

# The Hamonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL II.--NO. 38

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Our Washington Letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1873.

The weather is agreeably warm, much warmer than it has been for the last two weeks. There has been but little rain recently, and consequently the farmers and market gardeners have had good times in gathering their harvests for market. The climate and soil in this vicinity are specially adapted to fruit growing and market gardening, and all fruits and vegetables grown in this latitude should be very cheap.

The statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Washington is not as satisfactory as some have anticipated. Yet with all the losses that possibly can be sustained in the immediate realization of its security, the depositors may, I think, be safe in calculating that they will receive the larger portion, if not all, of their deposits. Its estimated resources are \$2,697,331 76; its liabilities are \$2,612,233 34. It appears that more than seven hundred thousand dollars is due the First National Bank from J. Cooke & Co., and one hundred and thirty thousand from other banks. Also loans and discounts for more than half a million of dollars; on real estate loans, some of which are in litigation, nearly two hundred thousand dollars. It can thus be readily seen that it will require, in order that the resources should meet the liabilities, a very large percentage of more than one half of its estimated resources. There are grave doubts whether more than from 60 to 75 cents on a dollar can be realized. The depositors here, I think, will consider themselves lucky if they even get three fourths of the amount due them.

Mr. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, has returned to his post, and is pushing the August and September reports through the press as rapidly as is consistent with a correct report of the various crops. The public are but little aware of the immense labor necessary to secure a reliable estimate of the year's crops. The reports from the counties, in 1,500 of which boards of correspondents have been organized, are to be compared with the known aggregate production of each as determined by the census, and the figures tested by a variety of methods which Mr. D. has established. The correctness of these reports is attested by the fact that commercial men are anxiously anticipating them. The wheat crop of the country is 95 per cent. of an average, with an increased acreage which will probably bring up the entire yield to the average quantity. The acreage of corn has been reduced 4 per cent. involving a loss of a million bushels mostly in the Northwest. More than one half the counties reported are below average. Of the cotton States, all report a cotton crop less than last year except Arkansas and Tennessee, the former showing an increase of 2 per cent. The oats crop was average or above in most of the Southern States and in Vermont, Minnesota, and Oregon, and below average in all the others. Rye and barley were below average, as also potatoes and grass crops. Fruit crops show the terrible effects of last winter.

The resumption of specie payments is a very desirable result, but it can only be secured by patiently battling with difficulties necessarily growing out of our position. The financial exertion required for the suppression of the rebellion was followed by an inevitable reaction which required palliative remedies to allay. The sudden return to specie payments in 1865 would have crushed every industry. It could not have been accomplished without a reduction of the paper currency, which would have arrested the whole industrial and commercial movements of the country. To convert the 7-30 national bonds to 6's it was essential that gold be kept up to 25 per cent. premium. Now that these have all been converted, and that a very large portion of the 6's have been transferred into 5's, the reduction of the gold premium may go on safely. As to the reduction of the paper circulation, Congress, in its first blind efforts at reform, was compelled, by great suffering interests, to pause in its career when forty-four millions had been called in, and great efforts have been made for the resumption of that amount, but without success. The growth of our population has effected the

practical reduction of our greenbacks to \$6 per head. Our paper money of all kinds now amounts to less than eight hundred millions, of which one hundred and forty millions of legal tenders are held in the vaults of the national banks as a legal reserve, leaving about six hundred and fifty for circulation, or \$15 60 per head, a reduction of forty per cent. since the close of the war. If we wish to convert our securities to lower rates we must not reduce our circulation.

Silver is encroaching upon gold in the aggregate of our exports of precious metals. Since January 1, 1873, our exports of gold have been \$15,251,923; of silver, \$24,944,421; gold three-eighths and silver five-eighths of the entire aggregate. Utah and Nevada are leaving California in the rear in the production of our precious metals. The greater demand for silver is in oriental and partly civilized countries where gold is but little known or cared for as a currency. The Anglo-Indian government is making efforts to increase the currency of gold among the massive populations of Hindostan.

The President, or what is known as the Master of the Patrons of Husbandry, is on a visit here. He is being interviewed by reporters of our city press. The results thus far obtained are as follows: that it is not the intention of this order to recognize politics; that in no case will the order recognize or encourage any member of the order as a politician; that the membership at the present time numbers more than half a million, one-third of whom are women; and their only object in the order is to aid and encourage their fellow beings in doing right, with the sole view of making them better and happier.

The Republic, a monthly magazine published here, fills a niche long since needed in the political world. In fact, it is the only political magazine in the country. Every article in it is carefully prepared and worthy of the closest consideration of every thoughtful mind. The October number is nearly all in type, and will contain most valuable matter. The large stretch of grounds from the Capitol to the Potomac are now being thrown into one grand park, the enclosure of the different sections being removed. Until these were removed it was impossible to see what an element of beauty they destroyed. The regulations of the Board of Health having abated the nuisance of roaming beasts, there is now no occasion for these enclosures. This one move alone will add very greatly to the attractions of the capital of the nation.

Dr. Warren, Acting Commissioner of Education, during the absence of General Eaton in Europe, is in receipt of a letter from the latter, giving an account of his visit to Vienna and of his interviews with the Minister of Public Instruction and some of the distinguished educators assembled there. The General states that Baron Schwartz Lenborn promised him photographs of the national exhibit of the United States and of other countries. These photographs will be a valuable addition to the educational museum which General Eaton is endeavoring to collect for the Bureau.

It is evident, from all reports received here, that no reduction of the railroad freight rates that can be obtained will bring the cost of transportation within the margin of profit to the agriculturists of the West. The late financial panic was preceded by a rise in the railroad rates, and these combined have arrested the crop movement that was proceeding so promisingly. The attempt to transport raw material to distant markets is already a clear failure as a permanent policy. Hence even the commercial organs are calling for an extension of manufactures in the West, and a diversification of productive industry. It is found that a far greater volume of currency, both foreign and domestic, can be secured from a thoroughly developed community than from one that lacks progress.

It is understood that a strong effort will be made to push through Congress at its coming session a free banking law. A member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, it is said, will further this project. What this idea of free banking amounts to is a matter yet to be defined. If it involves the enlargement of our currency so as to produce inflation,

or if it proposes to dispense with those admirable safeguards which the banking law has thrown around the financial system, it will inevitably meet with failure and disgrace.

From the Hon. Samuel R. Ruggles we are, in brief, informed in a table illustrating the cereal productions of the world, finds that the total product of Europe to amount to 4,734,516,604 bushels, or about 16 bushels per head of the population. The United States produces 1,465,486,650 bushels, or 36 bushels per head. Russia, the largest European cereal producer, averages only 21.2 bushels per head. In 1871 we produced 1,500,000,000 bushels, or nearly forty million tons. Of this we export but three million tons, showing that after all our foreign trade bears but a small proportion to that of our domestic trade.

While the present financial panic is materially affecting business interests here as well as elsewhere, (to what extent it is difficult to determine,) the people generally believe that in the end it will work good. It is an axiom that no bank pretends to have in its vaults sufficient currency on hand to pay off all its depositors. A healthy bank, in ordinary circumstances, can, with the assistance of other banks, stand a run; but in these times when every bank in the country is liable to be run upon, securities, however good, cannot be sold, and consequently it is safe to estimate that there are not ten banks in the country that can stand a run of many days. The banks here have done admirably well. With the exception of Jay Cooke & Co., the First National, and First Washington & Co.'s, and Washington Savings Banks, none have suspended payment. There are fifteen banks; and among the number six are savings banks, which pay from five to eight per cent. interest on deposits, the deposits usually allowed to be drawn at will. At this time the sixty days rule granted them by their charters is insisted on.

There are a great many clerks in the several Government departments who have been depositors in the banks of the First National and Jay Cooke & Co., in Washington. These clerks have been uneasy since the suspension of these banks, and have made an effort to know the true state of things. It is interesting to know that they were semi-officially assured that they need be of no fear; that there was sufficient money on hand to settle with every depositor.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the following interesting statistical item, taken from the Newark Evening Courier, of the 13th Sept.:

"A statistician has recently busied himself with compiling and verifying the religious statistics of English speaking countries, and finds that the Protestant Episcopalians have 12,500,000 adherents; the Presbyterians, 11,500,000; Baptists, 10,500,000; Congregationalists, 7,500,000; Methodists, 15,000,000; Roman Catholics, 10,000,000—57,000,000 Protestants against 10,000,000 of Roman Catholics."

The Methodists lead the largest numerically by 2,500,000, and alone have one and a half times as many adherents in the English-speaking world as the Catholics.

W. W. CHRISTINE,  
Abscon, N. J., Sept. 25, 1873.

FREE EXCHANGES.—The Carmel (N. Y.) Monitor, in speaking of the change in the law compelling newspapers to pay postage on their exchanges, makes the following sensible remarks, which we fully endorse. The local press ought to pledge themselves to oppose the renomination of any man who refuses to restore the free circulation of county papers and free exchanges. It is not enough that the local newspaper be praised at Fourth of July orations as the invaluable aid to the political education of the people, for that great interest is entitled to much more substantial recognition. The Monitor says:

"There are sufficient and substantial reasons for the re-enactment of the repealed free exchange and free home circulation laws. This repeal is a positive advance in a tendency—already obvious, and, for various reasons, bad—towards an extinction of local newspapers to make room for large monopolizing city newspapers. Accordingly, anybody who has observed the opinions of the press on the repeal will recollect that the larger and more powerful, the more decidedly did it approve the repeal. It has long been an

established policy of the great city papers to set forth the duty of the local papers to scrape together their local news, and leave great affairs to great men. It is natural that a city newspaper manager should cover a large circulation and great influence. It is his very obvious policy to make the country papers mere local reporters for him. The only thing he would like better would be to discontinue them entirely, add their circulation to his, and substitute a local correspondent or occasional reporter for the local editor. A curious phenomenon, of late frequently observed in divers quarters, is another instance of this same policy; newspaper after newspaper, 'local' or 'provincial' will be found having in its telegraphic column an item like the following: 'The New York *Blowgun* of to-morrow will say so and so; and then follows a paragraph, not of news, but of editorial. This, of course, has a direct tendency to discredit the local paper, for the reader says: 'Abl then the important thing is not what my editor says, but what the New York *Blowgun* man says. I guess I'll stop my paper and take the *Blowgun*.' There never was a more ingenious device to induce men to cut their own throats for the good of somebody else."

Dr. Strauss, the author of the "Life of Jesus," is so ill that his recovery is doubtful.

## Legal Advertisements

### SALE FOR TAXES For 1872. TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

Return of Taxes laid on unimproved and untenanted land, and on land tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their taxes, and on any real estate in the Town of Hammonton, Atlantic County and State of New Jersey, for the year 1872.

List of Delinquents:

NAMES.	TAX.
Abrams, Cornelius	\$11 40
Burnett, Halsey	3 42
Brown, Edward	6 28
Bolden, H.	58
Beaumont, James	1 72
Barstow, J. M.	1 14
Brown, C. A. Estate	5 14
Cantfield, D. W.	3 42
Clement, Samuel	2 28
Cooper, Ralph	2 40
Emery, Robert	1 74
Evng, Thomas A.	3 42
Quak, John	1 46
Graves, Joshua, Jr.	1 00
Leath, Wm.	2 28
Horton, Jacob H.	2 28
Hopkins, Marnaduke	4 56
Hoston, Warner	1 14
Harrold, Henry	1 00
Haws, George	4 56
Haws, A. F.	4 56
Haines, David H.	3 42
Holden, Eli Estie	4 00
Haines, Isaac	3 00
Harbison & Co.	2 28
Hill, Richard	1 14
Hannum, Wm.	13 88
Huston, Benjamin	7 98
Johnson, J. C.	1 40
Jonas, Evan E.	1 72
Kelly, Simon	1 24
Kendall, Stephen	2 57
Lippincott, Nathan	1 14
McCann, Owen	1 72
Michelsbaugh, Frederick	2 93
Myers, Mrs. Cordelia	3 14
Maggoe, Chas.	4 56
Mattuck, C. D.	2 28
Mattuck, Hannah D.	64 16
Miller, Abraham	3 42
McIndox, J. B.	30 00
Niverson, Miss B. S.	24 20
Ozborne, John	80
Presey, Mrs. Estate	17 10
Pierce, Calob.	4 38
Rogers, Rankin	1 72
Rogers, Miss J. W.	2 28
Rubinson, Charles	5 70
Robinson, E. H.	1 14
Scantogood, —	4 00
Stimpkins, Patience	1 72
Schneider, Philip	1 20
Speakman, Mrs. Charlotte H.	7 98
Taylor, Robert	3 42
Vineland Cranberry Co.	9 12
Volvortan, A. H.	2 28
Walker, Mrs.	2 57
Weeks, William H.	4 56
Watson, R. M.	2 80
Worth, Orlando	4 56
Weymouth Farm lot	16 00
White, Sarah A.	6 00

Sworn and subscribed before me, this thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1873.

G. F. SEXTON,  
Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to "An Act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic," the Chairman of the Town Council will, on  
**Thursday, November 13th, 1873,**  
at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Town Clerk's Office, sell the lands, tenements and hereditaments taxed to the foregoing named persons in said return, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the said taxes and costs thereon.  
G. W. VALLENTINE,  
President.  
Attest: GEORGE F. MILLER, Town Clerk.  
Oct. 1st, 1873. 38-44

## ESTABLISHED IN 1810. Fancy Dyeing Establishment J. & W. JONES,

432, North Front St., Philadelphia,  
Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crapes and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Crapes and Merino Shawls cleaned to look like new. Also, Gentlemen's Apparel, and Curtains cleaned or re-dyed. Kid-Gloves cleaned or dyed to look like new. Call and look at our work before going elsewhere.  
Branch Office, cor. 9th & Vine Sts. 36-44

## Prof. H. J. Doucet, M. D. Treats DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, and ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS. ELECTRICITY scientifically applied. OFFICE, 1293 Green St., Phila.

**PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.**  
All kinds positively, perfectly and permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments, by  
WM. A. McCANDLISS, M. D.,  
No. 2001 Arch Street Philadelphia  
Best of References given to persons cured. 6-1

## C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watchmakers and Jewellers  
254 North Second Street,  
1st door below Vine.

**A SPECIALTY.**  
Particular attention paid to Masonic Marks and emblems of all kind.

## JOHN SCULLIN, AGENT FOR Wheeler & Wilson's NEW FAMILY Sewing Machine Hammonton, N. J.

Needles and all attachments for Machines supplied.  
Prompt attention given to repairing Machines of the above make. 49-11

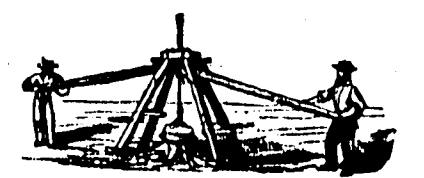
## KIRKBRIDE'S European DYSPEPTIC CURE!

PURIFIES THE LIVER, REGULATES THE ACTION OF THE HEART IMPARTS A HEALTHY TONE TO THE BLOOD, CLEANSSES THE STOMACH, THUS AIDING DIGESTION.  
Cures Dyspepsia.  
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

C. L. ARKE,  
Sole Agent for United States & Canada,  
410 Arch St., Philada., or  
18-11 Atlantic City, New Jersey.

## ARKANSAN Fever and Ague Remedy, Positively Sure and Reliable. PRICE \$1.50.

Delivered free to any address on receipt price.  
ONE TRIAL will convince you of its worth, and prove it  
"THE FRIEND IN TIME OF NEED."  
Address all orders to  
W. J. JOYSON,  
27-ly No. 83 Broad Street, New York.



## PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:  
NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.  
NO. 2 " " " 55.00.  
These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.  
For particulars send for circular.  
G. W. PRESSEY,  
Inventor & Manufacturer,  
Hammonton, N. J.  
20-11











Three Days of a Panic.

An Existing Time Among the Moneyed Men of New York. The panic which swept Wall street...

The Polaris Survivors.

Their Sufferings and their Providential Escape. Captain Sidney O. Biddington, sailing from New York...

Farm, Garden and Household.

Water and Spring Wheat. The distinction between winter and spring wheat is in the time of sowing...

Rules for Buying Wool.

At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Wool Manufacturers' Association, at Milwaukee...

Can it be True?

Within the last few months a considerable number of the proprietors of the popular medicine known as Vinegar Bitters...

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY. THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation...

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a pure Vegetable Preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains...

Dr. Radway's Ready Relief.

Dr. Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every Pain. ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR. Need any one suffer with Pain?

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery is a cure for every disease. It is a powerful medicine, and its effects are rapid and permanent.

Verdict of the Jury.

Verdict of the Jury. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Verdict of the Jury.

Verdict of the Jury. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Verdict of the Jury.

Verdict of the Jury. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

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Verdict of the Jury.

Verdict of the Jury. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.



