

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 42.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Hammonton Business Cards.

M. B. RANDALL, M. D.,
8439-11
Hammonton, N. J.

EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
FOR VIRGINIA & NEW JERSEY.

DR. D. C. STOCKING,
DENTIST,
10a19-1y
HAMMONTON, N. J.

EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Residence on Central Avenue, in the
house formerly occupied by Dr. Hawley.

GEO. W. PRESSEY,
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND

Fire Insurance Co.,
21-1f
OF BRIDGEFORD, N. J.

BUILDING OTS
For sale cheap. A number of desirable build-
ing lots near the station, with or without fruit
Inquire of

H. A. TREMPER
25-1f
HAMMONTON HOUSE.
The subscriber having leased the Hammonton
House, at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it
in the best order, is prepared to give excellent
accommodations to
TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,
at reasonable rates.

Good Stabling for horses.
J. R. CAROTI' R. 3.

Barber Shop!
The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop in
CLARK'S BUILDING,
and is prepared to Cut Hair, Shampoo, Shave,
&c., in the best manner.
A Clean Towel to Every Man!
Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 in
the morning.
JOSEPH COAST.
Hammonton, April 19, '72. 15 f

GERRY VALENTINE,
UNDERTAKER,
Has a good license and will attend to calls for
Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neigh-
boring towns and villages.
Coffins of every style furnished at short notice, at
reasonable prices.
ALL KINDS OF
WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE WORK
Done to order and warranted to give sat-
isfaction.
SHOP ON EMB BANK AVENUE,
(adjoining Blacksmith Shop.)
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY

E. J. WOOLEY,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.
Repairing of all kinds, in his line, done with
promptness and dispatch. Satisfaction given and
prices as reasonable as at any other place.
Special attention given to repairing Fine
WATCHES. Also, dealer in
BOOKS & STATIONERY
of all kinds.
TOYS, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at his
OLD STAND,
Southeast side of Bellevue Ave.

O. E. Moore's
WHEELWRIGHT
AND
JOBGING SHOP,
All kinds of Carriages, Heavy Wagons, &c.,
made or repaired.
JOBGING
of all kinds, promptly attended to, at lowest
cash rates.
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED
Orders received for PICTURE FRAMES

PIONEER STUMP PULLER
Having reserved the right to manufacture and
sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of
Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape
May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared
to fill orders at following rates:
NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 " " " \$55.00.
These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST
in the market.
For particulars send for circular.
G. W. PRESSEY,
Hammonton, N. J. Inventor & Manuf'r.
20-1f

PAINTS! PAINTS!
THE PLACE
TO BUY PAINT,
OIL, TURPENTINE,
JAPAN, VARNISH,
Paint Brushes of all Kinds!
IS AT
A. G. Clark's
Everything Warranted as Represented.
Prices as low as the lowest.

Excelsior Fur Emporium.
J. ISAACS,
Successor to JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch St., Middle of the Block between
7th and 8th streets, South Side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer and Manufacturer of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies and Children's Wear. Wholesale
and Retail.
Having imported a very large and splendid
assortment of all the different kinds of Furs
from first hands in Europe, would respectfully
invite the readers of this paper to call and ex-
amine the assortment of Fancy Furs. I am
determined to sell at the lowest Cash Prices.
All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to
effect sales.
Furs Altered and Repaired.
Remember the Store 718 Arch St., Phila.

"Bee-Hive"
HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.
All kinds of Carriages, Heavy Wagons, &c.,
made or repaired.
JOBGING
of all kinds, promptly attended to, at lowest
cash rates.
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED
Orders received for PICTURE FRAMES

Hammonton Business Cards.

A. J. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE
near his dwelling in HAMMONTON, N. J.
Having been appointed COMMISSIONER OF
DEEDS, special attention will be given to CON-
VEYANCING, writing CONTRACTS, &c., &c.
He will also act as agent for the SALE AND
RENTING OF LANDS and the payment of
TAXES. Prompt attention paid to COLLEC-
TIONS. 14-1f

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE
PAINTING!
Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Paint-
ing promptly executed in the best style.
Particular attention given to
GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING,
& PAPER HANGING.
Furniture repaired and varnished, and made to
look like new. Give me a call.
M. H. ROBINSON,
(Opposite R. R. Depot.) Hammonton, N. J.

C. J. FAY,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines,
N. E. Corner Bellevue and Railroad Ave's
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Paints of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and
White Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Winton
Glasses, Raw and Boiled Ligneeed Oil, Coal Oil,
Nail Oil, Sewing Machine Oil, Lard Oil,
Paraffin Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c.,
&c. Also Ayer's and other medicinal, Dom-
estic Dye, and all such articles as are usually
sold in a country Drug-Store.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS
filled and put up with
SPECIAL CARE.
The subscriber is the only authorized agent
in this town for the sale of Franke's U. V.
Pills, Alcock's Porous Plasters, and Johnson's
Anodyne Liniment. N. E. cor. Bellevue and
R. R. Avenues.
C. J. FAY.
5a-261f.

One Hundred Reasons
Why every man who loves Good Govern-
ment, Human Rights, Economy, Honesty,
Progress, Freedom of Speech, Freedom
of the Press, Liberty, Equality and Frater-
nity, should Vote for the Re-election of
President Grant.

26. Because, owing to the foreign re-
ductions the expenses this year are less
for each individual than they were under
Washington, and less than they were under
any administration since, with only
four exceptions, and in the case of these
four the advantage is only apparent, and
but a few cents.

27. Because, under Buchanan, in 1860-
the population being 31,443,321, the ex-
penses were \$1.95 for each person, and in
1871, under Grant, the population being
38,555,983, the expenses were \$1.76 for
each person.

28. Because, while in 1860, the whole
amount expended for public buildings,
improvement of rivers and harbors, and
other public works throughout the country,
was only \$2,913,371.48, in 1871 the
amount paid for such improvement was
\$10,753,759.05, and making allowance for
the increased payments of this kind, the
expense per capita under Grant is es-
sentially as great as ever, since the foun-
dation of the Government.

29. Because, while Trumbull said at
the Cooper Institute that the expenses of
the Government, in consequence of the
increased population and increased de-
mand, and aside from interest and pen-
sions, ought not to be more than 33 per
cent. greater than before the war, they
are actually only 13 per cent. greater, be-
ing \$61,402,408.64 in 1860, and only
\$69,684,613.92 in 1871.

30. Because the very enrichment and re-
finement in Government expenses already so
extensively carried out, wherever the
public interests permit will be continued
in every possible direction, and direct
taxation for national expenses will be soon
wholly extinct.

31. Because this Administration has
performed an admirable work, such as no
Government on earth has ever previously
achieved—that of a vastly increased ex-
penditure of the public debt, and a
very large simultaneous reduction of taxa-
tion.

32. Because, under Republican rule,
the cost of collecting the customs revenue
has been reduced more than one half since
1860. In that year the percentage of
cost to collections was \$6.25; in 1868 it
was \$4.06; in 1870 it was \$3.20, and in
1871, it was \$3.11.

33. Because Grant is the first President
who ever recommended and inaugurated
a system of Civil Service Reform which
made office dependent upon fairly con-
ducted and competitive examinations,
which makes dismissal from the public
service to depend upon misconduct,
which leaves the attainment of office
open to all classes of citizens alike, irres-
pective of political opinions and religious
prejudices, and which deprives the National
Executive of all benefits to be derived
from clerical appointments.

34. Because to adopt such a system
and to put it in operation just on the eve
of a Presidential election, when the Pres-
ident is himself a candidate, shows how
valued he is to the free and unbiased
rule of the people.

35. Because Grant has always disap-
proved of compulsory payment by the
civil service of the Government of contri-
butions for political purposes, or any ar-
bitrary assessments for such purposes,
expressly declaring that no officer of any
kind should be dismissed or proscribed
for repudiating such levies, thus leaving
him untrammelled and entirely free. This
is the action of every Department under
Grant, and is exactly the reverse of pre-
ceding Democratic Administrations.

36. Because delinquents and defaulters
have been detected, pursued, convicted
and punished under Grant with an energy
and vigor unsurpassed by any preceding
Administration, owing to increased vigi-
lance in the scrutiny of accounts and a
stern enforcement of the responsibilities
of official station.

37. Because four-fifths of the cases of
official delinquency and nine-tenths of the
losses occasioned thereby, have been en-
tangled through the corruption of officials,
the responsibility for whose appointment
rested upon the previous Administration,
while the present Administration has ex-
posed their dishonesty, removed them
from office, and, as far as practicable,
punished their crimes.

38. Because, under Grant, the Demo-
cratic rule in regard to official recessals
has been reversed, and instead of going
out of office with applause, they now go
out of office to be incarcerated in a prison
for fully two-thirds of the embezzlers and
defaulters who have been detected during
the past three years are now in jail.

39. Because Secretary Boutwell, in a
public speech fully vindicates the pres-
ent Administration in comparison with
others in regard to defaulters. He says
appointees of Mr. Lincoln are defaulters
to the amount of \$229,000; of Mr.
Johnson, \$1,755,667 of General Grant,
\$64,581.

40. Because one of the great financial
reformers now in operation is due to the
present Administration, and was estab-
lished in accordance with the views and
recommendations of Secretary Boutwell.
This is to make every fiscal year pay its
own expenses, and at the end of such pe-
riod to cover all unexpended balances in
to the general national fund of the United
States Treasury, from which they cannot
be drawn except in accordance with an
express act of Congress. Under Demo-
cratic rule, large balances annually re-
mained in the Treasury which could be
used by the Department of Bureau, for
which they were originally appropriated
and even independent of the original ap-
propriation. Now this is completely re-
formed, and the funds cannot be used the
property or corruptly, thus proving im-
punity of the Administration, and its fi-
delity to financial accuracy, integrity and
economy.

41. Because, notwithstanding there
were fourteen investigations instigated
or rendered necessary by Democratic
slander and misrepresentation, notwith-
standing every means of security whether
requiring persons, papers or national ex-
pense, were placed at the disposal of the
most vindictive enemies of the Admini-
stration, notwithstanding that weeks and
months were consumed in the examina-
tion of all the witnesses they chose to call,
the result was to show, at the Govern-
ment was unfinished with fraud or cor-
ruption.

42. Because the blatant amnesty cry of
the Democrats is stopped by Grant's early
recommendation of it, and its adoption
by a Republican Congress. The vindictive
and scandalous misrepresentation upon
it is subject by the nefarious coalition
opposed to Grant is completely answered
by Grant's own words in his message sent
to Congress in December, 1870. "My re-
treat six years having elapsed, and
since the last hostile gun was fired be-
tween the armies then arrayed against
each other, one to preserve, and the other
for the destruction of the Union, it may
yet be considered whether it is not now
time that the disabilities imposed by the
fourteenth amendment should be remov-
ed." It goes on to argue the question
at length, to the shame of the factious
disorganizers who are guilty of such gross
slandor respecting his views.

43. Because President Grant, while
brave conquering, and, where necessary
firm, inflexible in war and peace,
has been so magnanimous as to provoke
criticism, and has shown kindness to the
Southern rebels that ought to crimson the
cheeks of those who represent him as re-
lentless and unrelenting. When Lee sur-
rendered his sword, Grant said: "If
your boys they can take their horses home
with them to help them make the crops."
When it was contemplated under Johnson
to try Lee and his officers for treason,
Grant said: "General Lee and his officers
and troops, who have been duly paroled
cannot be arrested and tried for treason.
I protest against their arrest."

44. Because the very men who represent
Grant as opposed to amnesty show the
folly of their pretensions, when they
support for the Presidency, a man, who,
on the 1st of May, 1861, said: "When the
rebellious traitors are ordered like leaves
before an angry wind, it must not be
returned to a peaceful and contented home."
They must find poverty at their fire-side,
and see privation in the anxious eyes of
mothers and the rays of children.

45. Because the Republican party can
alone maintain the constitutional amend-
ments, which provide against the pay-
ment of the public debt contracted by the
rebel States in their effort to destroy the
Union, or to pay the former masters for
their emancipated slaves, which amend-
ments at the Grovelites of the South,
and many of them in the North, declare
to be unconstitutional and that they
should be nullified.

46. Because the Republican party is
wholly entitled to the transcendent re-
nown of having conceived and established
the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments,
the greatarters of personal liberty, the
elective franchise, the right of self-gov-
ernment—each and all of them encounter-
ing the most envenomed, the fiercest
and the most vindictive opposition in the
power of the Democrats.

47. Because impartial suffrage, origi-
nated, and after many an embittered
contest, established by the Republican
party, has been protected and maintained
by the administration and will surely be
impaired, obstructed, and prevented unless
Grant is re-elected.

48. Because President Grant, from the
commencement of the rebellion, has been
a decided and most earnest friend of
suffrage for the colored man, and in his
inaugural of March 4, 1869, expressed him-
self thus emphatically concerning the 15th
Amendment: "The question of suffrage
is one which is likely to agitate the pub-
lic so long as a portion of the citizens of
the nation are excluded from its privi-
leges in any State. It seems to me desir-
able that the question should be settled
now, and I entertain the hope and express
the desire that it may be by the ratifica-
tion of the 15th article of amendment to
the constitution." Not contented with
these timely and effective words, he ad-
dressed a message to Congress on the
ratification of the amendment, and made
it a medium of counsel and encourage-

One Hundred Reasons

ment to the enfranchised race, and of ap-
peal to the nation in their behalf.

49. Because the credit of the country
has constantly improved under his admini-
stration, the price of American securities
has steadily advanced, and the apprecia-
tion of our paper money is marked by
the fall of gold from \$1.32 in 1869 to
\$1.11 in 1872.

50. Because through the wise manage-
ment of this administration, American
securities are equal in value to gold, al-
though they were 17 per cent. below it;
and even that violent Democratic parti-
san, James Brooks, was constrained to
admit that "our public credit has been
lifted to an enviable position throughout
the whole world."
[To be continued.]

The Financial Policy of the
Administration.

Secretary Boutwell has just announced,
(October 2) a monthly reduction of over
ten and a quarter million dollars on the
public debt, for the month of September,
1872. The total reduction now approach-
es four hundred million dollars.

No honest-hearted patriot can contem-
plate the financial achievements of the
Government during the last twelve years,
with feelings other than those of profound
admiration and national pride. When
the Republican party received the gov-
ernment into their hands the Treasury
was empty, and their predecessors were
borrowing money at 12 per cent. interest!

The out-going Democratic Administration
left a national legacy, the foundation
work, but carried off the materials for the
immediate inauguration of a protracted
war. This involved the Government in
expenses amounting at first to half a
million dollars per day, and increasing, at
the war advanced, to a million, two mil-
lions, and ultimately to three and a half
millions per day, as the vouchers on file
in the Treasury Department will show.

But the administration proved itself equal
to the emergency, and the army, amount-
ing to over a million of men at its maxi-
mum, and its thousands of contractors,
together with all the other pecuniary ob-
ligations of the Government, were all
promptly paid, or provided for as they
became due.

At no time, under the most trying diffi-
culties, was more than 8 per cent. paid
for money by the Government, and that
maximum was soon reduced to 7 and 6
per cent, and ultimately to 5 per cent.
And to-day Mr. Boutwell has the refusal
of a standing offer, from bankers abroad,
to take when he is ready, the balance of
the large amount called for by the funding
bill at 5, 4 1-2 and 4 per cent, accord-
ing to the exact provisions of the bill, ex-
cepting that at the interest shall be paid in
London instead of New York or Washing-
ton.

This in brief, covers the whole ground,
and proves at once, and most conclusively,
against all declarations to the contrary,
come from whatever source they may,
a financial success that can find no parallel
in the history of the world.

The borrowing power of the United
States Government is stronger to-day
than it ever was before. Its bonds are
taken in the great European money cen-
ters, at low rates of interest, more readily
than those of most of the strongest Pow-
ers in the Old World. And why? Be-
cause the Government is placed upon a
firmer basis than ever before; because
we keep up no standing armies at enor-
mous cost, and are yet at peace with all
the world; and because, under wise fed-
eral and State legislation, the resources
and productiveness of the country are
now superior to those of any other nation.
These are the guarantees upon which our
bonds are so eagerly sought.

Change the Administration; introduce
a different policy, covered over with the
ugly carbonates of free-trade and other
visionary hobbles and this confidence
would, to a large extent, be destroyed.
We might not be pushed back immedi-
ately, to the necessity of paying 12 per
cent. interest for Government loans, but
public confidence, abroad and at home,
would be seriously impaired; our securi-
ties would be returned from Europe by
millions of dollars and pressed upon the
market. Their value would fall; the
money market would soon be drained;
manufactories would be compelled to close
their doors, and workmen would be out
of employment. Business generally would
become paralyzed, and a condition of
financial ruin would follow as a natural
and inevitable consequence.

At the close of the war an experience
of this kind was predicted, and generally
expected, as much as it was dreaded.
But thanks to the foresight, and wise
protection of the Administration and
Congress, the yawning "chasm" was
"bridged over," and we have passed
along in safety; and to-day business, and
industry in all their numerous depart-
ments are in a more healthy and flourish-
ing condition, and labor is more liberally
rewarded than at any previous period in
the history of the nation. These facts are
known to us all, and need no verification.

46. Because the Republican party can
alone maintain the constitutional amend-
ments, which provide against the pay-
ment of the public debt contracted by the
rebel States in their effort to destroy the
Union, or to pay the former masters for
their emancipated slaves, which amend-
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now, and I entertain the hope and express
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admit that "our public credit has been
lifted to an enviable position throughout
the whole world."
[To be continued.]

PLATFORM OF THE

Union Republican Party.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th days of July, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to the history, and announces its position upon the question before the country.

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibit the unparalleled magnanimity, its criminal punishment of a man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who loved loyalty by obeying the law and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the results of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar great undertakings have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite unequal large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year, great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect through out the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of the beneficent progress.

Second. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are a law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Third. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth. The national Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, an sympathetic with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a return of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a lifetime tenure of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of the public land to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquor, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industry, prosperity, and growth of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in unflinching honor the soldier and sailor whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, with our regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrines of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, once a subject always a subject, having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the widest field for capital, and for labor—the creator of capital—the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

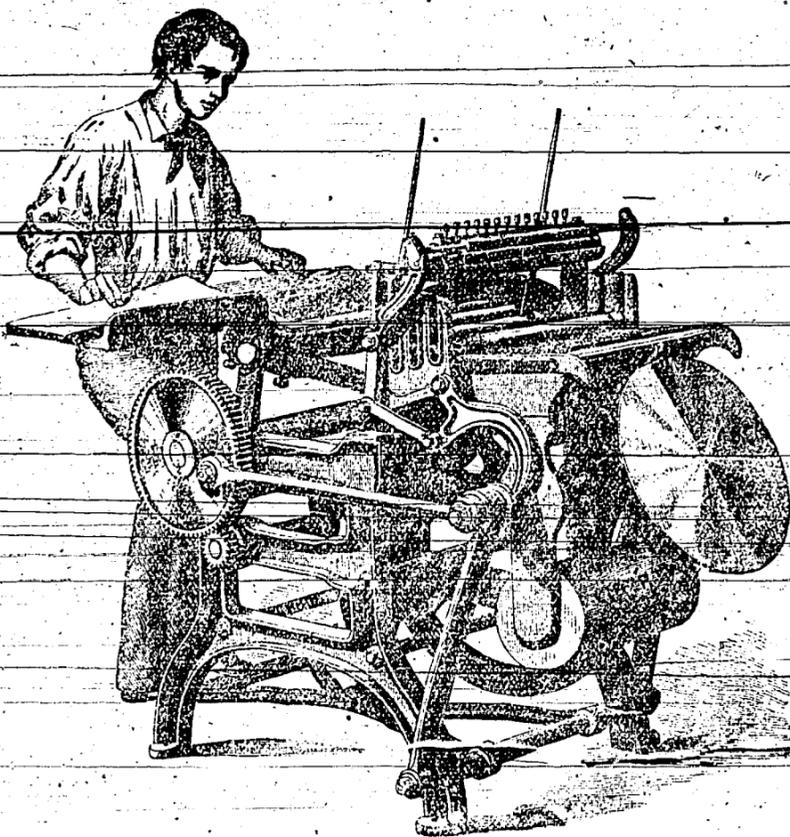
Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rate of interest upon the balances, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any of our citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

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