

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

LIII.-NO. 18.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 16 1874

\$2.00 PER YEAR

In Washington Letter,

INGTON, D. C., May, 9th, 1874.

absurd report of the Ways and Committee on the Sanborn case is beginning to find an explanation, paves allowed the chief part in the election to be played by Mr. Foster to who made the report in his own which no objection was made by Democratic members. The district of Foster has been within the past four gradually turning Democratic and time of the next campaign it will

and that the district cannot change any quicker than Mr. Foster. His opposition to the administration can show all through both the pro and the District investigations, report against the Treasury officials before merely a Democratic attack

itted by week-kneed Republicans, no cause among Republican men,

and no live organization here can be held responsible; the interests of great cause are now admit, and the best use is being made of the know-

of this fact by its vigilant foes.

Secretary Richardson returned to his morning. His health is greatly

seed, and the attack of the Committee

Ways and Means upon him is gen-

erally attributed to the envious anger of

against Senator Boutwell and his

of the Treasury Department. The

ice of such an attack by the Legis-

branch of the government against the

executive branch is recognized by

no one in such matters. It

generally thought that such terms

were enough with a declaration that

corruption is shown is a sufficient

for the retirement of the Secre-

The right of the House to impeach

not include the right to attack with-

impeaching, by which an executive

may be heard in his own defence,

seared if the case be not made out,

efforts of the "American" and

"National" bank note companies of New

to secure a monopoly of printing

States notes, bonds and other se-

ries, have ended disastrously to their

The company here can do the

equally well, and save very largely

express charges—\$30,000 being the

ated reduction of cost during the

besides the saving in convenience of

Treasury officials and in security from

by them. But the pertinacity of the

New York lobby was in a fair way to suc-

, when a series of letters from officer

he companies showing their traitor-

secret complicity with the rebellion

ed or some time after the firm

Fort Sumter had opened the war.

so letters are now published here

March 24, and 25, 1874. April

8, 12th, 15th, and 16th, 1861, and

among the interesting collection in

War Department documents from the

Archives. It had been known at

that letters from these companies

had been sent to the Secretary and

Master of the Confederacy three or

days after the fire upon Sumter.

He would not now exist any such com-

panies with any such objects. As it is

now graciously retired from the

world,

but has been introduced in the House

the amendment of the editor of the

men's Saving and Trust Company,

requires the trustees to make loans to

extent of half their deposits on ac-

count of the agency or

non worth upon cash appraisement at

a double amount, loaned, and the

half in United States bonds or kept

deposit in some National Bank.

I was director the management in the

rest of depositor.

groups of Republican Senators in

should to determine the order of busi-

in the Senate and to decide as to the

their action on the pending civil rights.

It seems that it is not yet satisfac-

to many Republicans in some of the

parties proposed to be made accommo-

modations in

theaters &c.

Two Centennial bill was yesterday re-

submitted to the Centennial Committee

will not be able to be presented again

in session, b. 24, 1874.

That of

priation; but just now patriotism and national pride are at a very low ebb in the House.

The invitations to Miss Nellie Grant's wedding being now prepared; the upper ten of Washington are on the tip-toe of curiosity to know to whom they will be sent.

The Washington Monument Association, which owns thirty acres of land containing a very valuable water-front and perhaps worth nearly the cost of completing the monument, have held a meeting, and formally offered to surrender their charter and all their assets—including about \$15,000 in money to the United States upon the conditions proposed in the bill of General Chipman for the early completion of the monument. The bill should pass, and the work of completion be at once begun, so as to consummate it by the National Centennial day.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas having decided upon the validity of Governor Brooks' claim to the office of Governor there will be nothing left to be done if the Governor finds further opposition in his way to the peaceful execution of the law of the State but to call on the President, and receive the aid of the Federal forces to put down the Baxter rebellion.

The fact that the very best safety paper used in the Departments here is liable to be "cleaned" by chemicals in the hands of expert rascals, has induced an examination by some of our government officials of an invention intended to afford absolute protection from the "raising" of

checks, drafts, &c., from a small to a large amount, which has latterly grown into quite a business. Mr. R. B. Carsey, of Chicago, the inventor, shows how this class of forgery is done on ruled, lined and other safe paper. His explanation is quite interesting, and he shows that millions of money are annually lost by alterations of paper over genuine signatures which can be readily prevented by stamping the figures with his geometric check protector. The Treasury and Post

Office Departments are looking into the merits of this patent stamp which certainly appears to be all that is claimed for it.

Here is a field of inquiry that is new to most of those who have escaped being victimized, while the thousands who have suffered from experts will be interested especially in anything that may save them from future losses. American experts have altered revenue bills in their transit from Congress to the President and the legal rolls, so as to save millions of revenue, in case discovery had not been made in time. They have also "stuck" the Bank of England within the past year for more than a million dollars in the same way.

D. W. Purchas, Commissioner Legis-
lative of the Patent Office for Intel, in pub-
lishing over his signature in the Zanes-
ville Daily Courier that his paper, the
Sunday Capital, is a black-mailing sheet
and he a black-mailer. It attacking men
on a way to grossly injure them, and what
called upon to correct misstatements
charging fifty cents a line for a reply and
stitutes black-mailing, it will not be dif-
ficult for M. Leggett to prove him a black-
mailer. But then, when caught in the
act, he will disclaim responsibility for
what is done by the business manager
on the ground that he is a salaried editor
and does not control the business part of
the paper. A court will probably look
at the master in the irresponsible
right of this luxuriant editor who chal-
lenges his salary.

LAW.

Civil Service.

In all branches of Government service no talent employed in this Department is notably deteriorated since 1861. We con-

nect a rise in per cent in the Department to 1861 who are now earning in priva-

te double and quadruple the salaries they received as clerks. A few have been compelled to retire on account of old age or infirmities, after many years of faithful service. The places vacant are necessarily filled by young men, most of whom will turn gloriously into experienced persons. Before this was done did not more resign?" The depo-

nent for years was affected by the enormous increase in the cost of living, with no increase of salary. The consequences are apparent in every depart-

In a recent number of the REPUBLIC it was stated that of the thirty principal clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1869 only seven now remain. It is only by extraordinary measures that the United States Treasurer retains a sufficient number of clerks competent to perform the responsible duties of the office.

WHO HAVE BEEN SECRETARIES.

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Everett, Marcy, and Seward are among those who have been at the head of this Department. Indeed, almost every eminent statesman of the past has at some time occupied this position. We only miss from the roll Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury, and John Jay, who was Chief Justice, and John Adams, who was Vice President in Washington's Administration; Fisher Ames, Josiah Quincy, Benton, Wright and Rives. Two men who filled the office—Robert Smith and John Nelson, both of Maryland—seem nearly forgotten. In making up a complete series of portraits recently of the Secretaries, considerable difficulty was encountered in finding one of Nelson or of Smith. The Department is in possession of oil paintings of Jefferson, Webster and Seward; the remainder of the series are photographs taken mostly from engravings. All these portraits should be transported to canvas. Thomas Jefferson held the office four years and four months—i. e. from September 24, 1789, to January 2, 1791; Timothy Pickering, for four years and five months; James Monroe, five years and eleven months, and John

Forsyth, six years and nine months. No others exceeded four years, excepting James Madison, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Seward, who were each in office as Secretary of State precisely eight years. Hamilton P. H. the present occupant, has held the office now over five years.

Virginia has furnished the PREMIER twenty-one years, and New York sixteen. Massachusetts next in order, thirteen years—sixteen if we include Timothy Pickering, who held from Pennsylvania, but was really a Massachusetts man. From 1841 to 1861 there were twelve changes in the office of Secretary of State—an average of less than two years for each occupant. John Nelson was Secretary, but one week, in 1813, and Elbridge Washburn for six days in 1829. Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Lincoln had each but one Secretary, while John Tyler had five, although in office less than one term.

The earliest recordings of former Secretaries in the Department, now are of Martin Van Buren, in 1829. During his Secretaryship, William Hunter, now the esteemed Second Assistant Secretary, entered the Department as a clerk. For forty-five years Mr. Hunter has been in continual service, fourteen years as chief clerk, under eighteen different Secretaries and twenty Presidents. Always faithful he is still a valued public servant, in vigorous health. Mr. Chew, who died in office a few months since, was nearly forty years in the Department, and several now count more than twenty years of service. Most of the Secretaries have left pleasant memories among the Clerks who survive them. Webster, Marcy and Seward were all great hearted men, genial and frank in all their intercourse with their subordinates. Their relations partook very much of that of a family. Mr. Webster was not above borrowing money of the clerks and messengers, nor of a naturally lending to them. The President may send a friendly friend to him, care with a note requesting the Secretary to give a place to the house which involved the removal of a faithful messenger, who was named in the note. Mr. Marcy read the note and gave Mr. Chew's friend to understand that the President could not have the place of the messenger for his friend, and that there was only one place in the Department he could have—that was his own. Other Secretaries were cold and distant in their manners, exacting and pedagogical. General Cass, although a moderate, was noted for his penitentiary. He boasted the ease of living, the adequacy of his salary, often saying he should die poor in an Seward, without complaining, remarked that "it cost him three times his salary to be Secretary of State, and had his throat cut to a bargain." Mr. Fish is remarkable for the abominable tameness and the great amount of corruption from all his subordinates in the Department. The smaller clerks of other bureaus are known to him and under his close observation. He cast into public service.

Work has already commenced for the Centennial buildings. The price of Pennsylvania and her citizens forbids the same shaft by such a thing as "famine," notwithstanding the shabby and unpatriotic action of Congress.

The Domestic State Executive Committee met in Trenton, on Tuesday, to consult together upon motions relating to the coming Centennial. Well, let them consult. This shows a necessity for Republicans to be wide awake, and ready for action.

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10-18

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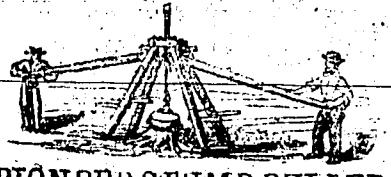
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11-11

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