

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I. NO. 24.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE Nat. Rep. Convention.

SPEECH OF GOV. ORR, S. C.

In South Carolina, as you are aware, in nine counties the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended. The suspension embraced those counties where it was insisted that the State government was unable to give protection to men whose only offense was their political sentiments. They were colored men and white men, and when they went to sleep at night they had no guarantee that they would not be taken out of their beds at the dead hour of night and scourged or else.

BILLS PUT THROUGH THEIR BODIES.
President Grant did not get until the Legislature of South Carolina passed resolutions calling upon him to send the forces of the United States government there to give their protection with reference to this Ku Klux law. President Grant has to execute the law. It was in the statute book and he was called upon to execute it by that tribunal which had the right to call upon him. He did not pass the law. How did it come to be passed? Was it not the slanders of the New York Tribune, day after day, and week after week, rang into the ears of Congress, demanding that they should pass some such law to give protection to them? And now, when the law has been passed and executed in mercy and firmness.

HOW STANDS MY OLD FRIEND GREELEY.
He has turned round, and now denounces Grant and the Ku Klux law for its enormities. Judge Bond, who has discharged his duties with great fidelity, there has administered this law firmly and mercifully, and although you hear so much of people being cast into prison for their not being able to procure bail, what is the result of the trials that have taken place? There have been seven trials only at the two Courts—one acquittal, one a mistrial and four convictions. These are the results. And yet to show the extent of it and how conclusive the proof was, this was not made manifest by the testimony—testimony of suborned witnesses—more than sixty of these unfortunate people who have been indicted came voluntarily forward and

PLEADED GUILTY TO THE CHARGE. Prefaced against them. Now, when the facts came to be understood I should think that so far from being a cause of weakness against the President it would be an element of strength. I thank you for the attention you have given me. I shall not detain you any further. I trust that the proceedings of this body will be unanimous. I have no doubt that they will, and I hope that when we adjourn we go forth to our respective homes we will leave this place determined to fight a good fight and win the battle. In less than thirty days ten thousand voices will be raised on every hill and in every valley upon the broad expanse of this great country in favor of the Union and the Constitution. And in November, when the votes are counted, I have no doubt whatever that Gen. Grant and his associates will be re-elected, and that the Republican party and principle will be established for the next four years. God grant it may be so.

GERRITT SMITH'S SPEECH.
Gentlemen of the Convention—I will not detain you but a few minutes. I fear I shall not be heard distinctly from my horse. Gentlemen, the time has nearly come round again when the American people are to choose their Chief Magistrate. Who shall it be? (Cries of "Grant," "Grant," and loud cheers.) Who shall we nominate? (More cries of "Grant.") You all say Grant. Well I agree with you. Why do you say Grant? Because he was.

THE SAVIOUR OF THE COUNTRY?
(Applause.) Why do you say Grant? Because he has blessed the country in the time of peace? (Applause.) The American people, from the breaking out of the rebellion, defended their country bravely, but were not always successful. They passed through a long alternation of successes and reverses. Sunshine was now upon their cause and now it was wrapped in gloom. It was in this crisis that Gen. Grant was called to the head of the army.

People had begun to despair of ultimate success. Gen. Grant, by the persistence of his plan, by his determination to fight it out on that line, if it took all summer, finally prevailed, and General Lee's army surrendered to him. (Cheers.) Our country, the divided, became one again. I said that Gen. Grant has

BLESSED US ALSO IN TIME OF PEACE.
He has done so. He has preserved us on terms of unity with all the nations of the earth. He has pursued the policy of kindness toward the poor misguided Indians, and he is doing what he can to crush Ku Kluxism and to save the negro and to save the poor man who defends the negro, to save them both from

vengeance, bloody, fearful and horrible. But it is said that Gen. Grant had one term of the Presidency and that he should retire and give place to another. My feeling is that having proved himself a good President once we

MAY TRUST HIM FOR A SECOND TERM.
(Applause.) That was the doctrine of the American people when they re-elected Washington, the first saviour of his country. It is their's now in reference to the third saviour of the country, and they will re-elect Grant accordingly. (Cheers.) It is said, too, that Grant has made mistakes. Oh yes! he has. All men make mistakes. To err is human in the broadest sense. It is said that some of his appointments have turned out badly. Yes, some of the appointments of every President have turned out badly. Presidents are not gifted with clairvoyance. They do not all read character in advance. But we have ample compensation for not withstanding the industrious efforts to saddle him with corruption in these appointments, they have all failed, and he has come out triumphant. Now, finally we must have Grant a few years longer in the Presidency, because the anti-slavery battle is not yet fought out. I care very little for dollars and cents. I do care for human rights. The battle will not be fought out so long as

A SKEW OF KU-KLUXISM EXISTS.
In this land. It will not be fought out so long as a single man in this land is deprived of one single right on the ground of his color. (Applause.) And I can not but feel, whenever I see in the proceedings of Congress the defeat of an anti-Ku Klux bill or the defeat of a Civil Rights bill, that there are steps toward the revival of American slavery. Grant is doing well and crushing out Ku Kluxism. We want him continued in the leadership a little longer—until the final and complete triumph of our cause. (Cheers.)

The Colored Man's Speech.
Gentlemen of the Convention—For the first time probably in the history of the American people, there stands before you in a National Convention assembled, a representative of that oppressed race that has lived among you for two hundred and fifty years, lifted by the magnanimity of this great nation, the power of God and the laws of war from the degradation of slavery to the proud position of American citizenship. (Great applause.) Words fail me on this occasion to thank you for this evidence of your grand progress in civilization, where a people of such magnitude, the grandest and greatest nation upon the earth, not only in the recognition of the merit of the glory of the war which her noble sons waged so successfully have in Convention assembled and willingly listened not only to the greatest of her orators, but to the humblest citizen of this great republic. (Great applause.) I scarcely know where to begin to do the merit of this. If I raise the curtain of the past, then I open the door of the sarcophagus from which we have but just emerged. If I go back to the primary history of my race on this continent, I would open up, perhaps, the discussion of things and customs which would make us blush and the blood upon our cheeks to tingle in view of the evidence of the condition of our race such as the American people have never thought of in its degradation, in the shame and the humble condition from which we have just emerged. But this is scarcely necessary. We are ready to say, in the words of the Good Book,

"LET THE DEAD PAST BURY ITS DEAD."
While we remember these things, while we remember all these degradations, there is no vengeance, thank God, found in our hearts; no revengeful feelings, no desire of retaliation; but God has given us a heart to thank the American people for the position in which we stand to day, and we are willing as I said before, to let the dead past bury its dead, and go on in our progress and fit ourselves to become what we have been made by law, American citizens in deed and in fact. (Applause.) It is the wonder of the world, the miracle of the nineteenth century that, in the great struggle which rocked this country from centre to circumference—that, amid the debris of 250 years, a living people were found by this great nation and lifted from that degradation, as it were, by the strong arm of power, and at once and without forethought placed, as I have before remarked, upon the broad plane of American citizenship. If we have failed somewhat in the sanguine expectations of our friends, yet upon the whole I think we have fairly worked out the problem so far as we have gone. To-day for the first time God has opened up, with the sight of that grand, noble old man Gerritt Smith (applause), who stood by us and for us when we could not stand for ourselves. (Tremendous applause.) The sight of him repays me for all the toil all the suffering, all the pain of years. The sight of him to-day renews my faith in the humanity which is divine.

(Prolonged cheering.) We are here to-day, gentlemen, a part and parcel of this great people, an integral part of the great body of this country, and here for the purpose, in harmony with you, of increasing the reign of power into the hands of that hero that led us through a great bloody struggle of years; led us out to citizenship, and who, when the war ended, and he was nominated for President in 1868, said: "Let us have peace." The sowing of the problem of our citizenship has been the work of years. No one knows how that position was to be brought about. But few men could comprehend the situation or the political position was to be brought about. But few men could comprehend the situation or the political position was to be brought about. But few men could comprehend the situation or the political position was to be brought about.

IT COST THE LIVES OF THREE HUNDRED BLACK MEN.
In Arkansas to carry the State for Ulysses S. Grant. To-day the problem is being worked out to further solution. The Ku Klux problem is being worked out. The Ku Klux situation is settled and the peace of the country secured; but had it not been for the law and the man at the helm, who had the nerve to execute it, that organization would be to-day in full bloom in that section of the country; therefore we urge upon the American people to give us Ulysses S. Grant for our candidate, for his name is a tower of strength at the South, and the only name that unrepentant rebels respect. (Prolonged cheers.) He is the man to work out the great problem now being solved in this country by the great Republican party. It has been truly said—the problem has not yet been fully solved. Its duties are not entirely fulfilled. Its organization must not yet be disintegrated. The full measure of our citizenship is not yet completed. We stand, many of us, in a prominent position in the Southern States, but right among the people we hold position. The law is so weak and the public sentiment so perverse that the common civilities of a citizen are withheld from us.

WE WANT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.
(Applause.) We demand that we shall be respected as men among men—free American citizens. (Cheers.) We do not ask that for any small reason. There are always two classes of people. We have to be afraid of

THAT CLASS WHO LOVE US TOO WELL, and that class who hate us too much. (Laughter.) All we ask is a fair share in the race of life, and give us the same privileges that are given to other men. I hope the nation of this Convention will be such that we may be able to go home rejoicing. So far as the colored people of the South are concerned, they are a unit to-day for Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.) I know they told us of it. "Niggers" can now go for the father of republicanism. When we objected to this, on the ground that he was not the republican nominee, they said he is the father of republicanism. Said I: "Very well, if that is so, I thank him for having been the father of such a broad of illustrious and loyal men; but I fear, like Abraham of old, he takes Hagar instead of Sarah. We cannot afford that. (Laughter.) If you do that we do not intend to recognize any of these outside children. (Renewed laughter.) There is the inheritance of the free woman, the legitimate offspring of the old man, and we are going to keep her loyal at home. (Cheers.) I fear some of these talkers are like the Ishmaelite of old, and the old lady will have to hunt for water in the wilderness. (Great laughter.)

THE BLACK PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS are solid. They know who are their friends. They know very well there is no standing by the black man outside of the republican party. (Cheers.) They know they cannot afford to vote against their best friends, and they will not do it. They will vote for Grant from the start, from Arkansas to the Gulf of Mexico. (Cheers.) I am happy to hear from other gentlemen of the Convention the sentiments here uttered, and for the privilege of knowing that the ranks will be kept solid together for the victory that will perch upon our banners in the coming contest. (Prolonged applause.)

KEEP OUT OF THE TRAP.—If your mind is not on accomplishing a certain object which promises beneficial results, do not turn out of your way for any cause, nor be induced by any representations to abandon your intention. Bear this in mind, and when you have decided to get your Summer Clothing, remember we have got the cheapest and best in the country. Be determined to come and inspect our vast stock before going elsewhere, and don't fall in any of the traps that await you on every side before you arrive at the Great Clothing Emporium of Co. HENRY & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, half-way between Fifth and Sixth sts., Philadelphia.

this great people, an integral part of the great body of this country, and here for the purpose, in harmony with you, of increasing the reign of power into the hands of that hero that led us through a great bloody struggle of years; led us out to citizenship, and who, when the war ended, and he was nominated for President in 1868, said: "Let us have peace."

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THE SUMMER SPEECH.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison writes as follows to Chas. Sumner relative to his speech in Congress, on Friday:
ROXBURY, June 1.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: I owe it to you to say, with all frankness which sober friendship justifies, that I am extremely disappointed in your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-timed, ill-considered and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever of just criticism can be found in it.

It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear, very many of them now rallying under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicanism, but the royal, liberty-loving party with which you have hitherto been proved to be identified will pursue it with deep regret, if not with unqualified astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this sweeping impeachment. How disappointed people are almost a unit, for one, in the action of the man whom you now attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate Gen. Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it if it is possible, another term, being satisfied as to his ability, integrity, and patriotism, and therefore in stigmatizing him as a venal self-seeker and unscrupulous usurper, you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and unscrupulous. This you have a right to do upon your own responsibility, if you must—but in so doing, you will find yourself, for the first time, in marked opposition, to the sentiment of Massachusetts, as its Senator in Congress, and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying, as I do, an outside position, I write this under no party bias, and only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind. As a proof of my friendship, receive it in the spirit which dictated it.

Faithfully and respectfully yours,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
TO HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

The evidence is accumulating that, while there were some leading men on the Cincinnati Convention whose only sin was their ambition, the vast majority from other States were just such as call themselves the "Liberal Republicans" of New Jersey. The Lynchburg (Va.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "For the information of your readers I will state that the so-called Virginia delegation at Cincinnati composed the entire Liberal party in the State, and are a set of nondescript individuals of no influence whatever, and nearly always ready to be the willing tools of the late rebels, having voted and acted with them all the time since the war. It is even given out, and the writer believes it, that the expenses of three, if not more, were borne by the Democracy of Richmond, whence they came, not another city or county being represented."

Just so. Camden about monopolized New Jersey's representation, and it is about enough to say of it that it gave twelve votes for that public barterer, Jim Seceval, as the candidate for Vice President.

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Sovent's paper, the Camden Reformatory Beacon and Down Jersey Scrammer, has not made its appearance for some weeks. What's the matter? Have the funds given out thus early in the canvass or has Sovent followed the example of Greeley and "withdrawn from journalism?" A breathless public would like to know. —Ez.

BE CAREFUL.—In these days, when tight hats, hot air, and sedentary occupation, cause the hair to fall out, it is a matter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparations are of any value. The majority, as has been proved by the first dermatologists, or hair doctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is concerning for those who are afflicted to know there is really one good article, which is recommended and used by the first medical authority, and has stood every test, many years. This preparation is Hall's VEGETABLE HOLLAND HAIR RESTORER. A truly scientific compound, which is unquestionably the best preparation of the kind now before the American public. It will restore gray hair to its original color, cleanse the head thoroughly, cure all eruptions of the scalp, and will always restore the hair so long as any germs remain, as they almost invariably do, until extreme old age has destroyed the roots. The original article is made by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. Hampshire—Forney's Press, Jan. 25, '69.

WORRIED ABOUT IT.—The Tribune don't like the statement that but one United States Senator (Blair of Missouri) has pronounced for Greeley. It claims that at least five have expressed themselves in favor of a Democratic endorsement of the old Man. Well five isn't much of a shower out of seventy-four.

Fruit Trees of all kinds— Ornamental and Plain

SHADE TREES, Evergreens and Shrubs, BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS, etc., etc., etc.

J. BUTTERTON, is calling the attention of PLANTERS to his large and varied stock of the above, begs leave to intimate that, owing to the past favorable season for plant growth, he confidently believes the stock will be found fully equal to anything heretofore offered by him.

Standard Pear Trees.

Advice from London informs him these also will be of extra fine quality.

HEDGING.

All the Plants, evergreen and deciduous, suitable for this purpose, are kept of various sizes and have been repeatedly transplanted.

Hothouse and Window Plants.

An extensive assortment of rare and choice kinds adapted to window culture.

LONDON NURSERY, Hammond, N. J.

Oct. 12, 1871. 9-12

C. J. FAY, DEALER IN Drugs and Medicines,

N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Aves., HAMMONTON, N. J.

Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Vermilion, Brushes, Window Glass, Raw and Refined Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Naphtha Oil, Sewing Machines—Old, New, Oil, Paraffin Oil, Spirit Turpentine, Benzine, &c. Also Agents and new stores, Dye, Mangle Dye, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country Drug Store.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS filled and put up with SPECIAL CARE.

The subscriber is the only authorized agent in this town for the sale of Brannan's U. V. Pills, Alcock's Pectoral Plasters, and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. N. E. Corner Bellevue and R. R. Avenues. C. J. FAY, 5a-261f.

THE Miles Washer!

PATENTED FEB. 14, 1871.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, citizens of Vineland, N. J., having witnessed a family washing done by the Miles Washer, of two full tubs of clothes in 10 minutes, thus without rubbing or chemicals, have severely and carefully examined each piece and pronounced them as clean as by hand washing.

B. Mendenhall, S. P. Phelan, Mrs. A. W. Morehouse, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. James Woodling, Mrs. S. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. Alvord, Mrs. S. Outney, A. C. Outney, Mrs. A. M. Hyde, O. R. Hyde, E. C. Lynde, Mrs. S. D. Cross, Mrs. M. S. Cross, S. Ensign.

REPORT OF THE FARMERS' CLUB, VINELAND, DEC. 18, 1871.

The Committee appointed by the "Farmers' Club" to examine the "Miles Washing Machine," report that they have witnessed its operation on several occasions, during the past week, and find it to be in every respect all that its inventor claims for it.

Without rubbing, or friction of any kind, without chemicals, and with about half the usual quantity of soap, washings of from thirty to forty pieces, in some instances very much soiled, were accomplished in from five to twelve minutes. The clothes in every case were perfectly cleaned, and beautiful white.

A linen handkerchief, smeared with wheel grease and tar, was taken from the boiler in seven minutes, without spot or stain.

P. C. Outney, W. F. Dunsenberry, Committee
P. R. Hunsaker, C. F. Alvord.

We the undersigned, citizens of Hammonton, N. J., do hereby state that we have seen the operation of the Miles Improved Wash Boiler, and can testify that we believe it to be all the inventor claims for it; washing without rubbing or chemicals, and less soap, in from 10 to 20 minutes, as clean as by hand rubbing.

E. S. Stevens, E. Ulpatrick, Mrs. S. Richards, Harriet Preney.

The undersigned having purchased the Right of the "Miles Washer," in the counties of Camden and Atlantic, is prepared to furnish them at short notice. Persons wishing to purchase this Right can address the proprietor at Hammonton, N. J.

Persons in Hammonton and vicinity can call upon either of the above mentioned Hammonton ladies, who have used the boiler several weeks, and learn their opinion of the patent.

SAUEL PRATT.
Hammonton, April 16, 1871.

WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA

For Asthma, Hoarse Cold, Hay Fever, etc. Nothing so successful.—T. M. WELLS, Druggist, Boston. Recommended by Dr. W. W. Holmes. Antiseptic solution. J. B. ROBERTS & CO., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

