

## SPECIAL NOTICE

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DOROTHY E. SNOW,  
Editor and Publisher.

## AGRICULTURE.

**Salt—Its Uses and Production.**  
It would be interesting if one could learn the secret of this strange yearning mankind has for salt. It occurs in every part of the human frame; it creeps into every corner of the body, and plays a part in all the complicated processes of life, and without which the machinery would be arrested in its operation.

Salt possesses a peculiar interest from its being one of the usual and necessary constituents of food, while the enormous consumption in the arts invests this substance with an importance next to none. As early as the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, mention is made of it in connection with the judgement against Lot's wife, and in Leviticus it is allowed to us as a preservative and a component of the prescribed sacrifice. In the Gospels it is employed as an emblem of humility, wisdom, and purity, which no doubt has established the tradition still existing among some heathen people, that salt is an emblem of hospitality. In the Eastern story of the "Forty Thieves," the chief robber enters the house of Morgan's master on a false pretense, and is enjoined to make such excuses whenever his host offers him salt as will enable him to refuse partaking of it without suspicion.

Although salt is employed very extensively in the arts, we more commonly recognize it as a preventative of putrefaction of almost all our articles, without producing any such change upon them as to render them unfit for nourishment. As an antiseptic it is proved by experiments that though common salt, when mixed with animal substances in large proportion, preserves them, yet when a small quantity of it is employed, it considerably accelerates putrefaction. Hence it appears that small quantities of salt, such as are taken with food, facilitate digestion, which is kind of putrefaction, and serves at the same time as a mild stimulant to the stomach itself.

It would be curious to trace the history of the common law as applied to the production and sale of salt, but this subject is foreign to our present purpose. At the present time the salt trade in Europe is guarded by very strict laws, differing in each according to the facility of production.

The most important salt-mines in the world are those of Cracow, in Poland, and Salzburg, in Austria, which supply large quantities of rock salt. In the United States large quantities of salt are used for pickling and curing meats for foreign markets, and of the 80,000,000 bushels annually consumed, about one-half is imported; but as the home supply is rapidly increasing, it will long equal the demand.

The saline springs of Onondaga county, in New York, yielded last year 2,928,187 bushels, which shows an increase of 714,000 bushels over the previous year. In 1860 the Saginaw salines of Michigan yielded only 20,000 bushels, while in 1865 the product reached 3,200,000 bushels. The Hocking Valley and Pomeroy mines, in Ohio, yield very largely, as also do those in Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, and West Virginia. The Kanawha, W. Va., salt works produced before the war annually 300,000 bushels, and the Pennsylvania springs yielded about 1,000,000 bushels. There are two methods of procuring salt from the springs—by boiling and by solar evaporation—but with the exception of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where fuel is at hand and cheap, solar evaporation is generally resorted to.

The brine is brought to the surface by force pumps from wells from 100 to 300 feet deep, the deepest water yielding most salt—the proportion being about 86 pounds of salt from 30 to 45 gallons of the best brine. It is then exposed in vats to the sun or placed in kettles and boiled, and the resultant salt is dried for sale.

From the rapid annual increase, it is fair to presume that in a short time, comparatively, the supply of salt will be more than sufficient for home consumption, and American grain-vessels shipped to the Old World will be wholly cured with American salt.—*Scientific American.*

# South Jersey Republican.

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Face application of manure, and if grass follows, as it generally does, that also, will receive the most immediate benefit. We have seen very large crops of grass taken from land of doubtful quality, the result of heavy manuring on the preceding winter grain. And heavy grass puts the farmer in the way of growing heavy grain. Manure plowed under deeply is like a rich subsoil; it is a good thing to underlie a farm, but it costs some labor and takes time before the crops receive the full benefit of it.

One reason, we think, why manure is often plowed under, is the greater labor involved in drawing it on the field after it is broken up; sometimes the manure is so coarse as to obstruct the harrow or drill on the surface. But it is easy to spread the manure from the unplowed on to the plowed ground, if it is in small piles and uniform rows; and if the manure is very coarse it would be no detriment to the crop to draw and spread it evenly after the grain is sown.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## Well-rotted Manure.

The phrase "well-rotted manure" has been a costly one to the farmers of the country.

About half the substance of trees and other vegetables is carbon, and this is obtained principally from the atmosphere through the leaves in the form of carbonic acid. The underside of every leaf is filled with innumerable mouths (called stomata by botanists) through which carbonic acid is absorbed from the air. Each molecule of carbonic acid is made up of one atom of carbon and two atoms of oxygen, the proportion by weight being 6 pounds of carbon to 16 of oxygen. In the leaf the molecule is broken up into its constituent elements—the oxygen returned to the atmosphere, and the carbon is carried by the sap and deposited to help bring up the structure of the plant. Exact experiments have shown that this decomposition does not go on in the night, and there is no doubt that it is affected by the action or chemical rays of the sunbeam.

The burning of charcoal is simply the combining of its carbon with the oxygen of the air, forming again carbonic acid—an invisible gas which floats away in the atmosphere. All chemical actions are accompanied by a change of the temperature, and in this case the change is so great as to produce the heat and light of combustion.

Frequently carbon and oxygen combine more slowly than in the act of burning, and then, though the quantity of heat produced is exactly the same as in the case of combustion, it is not so intense—the intensity being in proportion to the rapidity of combustion. One instance of the slow combination of carbon and oxygen is fermentation. In some forms of fermentation oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere, and in others it is obtained from combination with other organic elements.

When manure is piled up in large heaps and allowed to ferment, one of the principal products of the fermentation is carbonic acid. If the manure is about the roots of growing rye, wheat, or other crop, as the carbonic acid rises among the leaves a large portion of it is caught by their stomata, and the carbon is appropriated to build up the plant. On the other hand, if the fermentation takes place where there are no leaves, the carbonic acid is blown away by the wind, and is wasted. It is not uncommon for farmers in their desire for "well-rotted manure," to burn up one-half of their most valuable fertilizer. If a man wants to utilize the whole of his manure, the place to have it is not beneath the thick clustering leaves of his growing crops.—*Scientific American.*

The Hon. George Middleton, of Allentown, N. J., planted five acres with silver straw wheat on the 9th of Sept., 1865, which produced one hundred bushels of very fine clean wheat. No fertilizers were used except a compost made from the refuse of the tan yard and stables.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Winter Wheat—Drilling and Marketing.

**The Appeal of the Loyal Men of the South to their Fellow Citizens of the United States.**

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was professed and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression whose sole object is to reassert the control of our institutions to the contrivance of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle; than at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to intrude themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have related the thrilling story of their own personal experience, when they were struggling to maintain government not led by themselves against it, but by their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by drilling with the most despotic power the impudent and revengeful rebels of now Orleans.

Notwithstanding this heartless despotism and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, the State of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, Democratic Republicans principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—now making determined battle with the oligarchical enemies of free constitutional government; and by the blessings of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and benevolence of the charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States, the seedbeds originally planted in the Constitution by its slavery features have grown to be a monstrous power. Recognition thus winging from the reluctant farmers of that great instrument, enabled those States to intercept

the grain crop will be derived from the soil.

The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe our millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

We wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can ransom as we are only as inferiors and victims.

We may fly from our homes; but we should fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who had bravely assisted them in the good work.

All we are wholly rescued there is neither peace nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by doing that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanders and our constant enemies, his hands have been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present, and the certain confirmation of the future, vindicate us.

It excludes millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world. It forces them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities, comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth, simply because these localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, condemned them to agriculture, on this in agricultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty, by denying capital and straining enterprise.

It repels the capital, energy, will and skill of the free States from the free-labor localities, by unmitigated intolerance and proscription, thus guarding the approaches to other slave domains—against Democracy.

State books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceful assembly and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary.

It nullified the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press.

It deprived citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in these States, an injury and usurpation alike inflict to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of States themselves.

That, while refusing to punish one single traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment.

That the heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced labor, impressments, conscriptions, with blood-hound and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long since laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summond anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grand children, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation, the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood, forged into an iniquitous war with those whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in Rebel bastilles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, but a partial recall of the long catalogue of horrors.

But Democracy, North and South, combated, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the toxin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of "immediate admission," and at the peril of every discouragement, at last sought immunity by Secession and war.

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That, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization;

and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, it has comitted, defamed, and ruined them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy?

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That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political.

It has emboldened returned Rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the confederacy before their arrogant demands.

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Prescriptive public sentiment holds high regard, and profits by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threats and slanders against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people.

It still is the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight confederations, assassinations and murders in open day, called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or in dark breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all South men are not yet well aware into submission to treason and we have assembled from all these States, determined that liberty when endangered shall find a mouthpiece, and that "the Government of the people, by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag.

We are to see that ten of these stars are not opaque bodies paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering ones sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the South Congress, and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or forthcoming Congress.

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the Rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and West to make it their watchword in the coming elections.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless men in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize the verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempted to oppose or delay it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

In the remaining ten States, the seeds of disunion have been sown, and the fruits of the plants are now ready to be harvested. Who may add that the best results to the grain crop will be derived from the soil.

We are equally well convinced from observation that when nature is applied to winter wheat the best way is to put it on the surface, or incorporate it, by using the larvae of the top soil. In this position it affords winter protection to the grain, and the sulphur parts are readily taken up by the roots of the plants. The best results to the grain crop will be derived from the soil.

themselves behind the perverted doctrine of State rights, and sheltered by a clause of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government, the alternative of oligarchy with slavery, or democratic Republican Government without slavery.

A bearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional belief, acquired in the former alternative.

The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principle of constitutional liberty languished for want of governmental support. Oligarchy mastered its power, with subtle design. Its history for eighty years is replete with injuries and usurpations.

It developed the agricultural localities of the South cordially unite with the north of the North in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose wise rebellion unpatriotic.

That, while the North has removed conscientious men from office, and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed Rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South, who stood fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracized.

That after rejecting his own remedy for the South, he has rejected upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

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# HAMMONTON!

A  
Rare Opportunity to Secure  
A HOME  
To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden State of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The title perfect; warranty deeds, clear of all incumbrances, given when all the purchase money is paid.

## The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marl substance mixed all through it in a very commuted form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper feeding it is very productive and profitable, worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

## The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one-and-a-half miles from the Railroad.

## The Climate

is mild and delightful, the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter; whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Malaria, Chills and Fevers in this section.

## The Water

is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in springs and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—Good schools with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, Spiritualists have their services regularly.—Mills convenient.

Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Sulon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune; Dr. L. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Berger, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for R. J. BYRNE, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information inquire or address,

R. J. BYRNES,  
Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

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## ELWOOD!

**NEW JERSEY LANDS  
FOR SALE.**  
IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.  
21,000 Acres

### OR Superior Soil IN ONE BODY.

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,  
IN THE BEST LOCATION.

IN SOUTH JERSEY.  
LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to  
**E. WRIGHT.**

Elwood, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Also many thousand acres of Cranberry lands. Circumstances or other information cheerfully forwarded.

**CONSUMPTIVES.**  
READ WHAT DR. SCHEFCK IS DOING.  
DR. J. H. SCHEFCK.

Dear Sirs—I do it truly to you, and to all who are suffering under the vicissitudes of life, to offer my services, to let them know what great benefit I have derived from your Palmitic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. In a short time.

I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled in my chest, and did not leave anything I ate, and suffered with severe fever, and chills.

I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and constipated. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I laid down at night, and when I awoke in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

Then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I could not describe my writhed suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was disordered or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1863, not able to sit up. I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it cracked my voice, and I could not speak. At the time of my attack I had a quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea; and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats and soreness all through my body. I had much inward fever, pain in my back and shoulder, my skin was hot, and it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. Others had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I was then in the western part of Missouri. In July we left for the East, and in August last came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here about the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and I am positive that at the time there were far gone for any one to cure. But still there was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhoea set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person for my disease—consumption and liver complaint—but nothing would do.

In January, 1863, I was brought home again on my bed, and was not expected to live long.

My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all gave me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was dangered to death. A friend, Mrs. Harris, who was a great fan of mine, took me through the Sunday Miserere. It was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schefck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.

At this time Dr. Schefck, my husband, called on Dr. Schefck, in Broad Street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there was a great hope of recovery, and enough Palmitic Syrup through my system to bring me out. There were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Palmitic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no good. The first week it would do me harm, if it did me no good. The first week it would do me good, so that on Sunday after I had been for a sick woman, and the next week I had a fit of consumption again, and all my pains are gone as soon as I take the medicine, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and set and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight to each. I now have a good appetite and rest, and at night my cough does not trouble me in the least. I have now got a great deal of strength, and with the exception of a slight fit of consumption, I am again gaining strength of body, and a cough is going away, and all my pains are gone as soon as I take the medicine, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and set and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight to each. I now have a good appetite and rest, and at night my cough does not trouble me in the least. 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