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# THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT

AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY PATRIOT.

VOLUME 6---NO 14. ABSECON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866. WHOLE NUMBER 274.



THE "ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT,"
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ABSECON, N. J.

$2.00 per Annum,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING.—Ten lines or less, one insertion, Twenty-five cents; ten cents, Two Dollars. Quarterly advertisements, Four Dollars per square.

Legal advertising at the rates allowed by Law.

Yearly Advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Marriages, Births, Deaths inserted free, but remarks charged advertising rates.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES, ten cents a line for each insertion.

Transient, foreign and legal advertisements must be paid in advance.

☞ All communications and advertisements should be addressed to Thackery and Golden, and Printed, "The Editor, Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey."

Printing of every description, such as Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Programmes, Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Tickets, neatly and promptly executed, and at reasonable rates.

O. A. DOUGLAS, Editor and Publisher.



HENRY WERLE,
MAKER OF
Furniture, Paper Hanging, &c.,
*Norfolk Avenue, near Aegatis Street, Egg Harbor City, N. J.*

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
CHAIRS, BUREAUS,
ROCKERS, LOOKING GLASSES,

and all other articles usually found in a Furniture Store.

UPHOLSTERING done at short notice and in the best manner.

PAPER HANGINGS by the piece, or rooms papered in the best manner.

Claire redoubled. Also, carpets cut, and laid.

☞ All kinds of Cabinet Ware or Furniture made to order. Furniture cut to fit, and put up at the shortest notice. 5-23-1y

LOUIS STEUER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
Dealer in Dry Goods,
*Philadelphia Ave. bet. Aegatis St. & R. R. Av.,*
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.,

WOULD inform the citizens of Atlantic County and vicinity, that he has on hand a large assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, and all articles usually found in a Merchant Tailor's Store.

Suits of ready-made Clothing from $9 to $25. All goods he sells are warranted to fit and be lasting fashion. New patterns received every month.

The public generally, are invited to examine his stock.

Egg Harbor City, April 10th, 1866. april

CAROLINE ADELUNG,
MILLINERY,
*CINCINNATI AVENUE,*
Near Railroad Avenue,
EGG HARBOR CITY,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlantic County, that she has received the Summer Styles of Millinery, and that she will keep on hand a supply of the large assortment of Misses' and Children's Hats. Bonnets of Crepe and Straw.

Egg Gall and Straw hats by the dozen.

W. H. BOLTE,
*Philadelphia Ave. between Aegatis and Average streets, Egg Harbor City,*

DEALER IN Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, Medical Instruments, Fancy Articles, &c.

Agent for the celebrated "Old Virginia" Tobacco, and all other popular brands of Tobacco. 4-15

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ERNEST ADELUNG,
*Cincinnati avenue, below Aegatis street, (opposite "The Democrat") Egg Harbor City.*

☞ Pictures taken in any weather.

Residence of Atlantic county are invited to call and examine. 5-17

BERNARD GRAWES
LUMBER YARD,
FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
*Corner Philadelphia Ave. and Berger street,*
EGG HARBOR CITY,

Has constantly on hand all kinds of building lumber, viz:

FLOUR, MIDDLING, SHORTS & CRACKLINGS

Best coal for smiths, and all kinds of building lime.

*ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to.* 4-21-1y.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, EGG HARBOR CITY.
*AUGUST MIESTER, Proprietor.*

The Proprietor of "Railroad Hotel" is determined to spare no pains to make this Hotel equal to any in the city.

☞ Good Stables for Horses.

A share of patronage is solicited. 5-27

LOUIS KUEHNLE,
NEW YORK HOTEL,
*Corner Atlantic and Liverpool Streets, (opposite Railroad Depot,) Egg Harbor City.*

L. KUEHNLE is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders. Meals furnished at all hours. Attached to the Hotel is a Bar stocked with the Finest, and every attention paid to travellers. 5-6-1y

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
J. M. KRUG,
*Corner of Cincinnati Avenue and Camp street, Egg Harbor City.*

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Hides and Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Morocco, Binding, Shoe Findings of every description, at Philadelphia prices.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order and warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, and neatly executed. 4-28



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Camden and Atlantic Railroad,
ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Leave | Mail. P. M. | Exp. P. M. | Accom. P. M. | Freight. A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vine Street | 7 30 | 2.00 | 4.15 | 9.15 |
| Camden | 7.35 | 2.05 | 4.20 | 9.20 |
| Haddonfield | 8.04 | 2.31 | 4.46 | 10.00 |
| Ashland | | | 4.50 | 10.05 |
| Clementon | 8.14 | | 5.02 | 10.25 |
| Long's Crossing | | | 5.15 | 10.45 |
| Jackson | 8.30 | 2.56 | 5.25 | 10.55 |
| Waterford | 8.38 | 3.03 | 5.30 | 11.24 |
| Hammonton | | | 5.41 | 11.34 |
| Winslow | 9.00 | 3.11 | 5.49 | 11.43 |
| Winslow Junction | 9.05 | | 5.54 | 12.03 |
| Dupont | | | 6.02 | 12.15 |
| Atlantic | 9.25 | 3.32 | 6.20 | 12.36 |
| Egg Harbor | 9.47 | 3.59 | 6.32 | 1.00 |
| Pleasant Mills | 9.55 | | 6.43 | 1.20 |
| Absecon | 10.18 | 4.59 | 7.03 | 1.55 |
| Atlantic | 10.25 | 4.19 | 7.10 | 2.05 |

UP TRAINS.

| Leave | Mail. P. M. | Exp. A. M. | Accom. P. M. | Freight. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 4.45 | 7.03 | 3.20 | 11.33 |
| Absecon | 4.52 | 7.10 | 3.27 | 12.17 |
| Pleasant Mills | 5.00 | 8.03 | 3.37 | 12.35 |
| Eatbock | 5.21 | | 3.53 | 12.59 |
| Egg Harbor | 5.47 | 8.41 | 4.05 | 1.20 |
| Elwood | 5.59 | 7.57 | 4.16 | 1.30 |
| Dupont | 6.04 | 8.03 | 4.21 | 1.40 |
| Hammonton | 6.10 | | 4.26 | 2.07 |
| Winslow Junction | 6.18 | 8.14 | 4.34 | 2.17 |
| Winslow | 6.27 | | 4.39 | 2.35 |
| Waterford | 6.31 | 8.21 | 4.37 | 2.53 |
| Jackson | 6.37 | | 4.42 | 3.00 |
| Long's Crossing | 6.50 | 8.32 | 4.56 | 3.41 |
| White Horse | 6.55 | 8.37 | 5.01 | 3.50 |
| Ashland | | | 5.05 | 4.00 |
| Clementon | 7.18 | 8.52 | 5.27 | 4.25 |
| Cooper's Point | 7.33 | 9.03 | 5.41 | 5.17 |
| Vine Street | 7.42 | 9.12 | 5.50 | 5.27 |

On Sundays: train leaves Vine Street at 7.30 A. M., Atlantic at 4.45 P. M. Absecon and Atlantic Accommodation Train leaves Absecon at 10.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M., Atlantic at 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. 5-26-1y



Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH
TO BE DISPOSED AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Without regard to value!

*Not to be sold for until you know what you receive.*

BY A. H. ROWEN & CO.
*(Agents for the Manufacturers.)*

READ the following List of Articles, to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH:

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Gold Hunting Case Watches, | 100 to $125 |
| 200 Gold Watches, various styles, | 75 to 100 |
| 200 Ladies' Gold Watches, | 50 |
| 200 Silver Hunting Case Lever Watches, | 45 to 60 |
| 200 Silver Hunting Case Watches, | 25 to 35 |
| 300 Gold Composite Hunting Watches, | 2. to 30 |
| 300 Gold Plated Hunting Case Watches, | 20 to 75 |
| Cases, | 20 to 75 |
| 200 Elegant Silver Plated Coffee and Tea Sets, | 30 to 50 |
| 1000 Elegant Silver Plated Castor Stands, | 20 to 40 |
| 1000 Elegant Silver Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets, | 20 to 30 |
| 1000 Elegant Silver Plated Butter Dishes, | 15 to 20 |
| 1000 Elegant Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, | 20 to 30 |
| 3000 Silver Plated Spoons, Engraved and Plain, | 4 to 12 |
| 3000 Silver Plated Cups, Gold Lined and Engraved, | 10 to 20 |
| 1000 Silver Plated Gold Cell Bells, | 5 to 10 |
| 3000 Solid Silver Plated Table Forks, | 4 to 10 |
| 3000 Solid Silver Plated Table Spoons, | 4 to 10 |
| 10000 Betabitter Plated Tea Spoons, | 2 to 12 |
| 3000 Pair Silver Plated Spectacles, | 1 to 5 |
| 5000 Silver Plated Napkin Rings, very handsome, | 5 to 20 |
| 2000 California Diamond Cluster Sets Ladies' Jewelry, | 10 to 50 |
| 1000 Assorted Jewelry, assorted, | 5 to 50 |
| 3000 Miniature and Enameled Revolving Pins, | 5 to 15 |
| 2000 Ladies' California Diamond Cluster Rings, | 5 to 15 |
| 2000 Gents' California Diamond Pins, | 5 to 15 |
| 2000 Gents' Scarf Pins, various styles, | 5 to 15 |
| 3000 Oval Band Bracelets, finely chased, | 10 to 35 |
| 5000 Pair Gents' Sleeve Buttons, new and rich styles, | 5 to 10 |
| 5000 Pair Ladies' Sleeve Buttons, | 5 to 10 |
| 3000 Seal Rings, | 5 to 10 |
| 3000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., | 5 to 10 |
| 10000 Gold Lockets, richly engraved, | 5 to 15 |
| 1000 Plain and Chased Gold Rings, | 5 to 15 |
| 1000 Gold Lockets, containing watch Glass, | 5 to 20 |
| 5000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, | 8 to 15 |
| 7000 Gents' Vest Chains, large assortment, | 5 to 35 |
| 2000 Splendid Shell Segretaries, | 5 to 15 |
| 2000 Elegant Rosewood Musical Clocks, | 25 to 50 |
| 10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencil, | 4 to 8 |
| 5000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders, | 15 to 25 |
| 2000 Shaly Gold Mounted Spiral Pencils, | 4 to 10 |

Each and every article in the above list is represented by a Certificate. These are placed in envelopes and well sealed. After purchasing a certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail for 25 cents, you will know what you will have for One Dollar.

We charge for sealing Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. For a gold watch or $100 in Silver Ware, we charge for $1.00; Sixty-five for $10.00; and One Hundred for $15.00.

Any person receiving a Certificate for an article specified from a gold and varied stock of goods at a nominal price, which will have a chance for securing a gold watch or some other valuable article, if they retain as represented or money refunded—the selling price being fixed by the authority dealt with by inclusion to give as a fair trial before purchasing.

AGENTS—Liberal Commission and valuable Premium Certificates to Agents, sent free, gives to Agents. Address all orders to

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 4370, New York.

Apr 7, '66-1y. ads



CHARLES KRAUS,
FASHIONABLE SHOEMAKER, *Liverpool avenue, below Aegatis street, Egg Harbor City,*

Has constantly on hand, and will make to order, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of the latest style, and for the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and neatly executed. 4-28



HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

DISEASES OF THE SPECIAL AND SEXUAL NATURE—are a reliable treatment—Also the SPECIAL CHAMBER, on the Art of Healing and Instruction, sent sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 4-7-1y.



Atlantic Circuit Court.

| Edwin Wallace | vs. | Attachment in debt. |
|---|---|---|
| Richard White. | | |

TO Richard White, a lately gone, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the Atlantic County Circuit Court, returnable at the house of Absecon, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1866, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard White, you are required to appear at the office of Edward Wallace, in a place of deliverance, if you think fit, to which said writ has been duly served and returned by the sheriff of Atlantic County.

Dated April 14, 1866. P. S. RISLEY, Clerk.

H. S. Tilton, Atty.
Dated May 26, 1866. 5-26-6w.



Receivers' Notice.

BENJAMIN F. SHEPPARD and William Bradford, Jr., Executors of Richard L. Bradford, late of Egg Harbor City, in the County of Atlantic, give notice to all indebted to the said Richard L. Bradford, deceased, to make payment to them, and to all having claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, duly proved, and for settlement.

BENJAMIN F. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, Jr., Executors.
Egg Harbor City, N. J., 5-26-6w.



$90 A MONTH.—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Jan. 6, '66-1y


POETRY.

THE TWO CITIES.

BY BARNEY MCNEN KINSELLA.

On the dusky shores of evening, stretched in lifeless

City built of clouds and sterling, wonder of the western skies!

While I watch, and long for pinions thitherward to take my flight,

Slowly the artist city fades and vanishes from sight.

Ruby domes and silver temple, circling wall of amethyst,

Fall in silence, leaving only purple rain hung with mist.

Darkness gathers eastward, westward; stronger waxeth my desire,

Reaching through celestial spaces, glittering as with rain of fire.

To the City set in jasper, having twelve foundations fair,

Flashing from their jewelled splendor every color of the sun and star.

Twelve in number are its gateways,—numbered by the Seer of old,—

Every gate a pearl most lustrous; and its streets of pure gold.

In the midst, in dazzling whiteness, lightens the Eternal Throne;

From it flows the Living Water, round it gleams an emerald zone.

Luscious fruits and balmy odors, healing leaves and cooling shades,

Rise up at the bidding of the Lord, by reason of music of music swayed.

O thou great and triumphed City! seer by John in visions bright,

Glory-flooded, needing neither sun by day nor moon by night,

Filled for ever and for ever by the shining light of Him

Who redeemed the world, and sitteth throned between the seraphim,—

Through thy lovely gates the nations of the saved in triumph stream,

Chanting praise above all praises; love of love their only theme.

They no more shall thirst or hunger; they no more with sin and sorrow

Christ for pains will give them gladness,—blissful rest for sore solaplaint.

Blessed they who do his bidding! cries the angel, yay and night!

They shall be the abundant entrance, they shall walk with him in white!

FLOWERS.—Of all the minor creations of God, flowers seem to be most completely the children of the love of beauty, peace, and joy. Of all the minor objects which surround us, they are the least connected with our absolute necessities. Vegetation might proceed, the earth might be clothed with green, and yet the process of fructification might be perfected, without being attended with the glory with which the flower is invested; but beauty and fragrance are poured over the earth in blossoms of endless variation, radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. They are made solely to gladden the heart of man, for a living inspiration of grace to his spirit; for a perpetual admiration. The Greeks, whose souls pre-eminently sympathized with the spirit of grace and beauty in everything, called the world, which God made fair, and in their use of flowers. They scattered them in the glorious of their temples—they were placed in the hands of the victors at their games—they were strewn in the conqueror's path—on all occasions of festivity and rejoicing they were strewn and poured in profusion. The guests at banquets were strewn with them—the bowl was wreathed with them; and whenever they wished to throw beauty, and to express gladness like sunshine, they cast flowers.

THE ANGEL IN THE BLOCK.—It is related of Michael Angelo that, while walking with his pupils through a marble quarry near the city of Florence, he discovered a fine block of marble lying neglected in a grove, and half in earth and rubbish. Regardless of his holiday attire, he at once fell to work upon it, clearing away its filth, and striving to free it from the slime and mire in which it lay. His companions asked him, in astonishment, what he was doing, and what he hoped to gain from his study, and with patient toil with mallet and chisel he let the angel out. What to others was but a rude, unsightly stone, to his educated eye was a buried glory of art, and he discovered at a glance what might be made of it. A mason would have put it in a stone walk: a carman would have used it in filling in, or to grade the street; but he transformed it into a creation of genius, and gave it a value for ages to come.

CAUGHT THE LITTLE CUBA.—A teacher in one of the primary schools at Brookfield, Iowa, the other day, found sitting his list of scholars one who was constantly engaged in some mischief, and at the same time was trying to be amusing. Having tried in vain in violation of the teachers rules, he ordered the aforesaid juvenile to take his place in the corner of the school-house, and, placing a pair of old-fashioned tongs in his hands, ordered him to watch a hole in the floor until he should catch a mouse, supposing this would be a great punishment. The little urchin seated steadily at the aperature, while the teacher with the school, proceeded, was engaged with the other scholars. At last he heard the old tongs go—bang! He turned his eye quickly upon his prisoner, who, with a countenance beaming with excitement, yelled: "Teacher, I've got the little critter!" and true enough, he had mistaken mouse fast by the head.

An attorney, who wished to show his children how to use their time, gave them a public dinner, asked him if there were any girls in the neighborhood. "Yes," replied the old sinner, "there are two girls in the city—so many that there ain't half enough of respectable husbands for them all, and some of 'em are beginning to take up with lawyers!"

The question, does getting drunk over advance one's happiness, would seem to be put to rest by the Irishman who went courting when drunk; and was asked what he was sure he found in whisky? "Oh, Nelly, it's a true entirety, to see two of your sweet pusty faces instead of one!"

Give us a dwelling amidst the central roar of the ocean, or in the bowels of a growling earthquake; but deliver us from the tongue that never tires and the mouth that is never shut.

A NEW ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

THE VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COLONEL SETH WARNER, AT WOODBURY.

It is well known that Col. Seth Warner, of revolutionary memory, who, with his regiment of Green Mountain Boys, as rear guard of St. Clair's retreating army, after the evacuation of Ticonderoga, fell back a whole brigade of the British pursuing British, at Hubbardton, on the 7th of July, and thus saved, probably, that luckless General's entire forces, hurrying on just in front, from capture—was a native of Woodbury, and thus thunderbolt on the flushed foe, in mid-battle, at Bennington, and secured the victory for the wavering and half-beaten British, and who finally was everywhere known as one of the best looking, most heroic and accomplished military officers of the continental army—that Colonel Warner was an esteemed favorite of General Washington.

This preliminary, however, is here introduced, less on account of any particular pertinency in it, than for the sake of the reader, then for the purpose of explanation, and securing a reader appreciation and evidence of the circumstance—possibly unknown—which is about to be related, and which, it is confidently believed, has never before appeared in print.

One son of Col. Warner still survives, or was surviving a few years ago, an unpretending resident of Woodbury, from which—though then seventy-five years old, but very active, and in full possession of all his strong native faculties—he came to the capital of Vermont with the object of petitioning the Legislature for compensation for services granted to the father of the colonel. Warner but unobtrusively touched upon his subsequent grants; and, in a private and then that the writer of this reminiscence was introduced to him, and held several very interesting conversations.

In one of those conversations, while speaking of the private status of his father, Col. Warner, he fearfully said that the new colonel was very thoughtless about pecuniary matters; that he not only expended in the cause of the country, or aiding the needy families of his soldiers, all his available property, but contracted many debts, which finally compelled him, a short time before his decease, to place a mortgage on his homestead, amounting at least to over one hundred dollars, and leaving the family a great deal of trouble and uneasiness. But of this depressing loss they were at length suddenly relieved, in the appearance of a most unexpected friend, and one, which formed, as well it might, quite an era in their history. This he will let Mr. Warner, whose Christian name, we believe, was that of his father, Seth, relate in memorable incident in question, in his own language: which, by the aid of the minutes before us, we know we can repeat substantially, and we think very near literally, as he made use of it.

"It was," he said, "in the month of September, 1789, the fall that Congress left Washington made his tour through the Eastern States. We had kept ourselves tolerably well posted about the movements of the chief, and heard that he was to be at New Haven or Hartford, Connecticut, somewhere near where we lived, and that he was having his rounds to relate to you took place. But, as either of those places was quite a number of miles from Woodbury, and there was but little or no more idea of seeing him than the moon in the clouds, I had, with my father, Seth Warner, then a man grown, and myself, a lad of twelve or thirteen, were both living with us at that time. And as this was a particular time of the day I refer to, latest was in the yard grooming father's old warhorse, which had been confined to go with father through all his campaigns; for the fiery and proud old fellow would never let anyone but his master, or, perhaps, one of his son Israel, mount or come near him, though he had now got so much tamed down by old age that he would fetch quite decently with me or anybody. I was in the house with mother, who happened to be unusually downcast that day, and was sighing over our family embarrassments, and had just been saying:

"'Oh, Seth, I can never pay, nor, with our means, hardly begin to pay this dreadful mortgage.' I, lad, was just about to be overhead, we must now soon be driven from our pleasant home, where we have lived so happily together, and, perhaps, to death, so happily. My husband, the Colonel, fought as well as the bravest of them, and did all he could for his country, but, for this good reason, they are all willing to allow; and I know very well that he would have done more for himself and us thus brought to a premature grave. And yet here is his family almost on the verge of beggary.'

"Tears here started in mother's eyes, which so touched me that I rose, and went out of the house, and, to my surprise, I saw, entering the yard two well-mounted stranger-gentlemen, whom, from what about their general appearance, I took to be old military officers of pretty high rank, at least, one of them, for he was large and had a very commanding look.—Having significantly beckoned mother to my side, she quickly gazed on what we saw, for a moment in silence, when she suddenly gave a start, and, with an excited air, exclaimed:

"'Seth! just take notice of that noble-looking one! Why, he looks over so much like the picture I once saw of—of—but no; that surely can't be!'

"Well, at any rate, mother, he must be a man of some consequence to be so well dressed, who acts as if he knew him, is swinging his hat from his head clear away to the length, and bowing low, and, I, for one would to a king! Israel is quite too stiff necked to do that for any common man. Well, we are beginning to talk, I guess, just open the door here a little mite, and perhaps we can hear what they are saying.'

"I did so, and the first look at them I distinguished were those of the personage who had so attracted our attention, and was addressing my brother, by the side of whom he was standing, asked:

"'Is this the house where Col. Warner used to ride in the war?'

"'It is, your Excellency, replied Israel, again bowing low and scraping his polite.

"'Ah! yes, I thought so,' resumed the former, turning to his companion, or attaché, and pointing to the old war-horse with great interest with which he was known ever to regard his horses. 'I thought it could be no other. Just glance at that noble, proud—shapely head, arched neck, deep chest, haunches and limbs. I have seen Colonel Warner riding him on parade. When I rode him as a rare animal, and thought that the horse and rider, taken together—for Warner was a proud old fellow, and seemed inclined rather than I am—made military appearance equal to none in the Continental army. But my business is, with your mother, young friend, and I will now, if, you will take charge of my horse a few minutes, go in and see her.

"Hearing this announcement, mother was hastily retreated to, or, rather, made, and, with the curiosity and excitement which what we had witnessed naturally raised in us, instantly availed the entry of the expected visitors. We had been thus seated but two or three minutes before he came in, and, I always remember, to my mother, said:

"'I take this to be Mistress Warner, the widow of my much esteemed friend, the late Col. Warner, of the Continental army?'

"'It is, Sir,' she replied tremulously.

"'Well you permit me to introduce myself to you, Madam? I am, Madam, of that winning sort of dignity I had noticed in him when he first rode up to General Washington. And after I arrived in this section of the country, a few days ago, I made—and I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I took with your private affairs—I made some inquiries about you and the situation of your family; what bearing, to my great regret, that your late husband, in consequence of his long continued absence from his home and business, while in the service of his country, and his subsequent shattered health, resulting from the hardships of war, had left you laboring under pecuniary embarrassments. I was prompted to come and see you.'

"I had little dreamed of such an honor and such a kindness, General,' she replied, nearly overpowered by her emotions and the imposing presence of her august visitor.

"'Then, I suppose, Madam, you refused, but responding in any way to her last remarks, to rather heavy mortgage on your homestead.

"'I am sorry,' she replied sadly, 'very sorry, Sir, that we have not completely the great—a much heavier one than I can ever pay!'

"'So I had ascertained,' he proceeded; 'and I have also, before coming here, been at the pains of ascertaining the exact amount of the debt, and of ascertaining, to you, doubtless ruinous incumbrance, and I propose now to leave with you the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which, I trust, will be sufficient to cancel the mortgage on your homestead.

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# Missing Page(s)

THE PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

## The Finger-Board of Fate.

The inevitable and speedy dissolution of the party in power is becoming more apparent every day. This conviction is forced upon many of its leaders, some of whom are candid enough to confess it openly. Mr. Phillips recently declared that "the Republican party only seeks to save its life." He says further, that "the Republicans go to the people in deceit and hypocrisy, with their faces masked, and their convictions hid. I hope to God they will be detected."

Whatever else may be said of Wendell Phillips, none can accuse him of a want of candor. As a pioneer leader of the radical party—foremost in the ranks of progressive radicalism—he sometimes becomes impatient at its tardy march of the rear guard, which is often detained to adjust some measure of policy. Like Stonewall Jackson in the rebellion, Phillips would leap over every obstacle, and never pause to count the cost, in cleaving out one of the two extremes—negro equality or disunion. But there are those among his cohorts who wish to conceal the real motives which prompt the present crusade against the Constitution—Many of them hold office, and they would temporize, shuffle, play double, or sugar-coat the pill they wish to make the people swallow, by the most deceptive means. They desire to keep pace with Phillips—their objects and aims are the same—but they would reach the consummation by a round about path, while he prefers the king's highway—the straight road to disunion.

After piloting his party to fortune, it is natural that he should be jealous of every subterfuge or cowardly evasion which polluted to any tactic differing from his own. His has always been open warfare against the Constitution and the Union, and hence he despises the contemptible guerrilla warfare adopted to maintain power. He would rather meet defeat than win under false colors; but the rank and file have enjoyed patronage so long, that they are loth to let go, and to avoid the disastrous results of reacting public sentiment, they would seek an ambush, or cloak their policy with pretensions better adapted to "the popular taste.

The finger-board of fate, however, points unerringly to radical destiny. The fanatics who have revelled in power and place, abusing the one and prostituting the other, for the last five years, have become alarmed at the signs of the times, and are filling and cramming their sails to meet the rising storm. While doubtless the same leaders will they, they tack ship and alter their course, in the vain hope of confusing the people: but Phillips won't stand any such nonsense.—They must steer by his chart and compass, and follow the direct line which had to power, or abandon the craft. And hence they stand between two dangers, the hostility of the leaders, and all the old abolitionists, in the one case, or the emphatic contempt of the masses, should they attempt to unite the direction of the leaders, in the other. Choose which alternative they may, defeat is certain.

The differences which now exist, seems to have divided the party in three parts, two of which are governed by varied degrees of fanaticism. First comes Phillips, Sumner, Wilson, Stevens, Kelly, &c., as the Simon well leaders of abolitionism and disunion, with colors flying, and the battle-cry of "war to the knife." Next comes the opponents of the original plan of reconstruction, who modified the third section, and recoded from distinctiving the Southern people until 1870, but making negro suffrage the equivalent of this merciful concession.—Next comes President Johnson and the administration wing of the party, who still respect the Constitution, and would reconstruct the Union at once, in obedience to pledges made and conditions obeyed, leaving the question of negro suffrage to the States, where it belongs. Now, the two first are a unit on *results*, but bitterly divided on *tactics*. The Phillips' wing hope to God for defeat, sooner than yield, and that portion which seeks to "save the life of the party, resort, in their desperation, to a more hypocritical policy. Both, however, unite in their opposition to the administration wing, which is daily drifting into the former. Can a party stand in the face of three certain disintegrating elements?

The prayer of Mr. Phillips will, no doubt, be answered. The party is in such a distressed state, that it needs no invocation of Divine power to kill it. It will die of its own corruption, and will only be remembered for its in any—a curse visited upon the land at a critical period of our history, as it to verify the old adage, that "misfortunes never come singly." Acts of tyranny, official extravagance, swindling, defalcation, and other unlawful means to plunder the tax payers, will only hasten its foreordained dissolution; and neither prayers or strategem can save it.

The Democracy, however, must rest them upon the rock which washed off those factions at least—negro equality and negro suffrage. Upon this both fanatical wings in Congress agree. It matters but little to us how much they differ upon the policy of a measure, so long as both agree to carry it to wreck and destroy. It is enough for us to know that upon the measure itself they are a unit. And since the congressional radicals have boldly proclaimed that issue, we will meet it resolutely. They are not deeply committed now to stand themselves of subterfuge or hypocrisy. There can be no quibbling—no dodging: every voter in the coming contest must cast his vote *for* or against negro suffrage.

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TROUBLED.—The Hillsville *Republican* appears to be still exercised as to how our paper gets before the public, and in the last issue announced that "Jones" wrote for it. He is well aware that he lies when he would inform that not only "Jones" but "Rogers" and "Smith" also do that kind of work. We expect the next move he will make will be to charge us with not publishing paper on which we print. If he will do it decently we may inform him how we do it, but if he does it in another way, we may not.

## A National Union Convention.

The following call has just been prepared, and has the approval of gentlemen of prominence, in addition to those whose names are appended. It may therefore be regarded as possessing much political significance:

A National Union Convention of at least two Delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and one from the district of large from each State, will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.—Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree to the following principles, viz:—

The union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme, and constant, and universal in their obligations.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by secession, or by treaties, or by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications for its own electors, and no external power ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right. The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perpetuity of the Union and our political future depends, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution dangerous to republican government, and destructive of liberty.

The House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is one of usurpation and revolution.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings every one of which, tend to weaken or other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which is to alienate, social and material interests at home and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious, like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution, by the overthrow of those who had made war upon him having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general government being at an end, and the rights of the States war measures also should cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that