

The Hammonton Item.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874

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THE MISS-NOMERS.

Miss Brown is exceedingly fair,
Miss White is as red as a berry,
Miss Black has a gray head of hair,
Miss Graves is a flirt ever merry,
Miss Lightbody weighs sixteen stone,
Miss Rich scarce can muster a guinea,
Miss Hare wears a wig, and has none,
Miss Solomon is a sad ninny.

Miss Mildmay's a terrible scold,
Miss Dove's ever cross and contrary,
Miss Young has now grown very old,
And Miss Heavyside's light as a fairy!
Miss Short is at least five feet ten,
Miss Noble's of humble extraction,
Miss Love has a hatred toward men,
While Miss Still is forever in action.

Miss Green is a regular blue,
Miss Violet ne'er shrinks from our view,
And Miss Almswell ne'er levelled a gun,
Miss Goodchild's a gloomy young elf,
Miss Tipton's, from terror, a fool,
Miss Mee's not at all like myself—
Miss Carpenter no one can rule.

Miss Sadler ne'er mounted a horse,
While Miss Groom, from the stable will run,
Miss Kilmore can't look on a corse,
And Miss Almswell ne'er levelled a gun,
Miss Greathead has no brain at all,
Miss Heartwell is ever complaining—
Miss Dove has ne'er been at a ball,
Over hearts Miss Fairweather likes reigning.

Miss Wright she is constantly wrong,
Miss Tickle, alas! is not funny,
Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song,
And, alas! Miss Cash has no money!
Miss Bateman would give all she's worth
To purchase a man to her liking—
Miss Merry is shocked at all mirth—
Miss Boxer, the men don't mind striking.

Miss Bliss does with sorrow sorrow,
Miss Hope, in despair, seeks the tomb;
Miss Joy still anticipates woe,
And Miss Charity's never at home.
Miss Namet resides in a city,
The nerves of Miss Standish are shaken,
Miss Prettyman's beau is not pretty,
Miss Faithful her love has forsaken.

Miss Porter despises all froth,
Miss Seales they'll make wait, I'm thinking,
Miss Muekly is apt to be worth,
Miss Lofly to meanness is sinking,
Miss Seymour's as blind as a bat,
Miss Last at a party is first—
Miss Brindle dilettes a striped cat,
And Miss Waters has always a thirst!

Miss Night is now changed into day,
Miss Day wants to marry a knight—
Miss Prudence has just run away,
And Miss Steady assisted her flight.
But success to the fair—one and all—
No misapprehensions be making;
Through wrong the dear sex to mis-call,
There's no harm, I should hope—in mis-taking.

Mrs. Cornwell Byron Wilson.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

The passage at arms in the House between Messrs. Beck and Crossland, of Kentucky, shows that there still remains in Congress some of the old "hotspur" disposition that disgraced our national legislature during the days of slavery. The poor excuses of both gentlemen made yesterday show, however, that the progress made in gentility since the war is not entirely without its influence on the fire-eating reines of the old South. It is no longer considered the proper thing to shake fists and bandy epithets and braggadocio in evidence of the high honor and bravery of a pair of blooded fools. So much is gained by actual war and its guarantees of peace and civilization. Let us be thankful for small things, that larger may come after.

For the past three days the Board of Indian Commissioners have been in session at the Arlington. From this conference it appears beyond question that the telegraphic and newspaper reports in regard to the threatened war with the Sioux have greatly exaggerated facts, and that with proper management a general war may be prevented. The experience of the past year proves that it is much cheaper as well as more Christian to feed Indians than to fight them. The proceedings have brought out facts which strongly indicate in certain quarters the old desire to return to the fighting and cheating of the Indians which prevailed before the establishment of the Indian Commission and by which so many agents of the Government earned themselves at the expense of the Government by practicing deception and outrage upon the Indian tribes in the distribution of Government appropriations. As a rule, the regular American soldier hates the Indians, and if not held firmly under strict restraint would go to hunt them like wild beasts. Hence the effort to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department means the direct extermination of the most of the tribes, the expenditure of untold millions, and what is worse than this,

the general demoralization and retrogression of the red race in place of their present hopeful progress. The cordial relations between the Secretary of the Interior and the Board, and its past success, leads those who are best informed to deprecate any change in the Indian policy of the Government, and least of all do we need a more warlike policy, and the running riot in aggressive prejudice such as colors the acts and reports of the ruffians on our borders regarding the Indians.

The Commissioner of Education has just received a communication from Mr. Jos. M. Bowers, announcing the purpose of the friends of Agassiz to raise a fund for the completion of his great museum of comparative zoology, as a monument to his name and his success as a teacher. It is proposed that on the birth day of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, all the teachers and pupils of this country shall contribute something, however small, to the "Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund in honor of Louis Agassiz"—the fund to be kept separate and the income to be applied to the expense of the museum. It is an interesting fact that the great scientist only claimed for himself the title of teacher, beginning his will "Louis Agassiz, Teacher."

Dr. J. A. Toner's letter to Commissioner Smith, regarding the butchery of the Apaches in Arizona by the military forces there, is anything but satisfactory. Eight hundred and eighty of the Apaches are all that remain on the reservation out of 1,900. Of 640 Apache Yumas only 292 are left, and of Apache Mojares, 366 out of 508; Tontos, 292 out of 560. The reservation is very sickly, and this caused the Indians to leave for the mountains, and no depredations or murders have since been committed, but the pretext of their flight was sufficient to cause scouting parties to hunt and kill them without mercy and in large numbers.

The currency question has occupied much of the attention of the Senate lately, and some interjectory motions have been acted upon, but it is still very doubtful whether the Senate will agree to any considerable increase of currency. Equalization among the States will doubtless prevail and an increase to \$400,000,000 is not unlikely. There appears to be no party predilections controlling votes of Senators, and advocates of expansion and contraction are found alike striking hands among party men of opposite political views.

The report of Mr. Garfield, cutting off a large number of the clerical force in the Executive Departments, is a matter of greater importance than it appears at first glance. Some of the Bureaus, at least, cannot be properly run with the reduced force, and when the clerks retire to their homes in their respective districts, the members will have a warm time in sustaining their action, in case the bill passes as reported from the Appropriation Committee. This is no "universal of mine, however, and if the far ahead suits Congress the experiment may as well be tried.

After cutting off numerous clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the First and Second Comptrollers' offices, the new bill reduces the present appropriation for the six Auditors' offices: \$188,320; Treasurer, \$9,000; Register, \$7,800; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, \$45,000, and Bureau of Statistics, \$6,000. The War Department Bureaus will be the most reduced, and with the least harm to any; the Navy Department, being reduced already to a peace basis, cannot be much cut; the Interior Department, having business that is constantly increasing, cannot be decreased upon the whole, though cut down in some of its details.

The Indian Appropriation has been agreed on in the House committees. It cuts off all Indian Superintendents but one, eleven Agents of Indian Affairs, with their interpreters, and numerous other officers, and vests the settlement of claims solely in the Indian Commission, instead of jointly with the Secretary of the Interior. It reserves the right of appeal to Congress, and is a million and a half less than the amount first appropriated. The bill will be reported during next week.

To-day the House will hold the first regular meeting for business on Saturday. Hitherto Saturday meetings have been for debate only. Nearly 200 bills are on the private calendar, and can only be considered on Friday and Saturday. Business is expected to succeed Bracome today.

It is alleged that Senator Chandler's resolution to release the members of the Fitz John Porter court-martial from their obligation to keep secret their votes in his case, is intended to show that one or more members thought at the time that he ought to be shot.

The Democratic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun from this city suggests that Senator Thurman, as a presidential candidate, thought it the part of wisdom not to appear on record in the matter of the vote yesterday on currency expansion. This sagacious politician, as he is called, is commencing to dodge rather sooner than necessary, perhaps.

The House Judiciary Committee, in their adverse report to the proposition to put God in the Constitution, state that "the fathers of the republic, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, fully and carefully considered the subject, and the Convention decided with great unanimity, that as this country, the foundation of whose government they were then laying, was to be the home of the oppressed of all nations of the earth, whether Christian or pagan, and with a full realization of the dangers which the union between Church and State has imposed upon so many nations of the Old World, that it was inexpedient to put anything into the frame of the Government which might be construed to be a reference to any religious creeds or doctrines, and they further find that in the amendments which were afterwards proposed, in order to make the Constitution acceptable to

the nation, no change in this wise determination has ever been proposed to the States by our Christian fathers."

It is proposed in the Maryland Legislature to cut a channel around the Great Falls of the Potomac, to admit the passage of fish from tidewater to the Upper Potomac. This reminds me that the U. States Fish Commission connected with the Smithsonian Institution is making valuable progress in the supply of numerous rivers of the country with salmon, shad, and other choice fish. Millions of fish eggs are now annually distributed to different parts of the country with the necessary instructions and assistance for the propagation of fish in unlimited quantities.

The Director of the Mint is of the opinion that appropriations ought to be made to run the mints to their full capacity of coinage in order to meet the existing demand. He thinks the public interests demand such an appropriation, and that without it the demand for coin cannot be met.

LIFE.

In a lengthy paper, on "The Credit Mobilier," in Scribner's for March, is the following paragraph: "So much has been said of the dishonesty of those connected with the Central Pacific Railroad, that it is refreshing to find the record cleared, even one man with honesty, as does the following:—

AN HONEST MAN.—Mr. Peter A. Day was the engineer who surveyed and located the first hundred miles of the road. He estimated its cost at not over thirty thousand dollars a mile. When this estimate was shown to the Directors it was returned to him with orders to touch it with higher colors, to put in ornate emblems on paper where none existed on earth, to make the old embankments heavier, and to increase the expense generally; and then he was requested to send in his estimate. But it would cost fifty thousand dollars a mile. When Mr. Day found that this part of the road was to be let at \$100,000 per mile, for work which he knew could be done for \$30,000—a difference of \$20,000 a mile, amounting to two millions of dollars on the first hundred miles, and to five millions on the two hundred and forty-six miles—he resigned his position as chief engineer, with a noble letter to John A. Dix, President of the road. He closed that letter with this statement: "My views of the Pacific Road are, perhaps, peculiar. I took upon its management the views of the County of Congress. You are a statesman, informed how disproportionate the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need

not expatiate on the sincerity of my course when you reflect upon the fact that I have resigned the best position in my profession this country has offered to any man."

While Miss Gibbs was at boarding-school, her custom was to write home to her parents at least once a week. They were honest old people, with plenty of sense, and not much education, and as Miss Gibbs advanced into the higher branches, her letters became more and more elevated as she endeavored to explain her progress in algebra and trigonometry and kindred studies, until at last her father began to think her mind must have become slightly deranged. Unhappily the very next week after his suspicion was excited, Miss Gibbs wrote her letter just after finishing her French exercise, and in her haste she placed the exercise in the envelope and dropped it in the mail-box. When it reached home her parents were amazed to find addressed to them the following extraordinary observations:—

John bring me my hat and cane. Jean apporte moi mon chapeau et mon cane. Now I am ready, come William. Je suis prête, Parions, Guillaume. Will you take some coffee? Venez-tu café? Please pass me the bread. Passe moi le pain, je vous prie. Here is my pretty little dog. Voici mon joli petit chien. Come let us play in the garden. Allons jouer dans le jardin. Mary bring the candles. Marie apporte les chandelles. Do you take milk? Voulez-vous du lait? I have seen a little lamb. J'ai vu un petit agneau. Is your mother at home? Ta mère est-elle à la maison? How is your sister? Comment ta sœur se porte-t-elle?

SARAH JANE GRASS.

Gradually as old Gibbs read this his hair raised itself up on end, until at last, when the letter was concluded, he dashed it down, and sprang up and exclaimed, "Immortal Mars! the girl is crazy. Mrs. Gibbs, that girl is a raving, staving lunatic—a wild, and awful and hopeless maniac. Pack up some things quick, and I'll go down there and find out what's the matter with her. Them boarding-schools would shatter the intellect of a rhinoceros. It's simply awful." They arrived in the morning. And when Sarah Jane came sailing down to see them, Mrs. Gibbs began to cry, and the old man sent a servant out to hunt for a doctor. The matter was finally explained, but Mr. G. took her home. He said he would rather have her grow up with no more knowledge than a plug of tobacco, than to be all the time scaring her old father and mother out of their senses.

MAX ADLER.

The colored member of Congress from South Carolina, Mr. Elliott, had a public reception a few days ago, in Columbia, the Capital of the State, at which he makes an address to his people, full of facts and eloquence. Reviewing the political status of the State, he does not fail to unfold any thing which refers to the corruption and necessity of reform in the Government of his State. In a few comments on this, the New York Times speaks truthfully, thus:—

The public will not fail to notice that the warfare upon the scandal in South Carolina has been commenced by Republicans. Just as the Tammany disgrace was first attacked by the same political agency. Democrats crowded in at the hour in the latter case to claim the exclusive honor of the victory; and so they will in reference to South Carolina. But the public are never deceived by those late protesters. The Democrats are always too late with their pretenses of devotion to reform. They had an excellent chance in the case of Louisiana, but they left it for two of the most pronounced Republicans and supporters of the Administration in the State to bring the case of that unhappy State to public notice, and propose measures for its relief. It has been the chief merit of the Republican Party that it has never failed to look, and finally uproot the evils which have grown up under its party domination. Because of this fact, the party has been so greatly trusted to correct whatever may be amiss in the South.

It was discovered after a full examination of the Blumens Twins, that the two livers which were supposed to be joined only by blood vessels, were really one body; the tissue on substance of which the liver is composed, or which surrounds the blood vessels in that organ, was continuous between them, so that when removed from the bodies they formed one mass. The so-called tract of partial continuity is therefore liver tissue. Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed however, an upper hepatic pouch was found also proceeding from Eng, so that the hand contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides the liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would in all probability have proved fatal.

Congress.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Scott presented the protest of the Philadelphia Common Council, against the issue of the old Lazarus site for a powder magazine. The House bill for the payment of annuities to the Seminole Indians, was passed. Several bills were introduced and referred, among them one to protect the navigable waters of the United States from obstructions. The bill to equalize the distribution of currency was considered, and Mr. Schurz spoke against further inflation. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Wood to regulate the collection of customs, and to regulate duties on imported wine; one by Mr. Smith of Virginia, abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Commissioner of Customs; one by Mr. Field, of Missouri, to increase the currency, provide for interconvertible bonds and abolish the sinking fund, and one to increase the revenue from imports, and reduce internal taxation. A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee and passed, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. The bill partially restoring the franking privilege was discussed. Mr. Kelly, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to suspend the running of duties paid on imported fruit. On motion of Mr. Shanks, the Indian Committee were directed to inquire into the status of the Indians as regards citizenship, rights to property, &c. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States. The Liquor Commission bill was discussed, and went over at the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Cameron gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the House bill relating to the Centennial Exhibition. The bill equalizing the distribution of currency was discussed. A message was received from the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition, and was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Cameron again moved to take up the House Centennial bill, but the Senate, on motion of Mr. Chandler, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely on the bill to retain Rear Admiral Sands on the active list of the Navy. Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for an outfit of clothing for enlisted men and boys in the navy, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills were passed authorizing the removal of the powder magazine at Norfolk, Va.; transferring the issuance and recording of postmaster's commissions from the State to the Postoffice Department; authorizing the President to accept for American citizens the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman Dominions and Egypt, &c.; and amending the steamship passenger act in regard to the publication of emigrant lists. Mr. E. B. Ross, from the Foreign Committee, reported bills to execute the Fourteenth Amendment, and define certain rights of U. S. citizens abroad and duties of diplomatic officers. The bill was recommitted. The bill for the partial restoration of the franking privilege was considered. The previous question was reargued, and the main question on its passage ordered, when the House, without further action, adjourned.

Advertisements.

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FINE GROUND PRAIRIE BONE.
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THE ITEM.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

Expenditures of the National Government for the Last Fiscal Year.

We present our readers herewith, a statement of the money expended by the National Government, during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873. The sum total is \$290,345,245.33. Out of this has been expended \$102,389,088.36 for purposes chargeable to the late rebellion, such as interest on public debt, \$104,750,628.44; pensions to soldiers and sailors, \$29,934,217.22; besides many small sums for rebuilding and repairing light-houses and forts destroyed during the rebellion; national cemeteries, &c., &c.

The sum expended for the purposes above mentioned, when taken from the whole amount, expended, leaves a little less than \$187,656,000 for other expenses, which were used in constructing and repairing public buildings, and for improving harbors and rivers, and ordinary expenses of the Government. With the knowledge of the vast debt incurred by the slaveholders' rebellion, and the necessary expenses which have resulted therefrom, with the population and extent of the country, with all the necessary numerous army of men to do the duties required to keep the various branches of government in motion, the amount expended is not such a great burden as the opposition would try to make it. The truth is, that no administration could more economically than the present, without repudiating the national debt, and implicating the honor of the nation.

When compared with the expenses of the Government under the administration of Buchanan, that immediately preceding the advent of the Republican administration, it will be found that, with everything considered, with only thirty millions of people, really only about twenty-six millions, for nearly four millions of the three war years, the expenditures were fifty-eight millions of dollars. Add to this the natural increase of cost in carrying on the government, and the \$102,000,000 saddled on the government by the same growing and rumbling war, that sees so much extravagance in Grant's administration, and it one looks at the subject unbiased, he must conclude that there is very little margin for such wholesale plunder as they would try and make the people believe.

The Republic, of Washington, in a lengthy article on this subject, speaks so in consonance with our own sentiments, that we copy from it at length. Thinking men will accept and appreciate it, for it is put just as it is.

"What audacity—what impudence on the part of the men whose support of slavery and encouragement of the rebellion have burdened this nation with a debt of one hundred and sixty-two millions, even after the war has been closed for eight years—a sum fully double sufficient for all ordinary government expenses—about of their own virtue on the one hand and charge corruption and extravagance upon the men who rescued the Government from their machinations. Surely the country must go mad before it will bear the old impostors from the hands of the men that saved the nation and place it in the hands of those who would have taken its life. Before these giant expenditures, which are solely chargeable to Democratic subservience to the slave power, all other expenditures dwindle into insignificance. Wherever these men have laid away—in Virginia, Mississippi, Maryland, Georgia, and New York—the taxes have been increased and the State and national debts reduced.

Who compelled Tweed, 'the statesman,' who was elected State Senator even after his full exposure, to allow his office to be used as a penitentiary? It was the influence of the Republican party aided by a very small minority of honest Democrats. Who dispensed instantly every office, high or low, that has been held in this State, since the late has been proven? When or where has the Republican party ever sentenced any man against whom charges of malfeasance in office have ever been introduced? It is true that they can not afford to sacrifice their men upon vague and unproved accusations. It is true that they cannot afford to pay into the hands of the Fernando Wood and other high priced Democratic victim, by a partial like repetition of libelous charges, unsupported by proof. But who ever heard of strong, they have already been denounced since by the press, the Administration, and the Republican party.

If there is any man, for instance, that deserves well of the Republic, those who have let this man up upon the field of battle, and who has been known and con-

front as a philanthropist—it is General O. Howard; but yet it was the Secretary of War, the authorized organ of the Administration, who has brought charges of malfeasance in office against the President of the Republic, and it is a Republican Congress which has ordered a court of inquiry. Whether Gen. Howard has been guilty of malfeasance in the administration of his trust, or whether he has been only the victim of incompetent and corrupt subordinates will probably be very soon ascertained. It is but fair and just that public judgment should be pronounced, and that he should be found down in advance of that inquiry. Should he, however, be proved guilty no one doubts but that he will be dismissed from the service, notwithstanding the many meritorious services rendered upon many a hard fought field.

One of the crying evils of our times, one of the greatest dangers to the Republic, is the self-government of the people. Many people will not think for themselves, but will with a zeal repeat every scandal that finds its way into the public prints, even against neighbors and friends.

There is no other Government upon the globe that so governs its subordinates as conducted so openly in daylight, and where the records are kept so indestructibly and so accessible to all proper parties as in the United States. The accounts and vouchers of every kind, ledger in the proper office and go down into the annals of time, so that copies can be obtained at any time. In these circumstances there is, and can be, no hidden corruption. Every account is scrutinized by so many persons, whose special duty it is to examine into its legality and correctness, that errors rarely occur, and systematic corruption is impossible.

During the greater part of the month of February one hundred and twelve clerks in the Treasury Department alone were engaged in preparing information, responsive to Congressional inquiry, and yet no illegal transaction has been discovered.

We have faith that both Congress and the public will become roused by this senseless defamations, and that the evil will not exist itself. It may be very nice to have other people held up to ridicule and scorn without cause or provocation, but when in turn citizen after citizen and neighbor and friend is thus maligned to the public, it may be found that the concealment of this system of public and private defamations is neither safe nor wise. It will be discovered that it is merely a device to bully and drive the good and honest men from office, because they value their own quiet and that of their families more highly than official station, so that the hardened rogues that care nothing for public opinion as long as they can gratify their ambition may obtain the control of the Government.

The disintegration of economic, social, and political, as well as religious organizations, everywhere increasing, ought to be met by the most energetic and conservative, and well-meaning classes of society to keep cool and to rally around existing institutions until careful investigation has convinced them that to "jump horses" and "bring the stream" is indeed advantageous.

GREAT FIRE AT BAYSTO.
Mr. Editor: The inhabitants of the unprecedented village of Baysto, Burlington county, have just been visited with a most disastrous calamity.

About twenty minutes before noon, on Monday, the 23d inst., a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Robert Stewart, that, in two hours, reduced four-fifths of the most valuable portion of the village to a mass of smoking ruins. Eighteen of the best houses in Baysto were thus lost, the property of the devastating fire, and nine families rendered homeless, all of whom lost more or less in household goods and clothing.

The violence of the wind, which at the time was blowing a gale from the southwest, and the inflammable material of the buildings, rendered futile all efforts to save anything within the line of the conflagration. So rapidly, indeed, did the flames spread, that in forty minutes half the buildings in the place were on fire; and the excited occupants were making frantic efforts to save their effects.

The loss, in the aggregate, will probably not exceed ten thousand dollars, and on persons properly insured from fire to citizens here. The following is a list of the families burned, with the estimated loss on personal property of each, viz: Robert Stewart, \$500; David Coleman, \$400; Saml. Busby, \$200; Isaac Mushla, \$200; Joseph Melville, \$100; Robt. Moore, \$200; Walter Davis, \$100; Thomas Ford, \$150; Alfred H. Miller, \$150.

Everything on the premises of Robert Moore and Isaac Mushla was burned. So far as we could learn there was no insurance on any of the property, personal or real.

To convey a clear idea of the origin and progress of the fire, we render necessary a short description of the village. Main street extends from the end of the dam, in a westerly direction, while fronting the pond and running northward, is Water street. About four hundred feet from the dam Main street is crossed at right angles by a street known as Stewart's Row. Main street, from the dam to Stewart's Row, Water street, and Stewart's Row, south from Main street, were the most closely built portions of the village. Mr. Stewart's house stood in Stewart's Row, about two hundred feet from Main street. Hence, it may be seen that a southern gale could reach the fire to sweep down upon the principal street.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been a spark from Mr. Stewart's chimney. The family were in the house not dreaming of danger, when a neighbor, who had just returned from the field of battle, and who has been known and con-

front as a philanthropist—it is General O. Howard; but yet it was the Secretary of War, the authorized organ of the Administration, who has brought charges of malfeasance in office against the President of the Republic, and it is a Republican Congress which has ordered a court of inquiry. Whether Gen. Howard has been guilty of malfeasance in the administration of his trust, or whether he has been only the victim of incompetent and corrupt subordinates will probably be very soon ascertained. It is but fair and just that public judgment should be pronounced, and that he should be found down in advance of that inquiry. Should he, however, be proved guilty no one doubts but that he will be dismissed from the service, notwithstanding the many meritorious services rendered upon many a hard fought field.

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The loss, in the aggregate, will probably not exceed ten thousand dollars, and on persons properly insured from fire to citizens here. The following is a list of the families burned, with the estimated loss on personal property of each, viz: Robert Stewart, \$500; David Coleman, \$400; Saml. Busby, \$200; Isaac Mushla, \$200; Joseph Melville, \$100; Robt. Moore, \$200; Walter Davis, \$100; Thomas Ford, \$150; Alfred H. Miller, \$150.

Everything on the premises of Robert Moore and Isaac Mushla was burned. So far as we could learn there was no insurance on any of the property, personal or real.

To convey a clear idea of the origin and progress of the fire, we render necessary a short description of the village. Main street extends from the end of the dam, in a westerly direction, while fronting the pond and running northward, is Water street. About four hundred feet from the dam Main street is crossed at right angles by a street known as Stewart's Row. Main street, from the dam to Stewart's Row, Water street, and Stewart's Row, south from Main street, were the most closely built portions of the village. Mr. Stewart's house stood in Stewart's Row, about two hundred feet from Main street. Hence, it may be seen that a southern gale could reach the fire to sweep down upon the principal street.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been a spark from Mr. Stewart's chimney. The family were in the house not dreaming of danger, when a neighbor, who had just returned from the field of battle, and who has been known and con-

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During the greater part of the month of February one hundred and twelve clerks in the Treasury Department alone were engaged in preparing information, responsive to Congressional inquiry, and yet no illegal transaction has been discovered.

We have faith that both Congress and the public will become roused by this senseless defamations, and that the evil will not exist itself. It may be very nice to have other people held up to ridicule and scorn without cause or provocation, but when in turn citizen after citizen and neighbor and friend is thus maligned to the public, it may be found that the concealment of this system of public and private defamations is neither safe nor wise. It will be discovered that it is merely a device to bully and drive the good and honest men from office, because they value their own quiet and that of their families more highly than official station, so that the hardened rogues that care nothing for public opinion as long as they can gratify their ambition may obtain the control of the Government.

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THE ITEM.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

EVERYBODY KNOWS
W. SAMSON
CITY PRICES.
A good supply of
Dry Goods,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
Fine Medicines, etc., etc.
can always be found.

Go To
A. G. Clark's
Great Emporium.
OF TRADE IN
CLARK'S BUILDING.
Opposite the Printing Office, where you will find a large assortment of Domestic and Fancy
Dry Goods!
Notions, Dress-Trimming,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.,
HATS AND CAPS
in various styles.
To those who wish to have their feet shod to keep them warm and dry, will please call and examine the large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
at prices to suit everybody.

FLOUR & FEED
of all grades at bottom prices.
Choice Groceries
constantly on hand.
Crockery, Glassware
and Earthenware
from a single article to a full set.
Cook and Parlor
STOVES,

The Cheapest
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Life Insurance at Actual Cost
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Vegetable Worm Destroyer
PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX
For sale by all grocers and druggists.
C. J. FAY
Hammonton, New Jersey

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Deaths.
Tupper.—In Hammonton, on Saturday night, the 21st instant, at the house of Mr. D. Furbush, Mrs. Lydia Tupper, aged 59 years and 10 months. Formerly from Waterford, Me.
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MATERIAL FURNISHED.
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Camden & Atlantic R.R.
ON AND AFTER
Wednesday, October 1st, 1873.
DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 00	8 00	3 45	6 01
Cooper's Point.....	7 15	8 15	4 00	6 16
Knights' Siding.....	7 32	8 32	4 09	6 25
Haddonfield.....	7 52	8 50	4 19	6 43
Ashland.....	8 05	8 47	4 27	6 53
White Horse.....	8 26	8 53	4 42	7 01
Berlin.....	8 55	9 07	4 46	7 17
Atco.....	9 07	9 14	4 53	7 26
Waterford.....	9 28	9 28	5 03	7 38
Ancora.....	9 32	9 31	5 06	7 41
Winslow.....	9 48	9 37	5 13	7 48
Vineland Junction.....	9 53	9 39	5 15	7 50
Hammonton.....	10 13	9 46	5 25	7 56
DaCosta.....	10 23	9 51	5 30	
Elwood.....	10 47	10 03	5 42	
Egg Harbor.....	11 14	10 14	5 53	
Pomona.....	11 38	10 29	6 08	
Absecon.....	12 15	10 42	6 21	
Atlantic arrive.....	12 42	11 05	6 44	

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Noon	P. M.
Atlantic.....	6 25	11 40	3 05		
Absecon.....	6 44	12 15	3 29		
Pomona.....	6 57	12 40	3 40		
Egg Harbor.....	7 13	1 14	3 54		
Elwood.....	7 24	1 39	4 04		
DaCosta.....	7 36	2 04	4 15		
Hammonton.....	7 41	2 24	4 21		
Vineland Junction.....	7 47	2 30	4 27		
Winslow.....	7 50	2 40	4 29		
Ancora.....	7 55	2 50	4 35		
Waterford.....	8 03	3 00	4 39		
Atco.....	8 09	3 26	4 53		
Berlin.....	8 15	3 44	5 00		
White Horse.....	8 26	4 06	5 12		
Ashland.....	8 47	4 27	5 17		
Haddonfield.....	8 59	4 47	5 24		
Knights' Siding.....	9 07	5 13	5 31		
Cooper's Point.....	9 14	5 25	5 47		
Vine St.....	9 11	5 40	6 02		

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 6 40 and 11 15 p. m., and Haddonfield 6 00 and 11 00 a. m., and 3 50 and 10 20 p. m.

Auditor's Sales.
AUDITOR'S SALE.
Atlantic Circuit Court.
Charles K. Landis vs. Foreign Attachment, In Debt.
John Kinney.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed in the above stated cause, by virtue of an order and judgment therein, bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1873, will sell at Public Sale, on
Friday, March 6th, 1874,
at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion, in May's Landing, all the right, title and interest of the said John Kinney in and to the following described tracts of land and real estate situate in the township of Hamilton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows:

No. 1—Beginning at a stake in the center of Oak Road, forty-five rods east of the intersection of the center of said Oak Road and the Souders Mill Road, and extending (1) south eighty-two degrees, east along the center of said Oak Road eighty rods to a stake; thence (2) south eight degrees, west eighty rods; thence (3) north eighty-two degrees, west eighty rods to a stake; thence (4) north eight degrees, east eighty rods to the aforesaid corner and place of beginning, containing (40) acres of land, together with a two-story frame dwelling house erected thereon, and a one-story frame barn.

No. 2—All that tract of land situate in the aforesaid township, county and State, beginning at the southeast corner of lands no. 1 owned by said Kinney, and hence extending along said Kinney's land north eighty-two degrees west eighty rods and at right angles thereto, between parallel lines, in length or depth southwardly, sufficient distance to make ten acres of land, excepting therefrom any exception not owned by Charles K. Landis on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1865.

Dated December 27th, 1873.
DANIEL E. ISZARD, Auditor.
POTTER & NIXON, Attorneys.

AUDITOR'S SALE.
Atlantic Circuit Court.
Charles K. Landis vs. Foreign Attachment, In Debt.
Matthew Hutchinson.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed in the above stated cause, by virtue of an order and judgment therein, bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1873, will sell at Public Sale, on
Friday, March 6th, 1874,
at TWO o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion, in May's Landing, all the right, title and interest of the said Matthew Hutchinson in and to the following described tract of land and real estate, situate in the township of Buena Vista, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows:

Beginning in the center of Oak Road, at the southeasterly corner of the land of one Rathwill; thence, northwardly, along said Rathwill's east line eighty (80) rods, and along the center of Oak Road the distance of sixty three (63) rods; thence, at right angles to Oak Road, the distance of eighty (80) rods; thence, westwardly to the northeast corner of the land of said Rathwill, containing thirty (30) acres of land, strict measure.

Dated December 27th, 1873.
DANIEL E. ISZARD, Auditor.
POTTER & NIXON, Attorneys.

AUDITOR'S SALE.
Atlantic Circuit Court.
Charles K. Landis vs. Foreign Attachment, In Debt.
Joseph Earle and Edward Earle.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed in the above stated cause, by virtue of an order and judgment therein, bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1873, will sell at public sale, on
Friday March 6th, 1874,
AT TWO O'CLOCK
in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of John B. Champion, in May's Landing, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Earle and Edward Earle in and to the following described tract of land and real estate, situate in the township of Buena Vista, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the center of Vine Road, at the easterly corner of land of one Brown, a fifty-five and eighteen hundredths rods east of the center of Central Road, and extending eastwardly on the said Vine Road twenty rods and at right angles thence, between parallel lines, in length or depth southwardly, eighty rods, containing thirty (30) acres of land, strict measure.

Dated December 27th, 1873.
DANIEL E. ISZARD, Auditor.
POTTER & NIXON, Attorneys.