

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

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\$2.00 PER YEA

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1874.

Following close upon a failure to recover certain State papers relating to the Louisiana election, for which purpose a search warrant was served on the counsel of Mr. McEnery in a building occupied jointly by Mr. McEnery and other political friends of ex-Governor Warmoth, a requisition for the latter has just been sent to the Governor of this District by Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana. It is said the grounds for the requisition are criminal transactions connected with the Louisiana State Treasury, when Warmoth was Governor. The real object, it is strongly suspected, is to keep Warmoth away from Washington, where he is using all the appliances that wealth and great energy can bring to bear against the Kellogg government. Whatever reality there may be in the charge, it will not be easy to convince the public that it was necessary, after waiting years with Mr. Warmoth present, to suddenly use this summary process of bringing him home when he happens to be absent. On its face the act seems uncalled for, and will not be likely to aid the Kellogg cause before Congress. It is too much like the bold and unscrupulous acts of Warmoth himself, to gain the parties concerned in its popularity. It is about time this game of the strong hand was ended by both parties to this unfortunate muddle in that unhappy State.

The House in arguing to investigate Gen. O. O. Howard for the shortcomings of his inferior officers concerned in the transactions of the Freedman's Bureau, perhaps did an unwise thing. If this investigation had been demanded by Gen. Howard, it would have been his right to have it granted, but it appears he neither asked for nor opposed it. The explanations made by the Secretary of War in a second letter to Congress, after making direct charges against him as the responsible head of the Bureau in a previous letter, took nearly all of the point out of all the charges, and the chances now are that the great effort of his enemies to kill off Gen. Howard, who, without such a weight hung about his neck, might be in the way of certain Presidential aspirants, will be, as at his previous investigation, a grand fizzle. Without prejudging the merits of the case, it can be justly said that the attack so far has been much overdone, and that it is quite clear that an unjust animus exists somewhere, when members of Congress rise in their places, and allege that he should be held for the acts of inferiors in this case, just the same as though he was acting as commander of a military post. The office of Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau was a civil office in great part, and his discretion was extended by law far beyond the responsibility of a military officer. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, holds a military office, but who attempts to make him responsible for all the picaresques in the War and Navy Departments of which he is the commander, though in a quasi civil capacity.

The National Educational Convention, just held in this city, was a decided success. Gen. Eaton, our Commissioner of Education was indefatigable to his attention to the members, and also in his efforts in the Convention to make it practically useful to the country. The speech made by President White of Cornell University, and that by Mr. Philbrick of Boston were admirable efforts. A series of resolutions were passed in favor of special aid being furnished by Congress to establish and support a system of public education in the District. The reasons for this set forth by the Convention were conclusive, and they should not be overlooked in a spirit of parsimony regarding appropriations which is far from true economy. The District of Columbia has never received a dollar of government aid, either in money or land for educational purposes, while a large part of the population are clerks, who, from their uncertain tenure of office, can accumulate no property on which a tax can be levied, and the Government being the greatest property owner, pays no tax, though it has a larger interest in seeing the fruits

of general education than nearly nine hundredths of all the people at the capital.

The Comptroller of the Currency having recommended the repeal of the law providing for the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of bank circulation from the States in excess, the Senate Finance Committee yesterday concluded to report in favor of the repeal. They agreed to also report in favor of prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits of national banks. It remains to be seen whether the present system of National Bank currency will be adhered to, or whether another form of national currency will be provided by Congress. There is at present but little prospect of any very radical change in the financial system of the country, and the two points made by the Committee are judicious modifications of the present banking law.

The Democratic leaders are trying to make capital out of the difference between the views expressed in the Senate by Senators Morton and Carpenter on the Louisiana muddle. So little is known through out the country regarding this intricate and mysterious piece of political hushing that it is refreshing to know that there are clear ideas on the subject entertained by anybody. As to the story that Senator Carpenter has arraigned President Grant for exceeding his powers, there is not very much encouragement for the opposition here, as the Senator emphatically stated that the President was bound to sustain the decision of the State Court, however wrongly rendered.

Mr. Evans and others have been before the House Committee on the Judiciary in behalf of the underwriters who assumed the risks on the vessels captured and destroyed by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers. The object is the proper distribution of the General award. The committee also heard the colored members, Messrs. Elliott and Lynch, in favor of the Civil Rights measure now awaiting the action of the House. Few here doubt that any worse blow could be dealt upon the education of the colored people than the enforcement by law of mixed schools, as contained in the bill. If the House or Senate fail to strike out the educational features, a large portion of the country will abandon the public school system for an indefinite period. The attempt to force the measure as a party obligation is simply a fraud.

The Marquis de Noailles, French Minister to the United States has presented his letter of recall to the President, giving to the President and receiving from him assurances of friendly recognition between this country and France.

The public debt statement for January will show a far less increase of indebtedness than that of last month. LIVE.

New Jersey Centennial Tea Party at Trenton.

Mrs. William L. Dayton having accepted the appointment of Manager of the Ladies' Centennial Organization of New Jersey, with Mrs. John Stevens, Assistant, Mrs. Russell, Treasurer, and Miss A. Allinson, Secretary, arrangements are in progress for a series of "Tea Party Entertainments" throughout the State. The first of these will be held in Trenton, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of February, for which occasion both the Opera and Assembly saloons of Taylor Hall have been engaged. The parquet of the Opera House will be floored level with the stage, the scenery removed, and the space thus materially augmented. All parts of the house will be handsomely and appropriately decorated. There will be thirteen tables in each department, corresponding in number, and called after the thirteen original States. Ladies, representing, as far as possible, the different sections and interests of the city, have accepted the charge of these tables. These are all married ladies, each of whom will be attended by four young lady waitresses, and all costumed after the style of the Revolutionary period. It is also expected that many other ladies in the audience will be costumed after the same time, and that the gentlemen, not to be outdone in this respect, will likewise endeavor to impress the audience and themselves with the belief that the time of the civil war

of Time has been turned back a hundred years. The largest table in the Opera House, representing New Jersey, will be devoted to the display of many Revolutionary relics, under the superintendence of Mrs. Dayton and Mrs. Stevens. Near this will be the identical Arch under which General Washington rode when making his triumphal entry into Trenton. Besides these, other relics in profusion will be supplied on the occasion. The tea cups, elegantly embellished with the arms of the State, and the salters, bearing the inscription "New Jersey, the Battle Field of the Revolution," will be from the manufactory of the Messrs. Moses, and disposed of with the tea. Governor Parker is to preside, and briefly address the Tea Party, and young ladies, scattering flowers under the Arch, will sing the ode of the period:

"Virginia fair, and matrons grave—
These thy cooquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphant towers,
Strew ye fair, his way with flowers."

Of course, General Washington, his wife, and other historical characters will be represented. There will be excellent music, and from all indications, it is likely to be one of the most delightful Tea Parties ever assembled in this State. The tickets, which are necessarily limited in number, are rapidly being disposed of, and there is little doubt but that the supply will soon be exhausted. Donations of fruit, flowers and cake, for the tables; tea, coffee, sugar, honey, tarts, butter, eggs, cream, celery, poultry, oysters, &c., are desired. Revolutionary relics, for exhibition, are respectfully solicited. Persons willing to contribute will please notify either of the following named ladies, who are to have charge of the tables, and constitute the committee, viz: Mrs. Joshua Jones, Mrs. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Gershow Mashing, Mrs. S. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Isaac Stevens, Mrs. Dr. Elmer, Mrs. L. C. Meyer, Mrs. E. Mallach, Mrs. Jas. H. Clark, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. A. V. Manning, Mrs. Mary Higbee, Mrs. Chas. Hewitt, Mrs. Abner Chambers, Mrs. W. G. Cook, Mrs. B. Gummere, Mrs. John A. Hall, Mrs. F. Boebbling, Mrs. A. G. Richey, Mrs. Wm. Hancock, Mrs. H. B. Chumay, Mrs. John Moses, Mrs. Sarah Southard, Mrs. Dr. Phillips, Mrs. Wm. Dolton.

STATE.

The New Jersey Legislature, in joint convention on Thursday, elected the nominees of the Republican caucus for State Treasurer, Comptroller and State Prison Keeper.

Cape May City rejected its new Charter by a vote of 48 to 149.

A man named Garrison, living near Vineland, who keeps a low groggery to furnish whisky-loving Vinelanders, with no fear of the law, has been fined \$350, and sentenced to the State Prison for six months.

In considering the Constitutional amendments in the Senate, on Wednesday, the last section of Article V, providing for the voting by citizens of the State absent from their residence, in the military or naval service of the State or of the United States in time of war, was adopted by a vote of 16 to 2.

The following nominations were made on Wednesday night, in the Republican Caucus, at Trenton:—For State Treasurer, Josephus Soby; Comptroller, Albert L. Runyon; State Prison Keeper, Chas. Wilson; State Prison Inspectors, Frank H. Taylor, Mr. Siskles, Henry L. Butler, Wm. E. Layton, and Alex. Jacobus.

During the year 1873 the amount of taxes levied for school purposes in New Jersey aggregated \$1,207,331, being an increase over the previous year of \$36,527 92. This is caused by an increase of \$19,000,000 in the valuation of property subject to taxes. And the total valuation of the school property in the State is \$5,554,828. The total census of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years of age is 286,444. Total amount appropriated to school purposes, was \$2,297,068 43. Amount, per child, for maintaining schools, \$6.40. 40 townships raised a school tax; townships that raised no school tax, 177. Number of teachers, 9,907; females, 2,224. Average salary paid to male teachers, per cent, \$60.92; average salary paid to female teachers, per month, \$38.51. Certificates granted to males, 633; females, 973. Total, 1,606. 237 applicants were rejected. Atlantic county is not much behind Camden county in the number of school houses, the former having 44, and the latter 51.

GENERAL NEWS.

A colored man living near Huntingdon, Tenn., claims parentage to sixty-five children.

The seventh annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry convened at St. Louis on Wednesday.

The two great reforms demanded by Massachusetts are a separate prison for bad women and a session the School Committee for good ones.

The houses in the vicinity of Quebec were shaken up by an earthquake on Sunday last, and the quaking was felt some ten miles below the city.

Somebody remembers that ninety-nine years ago February was so warm a month that people were able to bathe in the open air.

At a revival meeting in Montgomery county, recently, a young convert forgave all his enemies, "especially the fellow who threw his pup into a yellow jacket's nest."

The bodies of the Siamese Twins were obtained with much difficulty by the anatomists who went for them, and have been brought to Philadelphia, for a careful examination, which will be done as soon as arrangements are ready.

Ripe strawberries, says a correspondent of the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, were picked near Crisfield, Md., during the late warm weather. They taste like Hammonton. And there are other things they bear as in—shakes and mosquitoes. Almost everybody gets the shakes, and the mosquitoes—well, we won't tell a big story—number a thousand to the square inch.

Interesting to lovers of dead hog's meat. Numerous cases of trichinae are reported among pork eaters in the West, and is said to produce quite an excitement among eastern pork dealers. The New York Board of Health has taken measures to have more thorough inspection of all the pork received, and to report any cases of suspected trichinae. It is believed among the dealers that the story is simply a trick of certain operators to reduce prices and thus create an opportunity for speculation.

In Congress on Saturday Mr. Wells, of Missouri, in a speech on river and harbor improvements, stated that since 1824 the Government has spent \$42,900,000 for the purpose, including the following amounts in New Jersey: Brunswick, \$13,963; Hackensack, \$6,000; Passaic River, \$55,000; Little Egg Harbor, \$15,000; South River, \$10,000; Cohamsey Creek, \$10,000; Salem River, \$4,000; Shrewsbury River, \$19,000. Total, \$241,963.

The consumption of spirits in Great Britain last year was about fourteen per cent. more than the year before. In the first three-quarters of the year 1873, the quantity of home-made spirits on which duty was paid for consumption in the United Kingdom as before reached 20,264,220 gallons, being an increase of no less than 1,394,509 gallons over the corresponding period of 1872, which, in its turn, had shown a still larger increase over its predecessor. The return for 1873 shows 11,020,728 gallons in England, being an increase of 920,687 gallons over 1872; 4,708,680 gallons for Scotland, an increase of 213,909 gallons; and 4,516,813 gallons for Ireland, an increase of 259,913 gallons. The return of foreign spirits imported in the first three quarters of 1873 shows 7,171,592 proof gallons entered for consumption in the United Kingdom, an increase of 974,109 gallons over the corresponding period of 1872.

A Connecticut inventor has recently perfected an apparatus for recording, by means of electricity, the music played upon an organ or piano, so that brilliant improvisations may be accurately copied and afterwards played again from the notes. The apparatus was recently a

tached to the organ in a hall at New Haven, and was successfully used. The mechanical means by which the end desired is secured are ingenious, but the principle upon which the record of notes is made is extremely simple. The occasional breaking and connecting of the electrical current consequent upon the touching of the several keys is sufficient, however rapid the changes may be, to record the striking of each key in combination, and, through an arrangement like that of the ribbon telegraph alphabet, to give the time with exactness.

The Grangers, West, have arranged the following catechism for the members of Congress to consider and answer. As there are great differences of opinion regarding the different points in the "quiz," would it be well to get answers from others besides their own members, for what would be sauce for the goose in one locality, might not be sauce for either goose or gander in another. But the "quiz":—

1. Ought the General Government to open the mouth of the Mississippi river, and improve other great national highways of commerce?
2. Ought the duties on coal, lumber, salt, iron, steel, and articles manufactured therefrom, be repealed?
3. Ought the coasting trade to be open and free to vessels of all nations?
4. Ought the general banking law to be revised and amended? If so, how?
5. Ought the General Government to give away any more land and subsidies to railroads?
6. Ought patents to be extended or renewed?
7. Ought the tariff to be for protection or revenue, or for revenue alone, ought it to be repealed?
8. Ought the bankrupt law to be revised or repealed?
9. Ought the General Government to own or exercise a control over lines of transportation through the States?

Advertisements.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.
A Series of Illustrated Papers for Southern Readers.
Monthly for 1874. By Edmund King, With Original Illustrations by Chalmers.

The series of articles was begun in the issue of Southern Review for November 1873 and will be continued from month to month until December, 1874. The articles already prepared have occupied more than a year of constant and painstaking study by a practical journalist, who has, thus far, visited nearly every city and town of any importance in the Southern States; talked with men of all classes and conditions; carefully investigated all manufacturing enterprises and mines; collected statistics; studied the course of politics in each State since reconstruction began; explored rivers and penetrated into mountain regions heretofore rarely visited by Northern men.

He has been accompanied during the entire journey by a conscientious and talented artist, the sprightly Chalmers, pupil and friend of that distinguished Frenchman, Adrien Frere, the prince of the school of sympathetic art in Europe; and this artist has made several hundred thorough and finished studies of Southern types of men and things, which in due time will be presented to the readers of Southern Review. The friends of the magazine have already had an glimpse of what they may expect in the line of pictures in the November, December, January and February numbers, whose illustrations are universally pronounced as the best ever presented in an American magazine. The varied street life in New Orleans, the wild panorama of the Mississippi River, the semi-Spanish costumes and manners of Western Texas, and the rude scenes of the Southwestern frontier, have thus far been presented, and are to be followed by a series of beautiful sketches illustrative of Southern mountain life and character.

The February Southern Review contains the second of the papers entitled "Glimpses of Texas," illustrating the life of Northern upland and Southern coast, of Dallas and Galveston, and treats largely of the commercial and industrial progress of the State.

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