comfort, and even to its life—is hindered. The effect of restraining horses by a check-rein is to prevent it from getting up to the collar. If the bit is in the least degree affected by the check-rein—in other words, if it is not entirely loose in the mouth—the horse is checked, and, beside being kept from the free exercise of his strength, he is prevented from leaning the weight of his body into the collar.

There is one infallible proof, constantly to be obtained, of the cruelty of the use of the check-rein and of its injurious effects, though we believe very few persons are aware of it. Whenever a horse has been worked with a tight check-rein, the corners of his mouth become raw, inflamed, tender, and eventually the mouth becomes enlarged on each side, in some case to the extent of two inches. Even before the bit has produced these visible effects, if the corners of the mouth under the bit be touched the animal will flinch as if from hot iron. Let this be the sign with every master and servant. To what are these enlargements attributable? What causes them? Nothing but the friction of the bit in the effort of the horse to get up to his work. How dreadful to see a horse heavy laden—his neck bent into a perfect curve—his mouth open—his eyes ready to start out of their sockets.

The ignorant, though, perhaps, not cruelly disposed driver, looks on with admiration to see how "handsome" his horse appears, and imagines the tossing head, open mouth and gnashing teeth, are signs of game and strength; while, on the contrary, they are the most unquivocal evidences of distress and agony. Let any one test the truth of this by loosing the check-rein, and he will immediately find the horse go faster, keep his mouth shut, his head in one steady horizontal position. The draught horses exhibit the most painful examples of the cruelty of using a tight check-rein. Whether at work or standing they will be found in continual torment—tossing their heads, or resting the weight of them on the bit, and so drawing back the corners of their mouths as nearly to split the ligatures. At work, instead of going on steadily, they "bob" their heads, feeling the check at every step they take.

A PROPOSITION DECLINED.—Said Count Bismarck recently in conversation with an American:—At the beginning of our war Austria was stronger than we on the water and Italy was not sure to us. It was proposed to me that the leading Southern naval officers should join us with 5000 men and suitable vessels. They were not to come at all as the Confederate navy, but as individuals, and the most eminent officers among them were included in the offer. I consulted your Minister to know whether an acceptance of this offer would be offensive to the American Government. Mr. Wright was in doubt, and wrote to Washington.—He received instructions to oppose the scheme, and I at once declined having anything to do with it. Sumner made the proposal.

Throughout the war Bismarck opposed the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

A FAST COMPOSITOR.—An exchange gives the following remarkable statement: "We have a compositor in this office, the friction of whose movements over the type in his stick fuses them solid like the stereotype plate. The only way to prevent this is to have his case immersed in water, and the rapidity of his motion keeps the water boiling and bubbling so that eggs have frequently been boiled in the space box. Pipes laid from the bottom of his case to a boiler in the press-room, and steam generated by our last compositor's motion, ruined the power press. In one day he 'set' so much type that it took all hands, from editor to devil, two weeks to read the proof, and it wasn't his good day for setting type either."

The New York World says: "A party that can stand what the Democratic party has stood for six years past, is indestructible." Yes; it might sing the peculiar stanza of Dr. Watts:

"And are we we so still alive?
And do we yet rebel?
'Tis wonder

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866

Governor Wm. Pennington, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator, and Hon. Amos Clark, deceased, New Jersey has no more eminent scholar, abler statesmen, or patriotic citizens than Senator Frelinghuysen. He will prove the State of New Jersey, if every one worthy to hold

It would be now, New Jersey.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the exact vote of the state in elections like the one just past, as no general office is elected, and the electors are counted separately. Could the exact vote be obtained, it would not be a fair index of the strength of the parties as the same effort is not made in the districts with large majorities either way as when every vote counts on a general office.

The Republican majority in the state is about 2000.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Moore, Republican has 3381 majority. The counties stand as follows:

Atlantic,	533
Cape May,	300
Cumberland,	918
Gloucester,	1161
Salem,	100

We have lost one Assemblyman in Salem County. All the others are elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Haight, Democrat, is declared elected over Newell, Republican, and present Representative by a majority of 405, as follows:

	Newell.	Haight.
Burlington,	698	
Mercer,	792	
Middlesex,		1536
Ocean,	508	

It is said illegalities have been discovered in some of the township giving Haight majorities which may cause the rejection of the returns and give the district to Newell.

The report is that in Camden county, some two hundred names were registered on election day. In another township the old Judge of election presided instead of the Judge appointed under the Registry law. There has before been trouble in these and other townships of Burlington county from some to disregard the law, either from contempt or ignorance, and to be a law unto themselves.

But while the reorganization of this district may secure the election of Newell, it will not change the popular verdict, as it is not claimed that the vote is not a valid expression of the will of the people. Mr. Newell comes to have weakened himself, probably by his affiliation with Johnson during the early days of "No Policy." Perhaps not by the disinterested, but "significant" that of Prof. Olmstead of Yale College, published in the *American Journal of Science* for 1859. The conclusions of the Professor are, that

Meteors have their origin in regions beyond our atmosphere, as they do not partake of the earth's motion.

They enter the earth's atmosphere with a velocity equal to about four miles per second, or more than 10 times greater than the maximum velocity of a cannon ball, and about 19 times that of sound.

The meteors consisted of combustible matter, and took fire as they were crowded in traversing the atmosphere. They were extinguished in the manner resembling a combustible body like a sky rocket. That they took fire in the atmosphere was indicated from the fact that they were not homogeneous in their original situation in space, otherwise the body thus suddenly ignited would have been visible.

The cause of the larger meteors must have been bodies of great size—some of them appearing larger than the full moon. Such a body seen at 10 miles distance was supposed to have been one mile in diameter; at 50 miles, one hundred; at 22 miles one-fifth of a mile; at 48 miles, one-tenth of a mile, or 264 feet.

That meteors were composed of light transparent materials; for if they had been otherwise their momentum would have been sufficient to enable them to make their way through the atmosphere to the surface of the earth, and if they were not transparent bodies they could not have existed together in their original state without being visible by reflected light.

To the question, "What relation did the body which effected the meteoric shower sustain to the earth?" Prof. Olmstead observed much thought the cause of which was that the meteors consisted of portions of the extreme parts of a nebulous ring which revolves around the sun in an orbit interior to that of the earth, but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, having its apsidion near to the earth's path, and having a periodic time of 182 days nearly.

In these conclusions he was supported by other of the best astronomers. But the whole subject is somewhat mysterious, and future investigation may result in altogether different conclusions.

There is likely to be some diplomatic sparring, if nothing more, between the South American states of Bolivia and Brazil. The latter power furnished supplies to the Spanish fleet, thus giving serious offence at war with other South American republics. The Bolivian government made a duty to be on the Brazilian government demanding explanation. The matter is not yet satisfactorily settled. Bolivia is much smaller and weaker province than Brazil, and has twice the "Brazil," and consequently the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dressed in place fault "in such an attitude as to be in the to discharge the duty required by the duties of the nation to democratic America." By furnishing and so the common enemy of the Spanish American cause Brazil did an unneutral unneighborly thing, and by putting herself in the wrong, has lost much sympathy. It nations adopt these states as the opinion that they should be treated equally united against foreign foes, and in the adjustment of domestic affairs, should study this peace and prosperity of each other, instead of this rivalry and party jealousies seem to form the basis of action on the part of most of them, to a greater or less extent. The less troubles with Spain have tended to unite the powers of the Western Coast. It would prove a fortunate thing should it result in the formation of a permanent Congress which shall be to little in the past history of these states to encourage the hope that such will be the result.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Stigerson, Democrat, is elected over Davidson, Republican, by about 2,425 majority, as follows:

	Stigerson.	Davidson.
Middlesex,	231	
Somerset,	1,200	
Warren,	1200	
Hunterdon,	827	
Union,		65

There is a Republican gain of 92 in Hunterdon county, which is somewhat remarkable considering the antecedents of this county.

In the second Assembly district of Middlesex county there is a dispute as to the election. The candidates were Tyrell, Republican, and Jones, Democrat. The former was declared elected by a majority of one. It seems, however, that on a number of the ballots the name of Jones was erased, and Tyrell written above the erasure. The Democrats insist that these ballots shall be rejected because they do not contain the full name of Tyrell.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hill, Republican, is elected over Jack Hogg, notorious copperhead, by majority 464, as follows:

	Hill.	Hogers.
Monmouth,	1,141	
Ocean,		223
Burlington,	657	
Mercer,		1097
Sussex,	1,000	
Union (scrupling Weldell)	934	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Henry, Republican, has 914 majority over Gilchrist, Democrat, as follows:

	Henry.	Gilchrist.
Essex,	1650	
Morris,		686

The votes have been carried by the following majorities for the past five years:

1860 Buckner over Lincoln,	4477
1862 Parker (Dem.) Gov. sup.,	14567
1864 Ransom's majority,	9374
1865 Ward (Rep.) Gov.,	7249

In 1862, the election was just after the announcement of the emancipation proclamation, which was unpopular in this state. There is strong presumption that left the Democrat, New Jersey was really a slave state. The Union was not lost but the spirit was changed, and Gov. Parker (the spirit was changed) manifest. The sentiment of the majority is greatly changed in this respect during the last year or three years, and to long now is considered as a Radical state.

The election next fall will be even less exciting than the one just over, as there will be only the legislature to elect. The new Legislature will be high session of the winter, as well as the Presidential election, and then the parties that may be in existence will be in full vigor. Thus the Democrats may see that the power of all good Democrats.

The Radicals at the recent elections must have forever destroyed the hope that the payment of the rebel debts could be accomplished and abolition by force. Have they not also destroyed the hope that the party of the South of the Union would secure the payment of their debts by force? Have not such hopes been the Republican party.

A grand meteoric shower similar to the one of 1833 was expected about the 14th of this month, but nothing came of it. The shower has been indefinitely postponed, to the disgust of some and the disappointment of many, and the consolation of a few who looked for it as a divine sign, similar to the end of the world and its works; the class of persons who fear comets and meteors and northern lights and eclipses and whatever is unusual in the sky, especially as prestigies of divine portent, sure to be followed by evils of greater or less magnitude; feelings which come from old superstitions, very natural when astronomical laws were unknown, but foolish now.

The failure of predictions very generally made by astronomers, of a meteoric shower between the 13th and 15th of this month this year, has shown the knowledge concerning the whole subject to be indefinite and vague, as indeed it is confessed to be. The prediction was based on showers that have occurred. It seems from records, that meteors have been seen at intervals of about 33 years. The last shower, remembered by many people now living, was in 1833, on the morning of November 13th. On the morning of November 12th, 1799, the meteors were seen, as numerous as stars, during a period of four hours. There is also a preserved record of the fall of an unusual number on Nov. 9, 1608, and in the same season in the year 1095 and at various other dates extending back to 902; the periods varying from 33 to 35 years. This leads to the supposition that annual showers may be expected once in about 33 years and as this is 33 years from the last, a shower was confidently expected. It has not come however, and the gazers have only to console themselves that they are as likely to occur once in 34 or 35 years, as in 33, and that as they have not come this year, they may be seen next year, and next, and next year after till they appear.

But while showers are so nearly periodical, meteors can generally be seen in unusual numbers in August and November of each year, being usually the most numerous in November. Last year 450 were seen at New-Haven on the morning of the 12th, in less than two hours. On Wednesday morning of this week quite a large number were seen at New-Haven, Washington, and in some other localities though nothing that could be justly regarded as a shower.

Many interesting theories concerning meteors have been put forth, but none are supported by ascertained or actual facts. Nothing of any consequence is known, but most of them have only the authority of possibility or probability. The shower of 1833, which was the most brilliant and remarkable of any on record, was made the subject of current study by some of the most scientific minds of the age. Among such as the distinguished Humboldt, who expounded his Johnsonian as soon as he saw indications of its unpopularity, but the reasons remember it. We learn through reliable private sources, that in some localities influential men heretofore prominent in the U. Union party, worked against him for one or the other of the above reasons.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Publication.

—The sickness of one of our compositors has made it impossible for us to issue our paper regularly this week. We send out a half sheet, so let our friends know that we "still live." Next week we expect to be "all right" again.

—Thanksgiving is Thanksgiving. There will, we [illegible] be services in most of the churches [illegible] usual hour of morning service.

—The Methodist society of this town make their pastor, Rev. Geo. Kempton, D. D., a donation visit on Wednesday afternoon and evening next.

—Our first page is devoted to a map and description of the land of the Atlantic Company for the cultivation of cranberries, and adjoining tracts, which will, we trust, be interesting to our readers.

—The beautiful weather still continues, and more beautiful weather than we have had for a number of weeks past can not be desired. It has been, and is, delightful.

—The tax payers of Hammonton are called to meet in special town meeting at Ellis' Hall on Tuesday evening next at half past six, to determine whether or not the Town Council shall be authorized to expend any further sums of money in repairs of the streets and highways, and if so, what sum and on what conditions? This will be an important meeting, and should receive proper attention. All the money that can be wisely expended for the purpose indicated, should be granted, unless there are serious reasons for deferring. On the other hand, taxes are high, and many feel the weight of them already. There should be calm deliberation at the meeting, and if arrangements for the proper repair of the streets can be made without too much increasing the taxes, they should be made. The proper repair of the streets will do much to increase the prosperity of the town.

—The congregations of the Absecon and Salem Methodist churches purpose to "keep Thanksgiving," by making their pastor, Rev. J. G. Crate, a donation visit on the afternoon and evening of that day. The occasion is sure to be one of social interest and enjoyment.

—A series of special evening meetings is now being held at the Salem M. E. Church, Smith's Landing.

We are glad to know that the friends of Hon. G. W. N. Custis, member elect of the Assembly from Camden, are thinking of him as candidate for the Speakership of the House at the next Session. Mr. Custis is a gentleman every way qualified for the position and would honor it. He is a man of undoubted integrity, acknowledged ability, and possessed of such experience as is needful in the proper discharge of the duties of the position. We sincerely hope he may be elected.

The appointment of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen as Senator in place of Hon. Wm. Wright deceased, leaves vacant the place of Attorney General of the State, which Mr Frelinghuysen so honorably filled, and makes necessary the appointment of another gentleman to this position. We have not yet seen the names of any candidates for the office, and do not know what may be the disposition of the public in general as to candidates. We are sure, however, no better man can be found for the position than Gen. George M. Robeson of Camden. He is eminent as a lawyer, having a well disciplined mind and a strong intellect, and being noted as a powerful reasoner, handling subtilties and abstract proposition with the ease of familiarity. We are confident that in intellectual grasp and mental ability he is equalled by few. None who know him will doubt his ability to fill and honor the office. We trust the Governor will consult the wishes of the first district in this matter and complement the party here by dominating General Robeson to this position. There is no pressure, no doubt of his confirmation, should he be nominated.

—Smithville was the scene of a thrilling adventure a few nights ago. A certain family there was aroused by what was supposed to be a robber intent on plunder, if not on murder. The excitement and trepidation of the household can much better be imagined than described. But as life or death seemed to depend on action, the father and two sons with characteristic heroism, undertook the defence of the house and family. The robber confined his operations to the door seeming to examine every part of it carefully, and to occasionally try the latch. The father and sons resolved to take advantage of this peculiarity in the conduct of the would be assassin. Two guns were heavily loaded and the plan agreed upon was for one to open the door suddenly and the other to fire instantly. The arrangement came out perfectly, and as the gun was discharged, the robber was heard to fall. The door was instantly closed, and all made fast till morning, when they ventured to re-open the door, and there lay the lifeless body—not of man nor assassin, gentle reader—but of a favorite cow! It seems the cow, which was accustomed to run at large, being owned by opponents of the cattle law, had strayed into the door yard, and diverted herself by licking the floor, [illegible] the latch. The [illegible] the body of [illegible] but "murder will out," [illegible] the neighborhood and not [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next legislature, for a change in the Act of Incorporation of the Town of Hammonton.

Charles T. Reed.
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE, N. W. COR. MARKET & 4TH STS.
CAMDEN, N. J.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

The undersigned having fitted up a shop in Elwood, Atlantic County, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. The patronage of his former customers is earnestly solicited. There is now at the shop Buggies and Carriages for sale.
JOHN H. WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of New Jersey at the next sitting, to incorporate the "Cedar Lake Land Company," of the county of Atlantic, with a capital of $25,000, for the improvement of land and cultivation of fruit.
November 15, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD COW—will come in, in about 1 week.
Apply to JOHN MERRIEW,
16-1t* Mail Road, Hammonton.

DONATION!

There will be a donation visit at the house of
Rev. George Kempton, D. D.,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst.
☞ Refreshments will be served.
All are cordially invited to be present. Teams will be at Elvin's Store at 6 o'clock, P. M., to take those who have no teams. 16-1t.

NOTICE!

My Wife MARYINA has left my bed and board without any provocation.
All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
WILLIAM A. WOODMAN.
November, 2 th, 1866. 16-1t.

FOR SALE.

A house with three acres, situated on Valley Avenue, near Grape Street 1 mile from R. R. Station. Apply to
S. P. NICHOLS,
Hammonton, Nov. 11th, 1866. 15-tf.

ROAD PETITION.

To the Honorable, the Council of the Town of Hammonton. The undersigned property owners along the line of the road heretofore known as "North Road" would respectfully petition your honorable body to lay out and declare it a Public Road, commencing at a point on Bellevue Av., between the lands of Messrs Burnett and Martin, running north-west, crossing Fairview Avenue, through the lands of William Black and others to north road, connecting with the same at a point near the lands of J. R. Coil or and continuing north to the Winslow Road. We the said property-owners along the line of said proposed road ask your honorable body to lay out and define the corner of the same to the width of fifty feet. And to be known as New York Av., and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.
Oct. 22, 1866.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Ryon Adams to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the Estate of said decedent under oath within sixty days or they will be forever barred of any action therefore against the said Executor.
JOSHUA ADAMS,
Atlantic City, Nov. 12, 1866. [15-23] Executor.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TREASURY OFFICE,
BANK DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Blank impressions, of notes, deposited in this office, and belonging to the following banks, viz., Merchants Bank and Atlantic Bank at May's Landing,—will be destroyed under the supervision of the "Joint Committee on Treasurers Accounts" on the 7th day of December next.
HOWARD IVINS,
State Treasurer.
Trenton, Nov. 13, 1866. 15-16

J. C. CHAMPION, C. A. SOUDER, H. E. VANDUSEN
CHAMPION, SOUDER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
and dealers in New York, Ohio, and State Packed and Roll Butter, Flour, Grain, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Cheese, Game, Dried and Green Fruit, and Country Produce.
No. 244 North Wharves, below Vine Street,
Hay. Philadelphia.

White Faced Black Spanish Fowls.

Carefully bred from the celebrated Haines Stock. Male birds or pairs for sale at reasonable rates.
For prices, &c., Address,
JAS. K. TOBEY,
tf. Absecon, N. J.

LUMBER!

Pine and Cedar Lumber of every description to order. Best Shingles (of old heart cedar and averaging 7 inches wide,) $20 per 1000.
Second quality shingles (about 11 inches narrower) $10 per 1000.
Plastering Lath, - - - $4 per 1000.
Shingling Lath, - - - $6 per 1000 ft.
Terms cash on delivery.
S. R. COLWELL,
15-tf. Weymouth, N. J.

NOTICE!

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey at its next session for a special charter for the "Atlantic Company for the Culture of Cranberries," located at Elwood in Atlantic County, New Jersey.
Elwood, Nov. 12th 1866.
S. R. COLWELL,
THOMAS IRVING,
E. WRIGHT,
D. S. COLLINS, } Directors.
AUGUSTUS EHLERT,
GEORGE W. HUM,
FRANCIS CLEVER,
S. C. EDWARDS, M. D. Shareholder,
and others. 15 22

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of acts to authorize the township of Egg Harbor and the City of Atlantic to take stock in the Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike company.
15-22. Nov. 12th, 1866.

DR. A. FAIRCHILD,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office on the corner of Third St. and Central Avenue. &c. Teeth examined and advice given free of charge.
Teeth extracted without pain by use of Laughing Gas.
Hammonton, Oct. 27, 1866. 4m16-1y

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TREASURY OFFICE,
BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the circulating notes, of the Bank of Bloomfield, Bloomfield, N. J., must be presented at this Office for redemption within six months from the date hereof, after which time the securities deposited here, for the redemption of such notes, will be surrendered to the association.
HOWARD IVINS,
State Treasurer.
Trenton, Nov. 1, 1866. 15-33

OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] informs the citizens of Atlantic County that he has opened an Oyster Saloon in the [illegible] adjoining the Post Office, [illegible]

Egg Harbor City.

[illegible] Parties supplied [illegible]

Clothing! Clothing!!

A new Assortment of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing now on hand at
F. S. TILTON'S STORE.
It is made of fashionable colors in the latest styles, and cannot fail to suit purchasers.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Hammonton, Sept. 14, 1866. 6-3m.

BOARDING!

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS,
Accommodated at the First House, North of the Presbyterian Church.
14-1t. Hammonton, N. J.

ALL Business [illegible] belonging to Stephen Colwell in the Fourth ward, will be executed by,
E. WRIGHT.
29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 38 acres with improvements, two (2) miles from Hammonton station, N. J. For particulars inquire of
J. R. DAY,
11-17 Winslow, N. J.

Hammonton Land Office.

IN consequence of the great inquiry for improved Farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons desiring to sell their places can find purchasers by leaving description of property at this office. My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee sales (notice).
R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Atlantic, made at the term of September last, will be sold at public sale on *Saturday the 1st day of December* next at the House of Albert Adams Inn keeper at May's Landing, all that undivided one seventh part of the real estate of Nicholas Rape, dec'd, situate in the County of Atlantic and containing five hundred acres more or less.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. conditions at sale by
WILLIAM WEST,
Guardian of
NICHOLAS R. WEST.
Dated, Oct. 30, '66. 13-17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PERSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Atlantic, made at the present September Term, will be sold by the subscriber, administrator &c, of Philip Emmel deceased, on Saturday, December 1st, 1866, at the house of Albert Adams, Innkeeper at May's Landing, N. J. All the following described tracts of land, situate in Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, N. J.,
Lot No. 1, Being 5.19 of an undivided seventy acre survey of cedar swamp purchased of Thomas Champion's heirs, laying on Bever Bridge Branch.
Lot No. 3, Being 5.19 of an undivided one hundred acre survey of cedar swamp adjoining lot No. 1.
Lot No. 2, Being 5.19 of an undivided tract of bush land lying between Egg Harbor river and Summers Causway swamp called the neck property.
Lot No. 4, Being a tract of bush land laying on Egg Harbor river, nearly surrounded by the same above the mouth of Mare Run.
Lot No. 5, Is a tract of cedar swamp and upland laying on Lummis Branch, adjoining lands of T. K. Witsil, S. Colwell and others.
Lot No. 6, Is a tract of maple swamp on Lummis Branch adjoining lands of T. K. Witsil, J. H. Kears and others.
Lot No. 7, Is six acres of cedar swamp at or near the head of Sawings Mill pond on Mare Run.
Lot No. 8, Is 5.19 of an undivided tract of cedar swamp laying on Deep Run near Pancoast's Mill.
Lot No. 9, Is a survey of old meadow Bottom and maple swamp, known as the Amos Ireland meadow, bounded by Egg Harbor river, S. Colwell and others.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by
J. G. CAMPBELL,
Administrator, &c.
Dated, Sep. 26th, A. D. 1866. 12-15.

For Sale.

A valuable Business Stand and Dwelling, with or without stock. We would also inform the public that we are selling off our entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at cost to close business. For particulars inquire of
M. S. RISLEY & CO, on the premises, or of
E. T. FRAMBES,
No. 108 Vine St., Philadelphia.
This stand is within one hundred yards of the Absecon Depot on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, fronting on the main street. Any person desiring a good business stand in this village, will do well. Give us a call. 14-tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A Farm of 47 acres near Port Republic, House of six Rooms, good Cellar, Fencing, a young Apple Orchard just coming into bearing, with a variety of other young fruit trees, Peaches, Plums, Pears, &c. The above farm is convenient to Stores, Schools and Churches. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
SOMMERS SMITH,
Port Republic, N. J.
Nov. 10th, 1866. 14-10

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Atlantic, made at the present September term, will be sold by the subscriber, administrator, &c., of Joseph Hedrick deceased on Wednesday, December the 5th, 1866, on the premises situate in Hamilton Township, Atlantic County and State of New Jersey, in New Germany all the following described tract of land, being a part of lot No. 1, adjoining lot No. 16, containing twelve and a half acres strick measure, with a House and Barn thereon.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by
DANIEL E. ISZARD,
Administrator.
Dated Sept. 26th, 1866. 14-17

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Clothing for Men and Boys.
Clothing Cut to Measure and Warranted.
[illegible] for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing

Boots and Shoes!

Hammonton

[illegible] for Fall of 18[illegible]

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Catalogues sent for Stamp.

Apples—Standards, [illegible]
Dwarf, [illegible]
Pears—Standards, [illegible]
Dwarf, [illegible]
Peaches—[illegible]
[illegible]
Plums—[illegible]
[illegible]
Cherries—[illegible]
Quinces—[illegible]
Nectarines—[illegible]
Currants—White Grape, [illegible]
Cherry, [illegible]
Red and White Dutch, [illegible]
Raspberries—Clarkes, [illegible] per 100
[illegible]
Blackberries—[illegible]
Lawton, [illegible]
Dorchester, [illegible]
Grapes—Concord, [illegible]
Isabella, [illegible]
Clinton, [illegible]
Hartford Prolific, [illegible] per 100
Delaware, [illegible]
By the Thousand—Kittatinny, [illegible]
Jersey Scarlet, [illegible]
Brooklyn Scarlet, [illegible]
Monitor, [illegible]
Russell Prolific, [illegible]
Triomphe de Gand, [illegible]
Wilson's, [illegible]
French, [illegible]

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Such as, Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Black Weeping Willow, Sycamore, Tulip Tree, from $10@$50 per 100.
White Birch, $6@$10, [illegible] per 100

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Such as Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Tree Box, Euonymus, American Holly, Balsam Fir, Silver Fir, Irish Juniper, Hemlock, &c., from $10 per 100 and upwards.
Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants, [illegible] per 100
Dwarf Box, for Borders, [illegible] per yard
Flowering Shrubs in variety, [illegible]
Carolina Allspice, [illegible]
Carolina Allspice, [illegible]
$1 per doz. Lilacs, Rhododendrons, [illegible]
large roots $25 per 100; small [illegible]

Trees and Plants will be [illegible] for which a charge sufficient to [illegible] and matting will be made. [illegible] the cars or other conveyance all packages will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Deafness, Blindness and Cataract.

TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Amsterdam, Holland; No. [illegible] Pine St. Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources to the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice. ☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 4m3-1y

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NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next Legislature of New Jersey to add such portions of the Vineland district in Gloucester and Atlantic Counties, and such portions of said counties to Landis township and Cumberland County as embraced in the following description: Beginning at the intersection of the centre of the Weymouth Road with the boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, and thence extending along the centre of the road Eastwardly, to the centre of the Dividend Road; thence due North One Hundred and Seventy-five (175) rods; thence due West nine hundred (900) rods; thence due South, to the centre of the Tuckahoe Road; thence along the centre of the same, in a Southeasterly direction, One Thousand (1000) rods; thence due East to the boundary line between the counties of Atlantic and Cumberland.
CHAS. R. LANDIS, and others.
9-22 4m4

FAIRVIEW NURSERY!

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers in Trees, Shrubs and Vines to our Stock now offered for the Fall trade. We have a select list of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Quinces, Currants, Grapes, Rhubarb, and Strawberries.

RASPBERRIES.

Doolittle, Black Cap, Philadelphia, Duhring.

BLACKBERRIES.

Dorchester, Lawton, Wilson Early, Kittatinny.

Also, Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, Honeysuckles, and House Plants. Price list sent on application.
H. F. CROWELL,
Hammonton, Oct. 10th, 1866. 11-tf.

LIME and LUMBER!

JUST RECEIVED
[illegible] Barrels of New Boonton Lime
AND 100,000 FEET OF
Framing Lumber
OF ALL DIMENSIONS.
Lime, $2 25 per Barrel.
Smith, Tilton & Co.
Hammonton, Oct. 2, 1866. 9-tf

STOP AT CLARK'S

AND SEE THE
FINEST LOT OF CLOTHING IN
Hammonton.
WHOLE SUITS for $10.
NICE OVERCOATS for Twelve Dollars.
BUSINESS COATS, $6 AND UPWARDS.
A. G. CLARK,
Hammonton, N. J.
Nov. 1st, 1866. 13-tf

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Atlantic, made at the term of September last, will be sold at public sale, on *Monday the 5th day of December* next on *the premises*. The real estate of Jacob Campbell dec'd, containing seven acres more or less, situate on the old stage road at Bunker Hill, Hamilton Township, County aforesaid, adjoining lands of George [illegible], Archibald Campbell and others. Property to be sold (together or in lots to suit purchasers).
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
J. E. PARROTT, } Administrators.
Dated, Oct. 26th, 1866. 16-17

THOS. AUSTIN,

Many years engaged as a practical Surveyor, has **Settled at Hammonton!**
Where he intends carrying on his business.
☞ Orders left, for him Box 55, P. O. Railway Depot, or in care of R. J. Byrnes, Esq., will meet with prompt attention and dispatch. [3x10]

[illegible] and 10 Acre Lots
On Main Road.
[illegible]
Hammonton, April 28th, 1866.

Clothing!

[illegible] Stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing now on hand at
F. S. TILTON'S STORE.
It is made of fashionable colors in the latest styles, and cannot fail to suit purchasers.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Hammonton, Sept. 14, 1866. 6-3m.

BOARDING!

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS,
Accommodated at the First House, North of the Presbyterian Church.
14-1t. Hammonton, N. J.

ALL Business [illegible] belonging to Stephen Colwell in the Fourth ward, will be executed by,
E. WRIGHT.
29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

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11-17 Winslow, N. J.

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WILLIAM WEST,
Guardian of
NICHOLAS R. WEST.
Dated, Oct. 30, '66. 13-17.

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Administrator, &c.
Dated, Sep. 26th, A. D. 1866. 12-15.

For Sale.

A valuable Business Stand and Dwelling, with or without stock. We would also inform the public that we are selling off our entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at cost to close business. For particulars inquire of
M. S. RISLEY & CO, on the premises, or of
E. T. FRAMBES,
No. 108 Vine St., Philadelphia.
This stand is within one hundred yards of the Absecon Depot on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, fronting on the main street. Any person desiring a good business stand in this village, will do well. Give us a call. 14-tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

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Port Republic, N. J.
Nov. 10th, 1866. 14-10

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EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S. E. Cor. Second and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Clothing for Men and Boys.
Clothing Cut to Measure and Warranted.
[illegible] for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing

Boots and Shoes!

Hammonton

[illegible] for Fall of 18[illegible]

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

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Jersey Scarlet, [illegible]
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Dwarf Box, for Borders, [illegible] per yard
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Carolina Allspice, [illegible]
Carolina Allspice, [illegible]
$1 per doz. Lilacs, Rhododendrons, [illegible]
large roots $25 per 100; small [illegible]

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OF ALL DIMENSIONS.
Lime, $2 25 per Barrel.
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Hammonton, Oct. 2, 1866. 9-tf

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NICE OVERCOATS for Twelve Dollars.
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ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
J. E. PARROTT, } Administrators.
Dated, Oct. 26th, 1866. 16-17

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Many years engaged as a practical Surveyor, has **Settled at Hammonton!**
Where he intends carrying on his business.
☞ Orders left, for him Box 55, P. O. Railway Depot, or in care of R. J. Byrnes, Esq., will meet with prompt attention and dispatch. [3x10]

[illegible] and 10 Acre Lots
On Main Road.
[illegible]
Hammonton, April 28th, 1866.

Clothing!

[illegible] Stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing now on hand at
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THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO
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Hammonton, Sept. 14, 1866. 6-3m.

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14-1t. Hammonton, N. J.

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E. WRIGHT.
29a6m. Elwood, N. J.

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11-17 Winslow, N. J.

Hammonton Land Office.

IN consequence of the great inquiry for improved Farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons desiring to sell their places can find purchasers by leaving description of property at this office. My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee sales (notice).
R. J. BYRNES,
27atf. Hammonton.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Atlantic, made at the term of September last, will be sold at public sale on *Saturday the 1st day of December* next at the House of Albert Adams Inn keeper at May's Landing, all that undivided one seventh part of the real estate of Nicholas Rape, dec'd, situate in the County of Atlantic and containing five hundred acres more or less.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. conditions at sale by
WILLIAM WEST,
Guardian of
NICHOLAS R. WEST.
Dated, Oct. 30, '66. 13-17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE;

PERSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Atlantic, made at the present September Term, will be sold by the subscriber, administrator &c, of Philip Emmel deceased, on Saturday, December 1st, 1866, at the house of Albert Adams, Innkeeper at May's Landing, N. J. All the following described tracts of land, situate in Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, N. J.,
Lot No. 1, Being 5.19 of an undivided seventy acre survey of cedar swamp purchased of Thomas Champion's heirs, laying on Bever Bridge Branch.
Lot No. 3, Being 5.19 of an undivided one hundred acre survey of cedar swamp adjoining lot No. 1.
Lot No. 2, Being 5.19 of an undivided tract of bush land lying between Egg Harbor river and Summers Causway swamp called the neck property.
Lot No. 4, Being a tract of bush land laying on Egg Harbor river, nearly surrounded by the same above the mouth of Mare Run.
Lot No. 5, Is a tract of cedar swamp and upland laying on Lummis Branch, adjoining lands of T. K. Witsil, S. Colwell and others.
Lot No. 6, Is a tract of maple swamp on Lummis Branch adjoining lands of T. K. Witsil, J. H. Kears and others.
Lot No. 7, Is six acres of cedar swamp at or near the head of Sawings Mill pond on Mare Run.
Lot No. 8, Is 5.19 of an undivided tract of cedar swamp laying on Deep Run near Pancoast's Mill.
Lot No. 9, Is a survey of old meadow Bottom and maple swamp, known as the Amos Ireland meadow, bounded by Egg Harbor river, S. Colwell and others.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by
J. G. CAMPBELL,
Administrator, &c.
Dated, Sep. 26th, A. D. 1866. 12-15.

For Sale.

A valuable Business Stand and Dwelling, with or without stock. We would also inform the public that we are selling off our entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at cost to close business. For particulars inquire of
M. S. RISLEY & CO, on the premises, or of
E. T. FRAMBES,
No. 108 Vine St., Philadelphia.
This stand is within one hundred yards of the Absecon Depot on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, fronting on the main street. Any person desiring a good business stand in this village, will do well. Give us a call. 14-tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A Farm of 47 acres near Port Republic, House of six Rooms, good Cellar, Fencing, a young Apple Orchard just coming into bearing, with a variety of other young fruit trees, Peaches, Plums, Pears, &c. The above farm is convenient to Stores, Schools and Churches. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
SOMMERS SMITH,
Port Republic, N. J.
Nov. 10th, 1866. 14-10

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Atlantic, made at the present September term, will be sold by the subscriber, administrator, &c., of Joseph Hedrick deceased on Wednesday, December the 5th, 1866, on the premises situate in Hamilton Township, Atlantic County and State of New Jersey, in New Germany all the following described tract of land, being a part of lot No. 1, adjoining lot No. 16, containing twelve and a half acres strick measure, with a House and Barn thereon.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by
DANIEL E. ISZARD,
Administrator.
Dated Sept. 26th, 1866. 14-17

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
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