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

DOUGLAS & BRINK, Publishers.

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

A mother's holy arms caressed
A babe that laughed upon her breast.

Then thus to Heaven she cried in prayer,
"Now even as his face is fair,

"O Lord! keep Thou his soul within
As free from any spot of sin."

From Heaven the Lord an answer made,
"Behold! I grant as thou hast prayed."

Within her door the darkness crept,
And babe and mother sweetly slept.

The belfry rang the midnight-bell;
The watchman answered, "All is well."

Awaking at the cradle-side,
The mother knew the babe had died.

With grief to set a woman wild,
She caught and clasped the marble child—

Until her heart against his own
Was broken, beating on a stone!

"O God!" she cried, in her despair,
"Why hast Thou mocked a mother's prayer?"

Then answered He, "As I have willed,
Thy prayer, O woman! is fulfilled:

"If on the earth thy child remain,
His soul shall gather many a stain:

"At thy behest, I reached my hand
To lift him to the Heavenly land!"

The mother heard, and bowed her head,
And laid her cheek against the dead.

And cried, "O God! I dare not pray—
Thou answerest in so strange a way!"

In shadow of a taper's light,
She sat and moaned the livelong night;

But when the morning brought the sun,
She prayed, "Thy will, O God, be done!"

THEODORE TILTON.

NIAGARA.—Of all the sights on this earth of ours which tourists delight to see—at least all that I have seen—I am inclined to give the palm to Niagara. In the catalogue of such sights I intend to include all buildings, pictures, statues, and wonders of art made by men's hands, and also all beauties of nature prepared by the Creator for the delight of His creatures. This is a long list; but so far as my taste and judgment go, it is justified. I know no other one thing so beautiful, so glorious, and so powerful. I would not by this be understood as saying that a traveler wishing to do the best with his time should first of all places seek Niagara. In visiting Florence he may learn all that modern art can teach. At Rome he will be brought to understand the cold hearts, correct eyes, and cruel ambition of the old Latin race. In Switzerland he will surround himself with a flood of grandeur, loveliness, and romance. The tropics will unfold to him all that vegetation in its greatest richness can produce. In Paris he will find the supreme polish, the *ne plus ultra* of varnish, according to the world's capability. And in London he will find the supreme power of trade, *ne plus ultra* of work, according to the world's capability of working. Any one such journey may be more valuable to a man—nay, any one such journey must be more valuable to a man than a visit to Niagara. At Niagara there is that fall of water alone. But that fall is more graceful than Giotto's tower, more noble than the Apollo. The peaks of the Alps are not so astounding in their solitude. The valleys of the Blue Mountains in Jamaica are less green. The finished glaze of life in Paris is less invariable; and the dull tide of trade round the Bank of England is not so inexorably powerful.—*Anthony Trollope*.

A HAPPY WOMAN.

"What are you singing for?" said I to Mary Maloney.

"Oh, I don't know, ma'm, without it is because my heart feels happy."

"Happy, are you, Mary? Why let me see, you don't own a foot of land in the world."

"Foot of land, is it?" she cried with a loud laugh. "O what a hand ye be after a joke. Why, sure I've never a penny, let alone a fut of land."

"Your mother is dead?"

"God rest her soul, yis" replied Mary, with a touch of genuine pathos, "The Heavens be her bed."

"Your brother is still a hard case, I suppose."

"Ye may well say that. It's nothing but drink, drink, and bate his wife—the poor crayture."

"You have to pay your sister's board."

"Sure, the bit craytur, and she's a good little girl, is Hinny, willin' to do whatever I axes her, I don't grudge the money that goes for that."

"And you haven't many fashionable dresses, either."

"Fash'nable, is it: Oh yis, I put a bit of whalebone in my skirt, and me calico gown spreads as big as the ladies. But thin ye say true; I haven't but two gowns to me back, two shoes to me fut, and one bonnit, barrin' me old hood."

"You haven't any lover."

"Oh, be off wid yez! Catch Mary Maloney wid a lover these days, when the hard times is come."

"What on earth have you to make you happy? A drunken brother, a poor helpless sister, no mother, no father, no lover, why where do you get all your happiness?"

"The Lord be praised, miss, it growed up in me. Give me a bit uv sunshine, clean flure, plenty uv work and a sup at the right time, and I'm made. That makes me laugh and sing. And thin if trouble come, I try to keep my heart up. Sure it would be a sad thing if Patrick McGuire should take it into his head to axe me; but the Lord willin' I'll try to bear up under it."

The writer of Punch's "Table Talk" says: "I know a young lady who said she didn't like turtle soup. Affectionately rebuking her, I was answered, piteously, that she didn't much object to the taste, but that she thought it so cruel and wicked to kill turtle doves."

Boys love to play and girls to display.

OLIVER OAKLAND.

I can't name the year just at this moment, but it was early in the twenties, when I matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. The only man I knew there, excepting my tutor, was Oliver Oakland, afterwards known to the whole College as Noble Nol. We had come from the same quiet neighborhood of Chelmsford, in Essex, where our families had been old and friendly neighbors from grandfather times. Mine, the Westwoods, were well to do, having a respectable property in house and land, which I, being the only boy out of seven olive plants, expected to inherit some day. His consisted of his mother and himself.—Their entire income was the pension allowed to a lieutenant's widow, and their expectations were Oliver's wits. How he got first to school and then to College was the wonder of all their friends; but a small legacy left them by a maiden aunt had been eked out by all sorts of endeavors of their own; the mother gave private lessons to young ladies; the son gave private assistance to young gentlemen; and both made hard pulls—very hard they had to be—on the sympathies of their cousin, the rector, who kept no curate, and farmed his glebe to the best advantage. Moreover, the Oaklands had a beacon-light to guide their honest ambition. Over the mantle-piece, in the little parlor, side by side with the deceased lieutenant, who had fallen in a far East Indian field, too young for his son to remember him, there hung the portrait of a sour, wind-dried man, in university cap and gown, Zachary Oakland by name, a hard-headed scholar of some note in his generation, which was long past, for he was Oliver's grand uncle, and had begun life a poor student, but died the Master of St. John's College. That portrait, and the sour, wind-dried man it represented, were the glory and the guiding star of the Oaklands, though it was traditionally said that the learned Zachary had never exchanged word or sign with one of his family from his twenty-first birthday, when his father refused to furnish funds for the only bet he ever made in his life—I believe it was on a cock-fight—and all his kindred approved of his denial.

The master of St. John's had been saving as well as learned, and was believed to have died rich, but how or where he had hidden his money, nobody could discover. A strict search had been made at the time of his death, which was rather sudden, though he had passed threescore and ten. The Oaklands and the college both expected to be his heirs, for Zachary had escaped the snares of matrimony; but no check-book, hoard, or will was found; nothing, in short, that could indicate what had become of his considerable savings. At first, the master's housekeeper was suspected; but time proved the fallacy of that opinion. The poor honest woman, who had been neither overpaid nor over well kept by her employer, remained poor and honest to the last; and having no other solution for the problem, people settled on the savings being sunk in some absurd speculation which the old man was too proud to acknowledge, and had therefore destroyed the vouchers. St. John's had nothing by him, neither had the Oaklands; but the notable master was a feather in each of their caps; and now that other masters had come and gone the same way, and his glory had faded in the memory of all but very odd fellows, he was a feather in the Oaklands' cap still, and an encouraging example to my friend Oliver.

Well, we began our college course together, I as a gentleman-commoner, he as a poor sizar. That was the work of fortune; but in all that nature had to do with, Oliver had far the advantage of me. I don't think anybody ever thought me handsome, except the eldest of Sir Jacob Shortcommon's eleven daughters, called Mrs. Westwood this many a year; and when we quarrel, she says she never thought so. The highest compliment to my intellectual abilities that I remember, was paid by my grandmother, the excellent old lady being in the habit of assuring myself and friends that I had more common sense than any soul would give me credit for. Young Oakland, on the contrary, was a fine, handsome fellow, standing six feet in his slippers; he would have made a killing guardsman, if anybody had bought him a commission and an outfit, but Oakland had far too much brains for that service. All who knew him said he could do anything if he only put his mind to it; and Oakland's mind was to a good deal in his college time. There was not an exhibition, nor a prize within a sizar's reach, that he did not carry off from scores of competitors; and the amount of grinding and coaching he did in a quiet way could never be guessed at. You will understand those familiar terms, as I trust. Oakland was still giving private assistance to young gentlemen, especially at the approach of examination days. I won't say he did'nt assist myself. The old acquaintance between our families ripened with us into a regular student's friendship, the truest thing of the kind perhaps. I got many another companion as time went on, some that made me useful, some that led me into scrapes, some that snubbed, and some that flattered me, but I never had a college friend except Oliver Oakland.

We were differently disposed, too. I, being pretty well supplied, and born heir of the Westwood property, paid as little attention to lectures and exercises as college rules would allow, and learned as little as was needful for a country gentleman; got into all the gayeties of the place, from boating upwards; was out and about at all possible hours; and something of what was then called a dandy. He was a laborious student, hard-reading, and poor as Samuel Johnson might have been when he stood so much in need of shoes at the rival university; but, unlike Johnson at any period of his life, Oakland was courteous, considerate and agreeable. Oliver gave me the little time he could spare, occasionally good advice, always a good example, and all the help to learning that I wanted. I gave him my entire confidence, consisting chiefly of difficulties with tailors, &c., and the relieving officer at home, not to speak of heartquakes regarding town or country belles, with some of whom I was fathoms deep in love every season, and also took credit to myself for obliging him with a loan when his pocket was particularly light—I mean empty—and for dragging him out from his books and close room, to the fresh air and open country round Cambridge.

It was on one of these expeditions, towards the end of the third year, that I stumbled on a secret with which Oakland had not thought it proper to intrust me.—We were coming home one evening from a long ramble, and passing the Chapone Institution, an old-fashioned boarding school of great strictness and high gentility, kept by the maiden daughters of a former Bishop of Ely, and named I know not why, unless there was some connection in the case with the lady who wrote such instructive and entertaining letters to her niece, when my eye was caught by a plainly-dressed, but uncommonly pretty girl at the gate, who would have spoken to Oliver if I had not been there. It was a true love business, I knew by my friend's eyes, which he could not keep from following her as she tripped up the lawn and into the house, without once turning her head. They were very discreet about it; but I had told Oakland so many similar secrets of mine, that I thought myself entitled to ferret out the only one he had; and a fair opportunity occurred on the following Saturday, when I had him in my rooms at supper, a hamper of game having come from Westwood Manor. We were alone, and he was in rather low spirits, as I observed was often the case with him of late.

"You are in love, Oakland," said I, determined to dash into my subject.

"How can that be?" he said. "Falling in love is for lucky fellows as you, who will have property to marry on if they please, not for such poor souls as myself, who must drudge their lives out at mathematics and dead languages to get a seat among those hard, dry old bachelors at the Fellows' table."

Oliver spoke with more bitterness than was usual to him: and I, knowing that his college life was not an easy one, and guessing that he might be hard up just now, pressed the good wine upon him, by way of consolation. Under its genial influence my friend warmed, and I got assurance enough to quiz and question him concerning the plainly-dressed pretty girl. After a little beating about the bush, Oliver opened his heart to me; perhaps it was a relief to the solitary and struggling man to tell his tale. The pretty girl was Miss Russell, commonly called Bessy. She was an orphan, without relations or friends, except the maiden ladies of the Institution, of whom her father, a poor curate, had been a scarcely acknowledged connection, and to whom she had been junior assistant since the beginning of her fifteenth year. "She is little over eighteen now," said Oakland; "but a wiser or a better woman does not exist. You're laughing in your sleeve, I dare say, but Bessy could advise the oldest man in the college for his good; woman can do the like, if it be in them, without our books and universities. I understand the ladies of the Institution can't find a fault in Bessy; and it must be a small one that escapes them.—I never could have got acquainted with her but for a savage dog I had the pleasure and good luck to save her from one evening, in the summer before last. She has a hard life there between the old maids and the young ladies they teach, but Bessy never complains. I know the girl loves me, Westwood, and I can't think of living without her; so, after I take my B. A., I am going to dig into divinity. My cousin the rector will want a curate some day, and I'll settle down to the work, and marry Bessy."

"I never thought you had a turn for the church, Oakland," said I; "but if there was a living in the gift of my family, it should be at your service, though it seems to me a downright burying of your talents, and I wonder what your mother will say."

"I don't know," said Oliver, with almost a groan, "she has set her heart and hopes on seeing me one of the college dons, and made many a sacrifice for it; but the best girl in Europe would not please her for a daughter-in-law, without some rank, or fortune, and Bessy has neither. Westwood, it is hard to think of burying my talents, as you call them, and taking to clerical duties, when between ourselves, I have no vocation for them; but it is far harder to think of crossing my poor good mother."

I tried to dissuade my friend from his design, but he showed me plainly that there was no other chance of a wedding for him and Bessy, and on that wedding Oliver had fixed his mind with all the resolute constancy that was in it. He had not my advantage of getting easily snared and easily free, and Bessy's face was one that might haunt a man at a solitary fireside. He had jealous fears, too; it would be wearing away the best part of her life to wait for a good-fortune that might never come. To his certain knowledge she had offers from a drawing master and a well-to-do tradesman; but, still the poor fellow would have made any sacrifice to Plutus, after the fashion of his friends, the ancients, could it have availed him to escape the church and his mother's displeasure.

We parted sad and sober in spite of the good wine. But when I saw Oliver again, it was Monday morning, when he entered my room with a face full of fun and an open letter in his hand. "Here is a pattern epistle in the sentimental line, and I want you, as a gentleman skilled in such matters, to tell me whence it comes; a hoax, of course," he said, handing me the letter, which, to the best of my recollections, ran as follows:

"Can the sensible, the accomplished, the fascinating Oakland respond to a sincere and heartfelt passion, not transitory and unprofitable like the love of common minds, but steadfast, and sure to guide his steps to riches and prosperity? If he can, let him reply to Cynthia, at the post office; his letter will be waited for with anxious hope, received with delight, and answered with expedition."

My friend and I laughed heartily over the effusion, and agreed that it was a hoax; but who was the perpetrator I could guess as little as Oliver himself. Yet there was something in the writing though evidently a disguished hand, familiar to my eyes. I thought and pored over it, but could fix on nobody; and the mystery seemed to work upon Oakland, studious and steady as he was, for he resolved to carry on the joke, and thereby find out his fair correspondent, as we both felt sure the hand was that of a woman. Cynthia was answered on the spot, in a strain as grandiloquent as her own. She replied by the very next post, and got another answer. Six or seven letters were thus exchanged, I being the only outsider in the secret; and the only point that either watching or bribery could ascertain for Oliver was that Cynthia's letters were called for by a variety of ragged boys, who when they could be got at and questioned, said sometimes an old woman had sent them to the postoffice, and sometimes a young lady. The correspondence did not advance rapidly towards a solution. My friend was always declaring himself able and willing to respond to any amount of affection and confidence, while the lady as I thought to lure him on, took up the strain of men being deceivers ever. But none of her epistles closed without the hint growing plainer at every repetition of the riches and prosperity to which she could guide his steps; and at last—it was, like a drowning man clutching at a straw—poor Oliver seemed to believe that his good fortune was somehow to come through Cynthia, when a curious accident enabled me to unvail the charmer.

At the end of Trumpington street, next to St. John's lane, there was at the time of my story, and had been for many a year before, a shop of all-wares in the students' fancy line. Everything that college-men required in those days, from secondhand books to new boxing-gloves, might be bought there; steel spurs for game-cocks, white kids for evening parties, pipes of every form, smoking-caps, with other goods too various to mention, made it the constant resort of students. The shop was kept by a Miss Josepha, and a woman whom she pleased to call her nurse, but whom popular tradition affirmed to be her mother. Miss Josepha was of an age not to be ascertained. Her face had a remarkable likeness to that of a parrot; her figure strikingly resembled an upright deal-board; she had a dark, moldy complexion, a considerable squint, and stiff black hair, said to be daily thinned by plucking out the gray. Yet the prettiest woman in England could not have looked more certain of triumph over the hearts of men, or put on more airs or graces for that purpose. It was a study of the ridiculous to see her behind the counter, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, and talking like a fainting duchess. The students, one and all, laughed at her; and throughout Cambridge (I think it was the boating-men who gave her the title), on account of a peculiar mode she had of moving her skinny arms, Miss Josepha was known as the Steerer.

They laughed at, and paid her extravagant compliments; paid extravagant prices, too, for most of her wares; the shop was convenient, and the credit long; but the wildest or most mischievous student never cared to go any further, great as the encouragement was for practical joking and burlesque romance. The Steerer's nurse—I never knew another name for her—was lucky in not living two centuries earlier, for she might have sat to any painter who wanted a perfect witch. It was said there were fierce quarrels between her and the fascinating lady, always about money matters, in which their calculations seldom agreed; but they addressed each other in the most affectionate terms in public, bore strong testimony to each other's virtues, kept no servants, and admitted nobody within their walls except by special invitation, and such events were few and far between. The Steerer was chief shopkeeper, and had the control of the windows and counter; but the nurse had a back corner, screened by a half partition, out of which she sold at fitting times, and to confidential customers, cigars that had never paid duty, snuff of unrivaled excellence, and it was said, more questionable wares. The pair were not natives, and whence they came, nobody in Cambridge could certify; but there was a floating tradition that they were somehow descended from Portoguese Jews; and their powers of making out the bills, and getting them paid, seemed to warrant its truth.

There was another tale concerning them, which probably contributed to make the students keep a safe distance. Some three years before Oliver and myself entered St. John's there had been among its gownsmen one rather clever, and not very wise. He happened to have got three affairs of some moment on his hands at once—namely, reading for a fellowship, making love to the Steerer, and a promise of marriage to his bed-maker's daughter. With such contradictory irons in the fire, success was scarcely possible and so it proved with him. He lost the fellowship; he was called on to fulfill his promise; and he had to go and explain matters to the Steerer. What attraction he had found in that quarter, nobody could make out, but from casual hints, his college friends supposed that he had been led to believe in some great fortune or legacy which she was to inherit. Well, the student went to her house by special arrangement one winter evening, to make his woeful confession, and take a fond farewell.—The neighbors knew there was a fine supper cooked, and wine brought in, but whether the conversation or the viands proved too much for him, the young man returned early to his rooms, and the same night was seized with an illness which the doctors, after a deal of uncertainty, found out to be brain fever, and of which he died on the ninth day.

I had heard that story many a time, and was thinking of it, it may be in malice, after glancing over a pretty heavy account from the shop in Trumpington street, when all at once it occurred to me that the hand that set down the various items in good ledger style was, in spite of its disguise, the very same which had written Cynthia's letters. There was a small repository of similar bills in my desk, and a survey of them left no doubt in my mind. I flew to acquaint Oliver with the discovery; and a comparison of documents satisfied us both that Cynthia was none other than the Steerer. I laughed till Oliver's room rang over the grandiloquent passages in her love-letters.—Oakland laughed too, and agreed with me that it was a capital tale; but the more we talked over it, the less he seemed amused, and I could not help seeing that there was some part of the subject of which he did not speak, but was thinking seriously. Once more, the poor student's story occurred to me. Doubtless it was of it Oliver was thinking, and I hinted my recollection, with a hope that he would have nothing to do with the fair unknown. Oakland made no reply, at least no direct one, but I understood he was of the same mind by his immediately pointing out the necessity of keeping all that concerned Cynthia between ourselves, if we did not mean to furnish the whole university with a jest at our own expense. I saw the wisdom of his counsel; for though not a principal in the affair, I at any rate should have felt bound to spare my friend the laughter and jokes it must occasion. I parted with Oliver on that understanding, and did not see him for some days after, as I got engaged with a boating party. We had gone down the Cam, and came home rather tired. Though it was not very late, most of the shops in Trumpington street were shut; the Steerer's door was, but her window remained open. Through it I remarked a man, not looking at goods, but at her, while he leaned on the counter in earnest conversation, and a movement of his head showed me that it was my friend Oliver Oakland.

I went home, not knowing what to think. Had his newly discovered Cynthia really attracted my friend, and made him waver in his allegiance to the pretty Bessy? If so, the promise to guide his steps to riches and prosperity must be the chief charm; yet how could Oliver, shrewd and sensible as he was, believe such a thing possible to a small shopkeeper in Trumpington street? The Steerer's gatherings could not be a temptation to a man like him, yet I had seen Oliver earnestly engaged with her; it was not the best or cheapest of her goods that brought him there at such an hour, after warning me to keep the subject of her letters out of the students' ears. In my contempt and indignation at his deceit, I wished my word had not been given on that matter; but given it was, and nothing remained but to give Oliver the cold shoulder. I tried it for some days; almost weeks, indeed; Oliver saw nothing of me, so far as I could see, but he did not seek me out; conscious guilt, thought I; but somehow the man had become too needful to my life and mind to be thus parted with. I went to his rooms at our usual meeting time in the evening, but he was out. I guessed where, I watched about Trumpington street, and saw him come out of the Steerer's private door. Next day we met by accident, and I took the opportunity to congratulate him on being admitted to Cynthia's bower. Oliver looked as if any other observation would have been more welcome; but he was by no means as much abashed as I expected; on the contrary, he made light of it, like one who was carrying on a jest; talked more gayly and carelessly than ever I had heard him, and in reply to my question, "What will Bessy say?" he merely said, "O, never mind Bessy; she is a prudent girl."

Oliver was engaged with the Steerer; a pretty strict watch proved to me that he visited her every evening after shop-hours, and Oliver was changed in every particular. Of me, his only intimate friend, he had grown positively careless; his less familiar acquaintances remarked that something occupied him more than his usual studies; he was absent at lectures, and took no heed of what was said of him. Still, for our friendship's sake, I would not make the cause of his altered conduct public, knowing that it must make Oliver ridiculous, when a new and strange light was thrown on the subject by Mrs. Mops, my bed-maker.

All who chance to be acquainted with college-life will know what an indispensable functionary the bed-maker is to every student; for she who bears that humble title is, in fact, the sole manager of his domestic affairs. Mrs Mops was a jewel of the kind, honest, careful, and sober, of discreet age, for she had been forty years at the bed making business, and it was her boast that she never did for nobody but steady gentlemen. Mrs. Mops had a discreet tongue, too, a gift rather rare among the ladies of her calling, and as she officiated for Oliver as well as for me, I was somewhat startled by the good woman saying, with a peculiar look, when lighting my fire one evening, "May I ax, sir, if anything strange has happened to Mr. Oakland?"

"Nothing that I know of. What makes you think there has?" said I, determined to hear all she had to say.

"Just because he has taken to such old ways, not like himself at all; there ain't nothing wrong nor unsteady, you know, but just uncommon strange;" and Mrs. Mops dropped her voice to a whisper. "He's never at his books in the evenings, as he used to be, and I can't find out where he goes. He's always a-thinking and a-talking about something to himself; it ain't learning, sir, for he laughs and whistles over it. But the strangest thing of all is what the gardener's wife tells me, that he's going about the college grounds at all hours of the night, aye, in the lonliest part of them, sir, where the old Dutch summer house stands among the willows beside the river."

I knew the spot to which Mrs. Mops referred; it is doubtless improved or altered long ago; but at the time it was a neglected outlaying wing of the college ground, deeply shaded by ancient willow trees, in the midst of which stood a solitary summer-house made of wood, on the old Dutch pattern, with a pagoda roof and floor of colored tiles. What could Oliver be doing there at all hours of the night? I questioned the good woman closely, got full details, and came to the conclusion that my poor friend's reason was dropping the reins. Over-study and over-anxiety were telling on his strong and active mind; here was the explanation of his visits to the Steerer, his coldness to myself and all the change that had surprised his fellow-students. I dismissed Mrs. Mops with a request for secrecy; she manifestly thought as I did concerning Oakland; had a great regard for him; and being no gossip, would probably keep her promise in that respect. Then I sat by the fire pitying his poor mother, his poor Bessy, and wondering what I ought to do as a friend under the circumstances, till my brown-study was broken up by a knock at my door, and in walked Oliver himself.

He shook hands with me as warmly as if our friendship had never cooled, and took his accustomed seat beside me. There was nothing wild or disorderly in his look, but I knew he had something particular to say, and the next minute it came. "Westwood, you are the best, the only friend I ever had; and I want you to help me through a business which men have to do often. Bessy and I are going to get married quietly and quickly. You may stare, but it is true; I have got the means to keep her handsomely;" and Oliver's eyes seemed to dance with joy. "Don't be alarmed: I am in my right mind, Westwood: I have got my grand uncle's long-lost money. Listen!—The old fellow had hidden it under the floor of the Dutch summer-house, where he used to sit day and night, they say, in his latter years; and left a sort of will written in Greek, the purest Attic, I assure you, bequeathing the whole board to his next of kin, with particular directions where to find it. The will—I don't know how—got into the hands of a dealer in waste paper, who sold it in a bale of his goods to our friend Cynthia many years ago. I am not sure that the old witch behind the partition yonder don't use the like in the choice Havanas she makes up; at any rate the bale was bought, and my grand-uncle's will in it.—The Greek characters were beyond the Steerer's scrutiny, but the old master had written his name at full length, in English letters on the back; and either the Fates, or the faculty for scenting out money, peculiar to her Jewish race, made her keep it out of the Havanas, and safe in a private drawer. It appears that unfortunate fellow who got into trouble between her and the bed-maker's daughter, and escaped them both by the brain fever, gave her an inkling of its value; by the by, he could not have been a good Grecian, or there should have been little for me to find. So the Steerer took to promising riches and prosperity; you remember her letters, of course, Westwood; it must have been my good genius that prompted me to make out what she meant by that."

"And you made it out," said I, getting sure enough of Oliver's sanity; "made love to the charming Cynthia over the shop-counter; got hold of the paper and thereby of the money."

"That was exactly what I did, Westwood," and Oliver winced as he spoke. "It was not strictly honorable I'll allow, but what was to be done with the woman?—However, I have bought Beechly Farm, which will keep Bessy and me comfortably in my own country. My mother shall live with us; or, if she can't agree with Bessy, though I think anybody might, she'll have a cottage to herself at the end of the lane.—You and I will be neighbors, and I hope friends, for the rest of our lives; but, Westwood, I must get married at once. If the thing were done, matters might be settled with the Steerer; I have kept a decent sum to pay her off. Will you help me to get the license? will you give Bessy away? There will be nobody but yourself at our wedding; my mother must know nothing of the business till it's done. Westwood, can I reckon on you?"

"That you can," said I, seeming that Oliver was in desperate haste, and in considerable fear of his charming Cynthia; and in those green days of mine, the course he proposed to take seemed the readiest, if not the most commendable. We talked over it till far in the night; got the license next day; and on a cold, drizzling morning, the curate of St. Peter's Church made Oliver and Bessy one, in presence of myself and the clerk. I can't say on what excuse the assistant-teacher got out so early; but directly after the ceremony, she went back to the Chapone Institution, till Oliver could get the Steerer paid off, and make the fact of his marriage respectably public.

How he went about the first part of the business I never exactly learned, but it appeared to have been successfully managed; and when he called at my rooms in the evening, Oliver was perfectly enthusiastic in the Steerer's praise. "She stood it like an angel," said he. "I never imagined she could be so sensible and considerate; never scolded, never cried,—though, between ourselves, a fit was the least that I expected,—but seemed to understand at once that the thing was done, and accepted it with uncommonly good grace. By the by, I paid her down two thousand pounds in lieu of myself, you'll say. Well, Westwood, it clears one's conscience; and I must tell you the old woman was as friendly as Cynthia; she knew all about the affair, of course; and between them, they made me promise that Bessy and I should spend Saturday evening with them. A queer visiting-place for a young bride; but they brought it about so that I could not refuse, and Bessy is not like ordinary girls to stand on a trifle. I have taken apartments in town, and written to my mother. I couldn't take Bessy home without knowing how she would be received; but I won't have her staying any longer with those old prigs at the Institution."

Oliver and I had a good conversation regarding his prospects, which indeed seemed fair and pleasant. He did not tell me the exact sum he had found hidden under the colored tiles in the summer-house floor, but it must have been a handsome one. He had bought Beechly Farm, a very comfortable property; told me how he would enlarge the house, lay out the grounds, have done with college-life, and spend the rest of his days in the manner of Palemon, now that he had found his Lavinia. With these fair hopes, Oliver went from me that night, after exacting a promise that I would come to see him and Bessy at their new address on the following Sunday, for, till then, he knew I must be busy with certain reading that had to be done and country cousins that were to be shown over Cambridge.

Well, that Sunday came; the reading and the lionizing had been got through and I was dressing at an earlier hour than usual, when my room-door suddenly opened, and in rushed Oliver looking like a ghost. "Westwood!" he cried, "for God's sake, come with me and see Bessy; she awoke this morning out of her mind. I have sent for three doctors, and they can do nothing for her. O my friend, come and tell me what you think." I went with him to a very respectable lodging, and there found poor Bessy stark mad. No other term could give an idea of her condition; she knew nobody, she recollected nothing,—her husband, her marriage, her honeymoon, all were forgotten; and her incoherent ravings always recurred to something about two old woman and wine. No cause could be assigned for the sudden visitation. She had been in good health and spirits on the preceding evening, which the new married married pair spent according to promise with Miss Josepha and her nurse; she retired to rest without any noticeable change, and woke at the break of day in frantic madness.

To make a sad tale short, all that medical skill and experience could suggest was tried for poor Bessy, but tried in vain; her insanity was hopeless, and without one lucid interval, nor could all the doctors engaged throw the smallest light on its cause.—There was indeed a suspicion hinted at by one of our old professors, and firmly believed by Oliver, that some drug of extraordinary and peculiar power, had been mixed with something which the unlucky bride had eaten or drunk in the house of her paid off rival. Whether the suspicion was true or not, the Steerer and her nurse made a mighty show of regret and commiseration; but their shop got deserted, and they left Cambridge very quietly at the next quarter-day. My poor friend spent the rest of his days on the farm he had bought, and his mother lived with him; but his bride spent hers in a lunatic asylum, where she survived him many a year, for he died early, a man broken down and worn out before the time; and so must end my tale of Oliver Oakland.
—*Chambers' Journal*.

New Jersey Conference Centenary Camp Meeting.

A WORD TO PASTORS AND PEOPLE.

At the last session of Conference, it was resolved to hold, during the month of August, a Conference Centenary Camp Meeting, at some central point, which should commemorate in an appropriate manner, the Centenary of American Methodism. The Committee, after careful consideration, has determined to hold the said Camp Meeting within the bounds of the Bethel Charge, Camden District, commencing August 6th, and continuing as Providence shall indicate. The ground selected is a beautiful grove, possessing excellent natural advantages of scenery, water, &c., covering about fifty acres. It is eligibly situated near the Barnsboro' Station on the West Jersey Railroad, fifteen miles below Camden. In thus selecting a new ground, accessible by Railroad from every part of the Conference, it was thought by the Committee that all the Charges would have equal advantages for the selection of locations for tents, according to the *promptness* of their action.

The committee indulges the hope that it will be a memorable occasion in the history of New Jersey Methodism, a season of *wonderful spiritual power*, and that a rich harvest of souls will be gathered.

Every Charge should be represented at this Great Spiritual Convocation. It is desired that there should be a multitude of *Family Tents* on the ground—parents and children coming to this Feast of Tabernacles to receive abundant blessings. To this end the Committee will have a large number of tents to rent to families at a *moderate charge*. *Early application* will be necessary, however, to secure them. Arrangements have been made with the West Jersey Railroad to sell excursion tickets from all the Stations on the road, at reduced rates, and it is expected to make similar arrangements with other Roads.

Ministers intending to come with family tents are requested to notify the Committee at once. Liberal arrangements will be made in regard to Society tents. Application to be made in person or by letter to Rev. T. S. WILSON, Pastor, Hurffville P. O., N. J.

In behalf of the Conference Committee.

W. E. Perry, Pres'g Elder of Trenton Dist.
J. Lewis, " " Burlington "
J. B. Dobbins, " " Camden "
C. H. Whitecar, " " Bridgeton "

GENERAL DIX ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The following is General Dix's letter indorsing the Philadelphia Convention:

NEW YORK, July 13.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the call signed by yourself and others for a National Union Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. I concur in its propositions, its reasonings, and its objects, and will do all in my power to carry them out. I long since expressed the opinion that the Southern States were entitled to their representation in Congress, and that their exclusion was a violation of good faith and of the obligations of the Constitution, and that a persistence in such a policy must lead to consequences most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the country.—These and other considerations connected with the present unsatisfactory relations of the States to the Federal Government and to each other render most timely and proper such a meeting as you have recommended to the patriotic and redeeming men of the Union, to consult together for the general welfare.

I am truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.
Hon. James R. Doolittle.

When and Where will it End.

All must admit that the present system of exorbitant taxation is a curse to the country. It is a mill-stone about the necks of the people, who are even now passing the point of endurance; for the excessive drains upon the tax-payers is blighting public and private enterprize, while it prostrates and stultifies the industry and energy of the whole nation.—This evil was cheerfully borne during the progress of the war, and the ruinous rates of the past year were as promptly met without a murmur, because our rulers, through their organs, gave promise that the national income, maintained at the war standard for one year more, would be sufficient to meet all the contingencies of the war, and that we should once more approximate to a revenue adapted to restored tranquility.

But what is our present condition? It would take an abler pen than ours to paint in the colors of living truth, the many leaks resulting from official dishonesty and extravagance. The papers are burdened almost every day with piracies upon the public treasury, and the unblushing and unpunished pilfering of those entrusted with the collection and disbursing of the government funds. New sinecures are daily created to give place to those who make politics a trade, and all the talent of the radicals is taxed to frame various pretexts for absorbing the people's money.—When and where, we ask, will it end? How long will the victims of this loose administration of public affairs endure this extortion?—If we even had the hope of a prospective remedy, there would be some encouragement, but the party in power find new outlets as fast as it comes in, although the expense of a war is no longer to be met.

Let us, for a moment, look at the immense resources which a condition of peace has placed within our reach, and which ought to have reduced our taxes one-half at least. The army has been reduced from about one million of men to some seventy thousand, more or less; the navy has been dismantled, or "laid up in ordinary," to a great extent; the large number of vessels chartered have been surrendered to their owners; 200,000 employees, at least, have been dismissed from the various avenues of labor created by the necessities of the war; army stores in untold amounts have been sold; an extensive marine, embracing side-wheel and propelling steamships, sailing craft of all dimensions, tugs and barges, have been knocked off to the highest bidder, amounting to an aggregate of many millions; ambulances, horses, mules, beef cattle, wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bedding, old and new, army and navy clothing, tents, captured cotton, and other property, including all kinds of military equipments, hospitals and hospital furniture, medicinal stores, and the entire debris that a return to peace renders useless, have been struck off. And yet from all these and equally numerous other sources, added to the fearful amount of taxes exacted last year, has utterly failed to relieve us from the disheartening and oppressive system of taxation which the party in power has fastened upon us. If this stupendous income is consumed in profound peace, what hope have we that this extortion will end while the radicals are in power? And if it be thus, now, what will be the rate of taxation, should we engage in another war? Again our taxes would be doubled.

We ask the reader to devote five minutes of thought to this subject. *Think!* Sit down and make an estimate of the millions of dollars derived, in the last year, from the several sources we have named in the preceding paragraph. Estimate in the most guarded manner you may, the aggregate sum thus obtained—and although many avenues of income have not been named, and as many more of expenses cut off have not been mentioned—you will find that almost countless millions have been added to the treasury, independent of taxes, duties, or revenue of all kinds. Could the exact amount be ascertained, it would be startling—appalling.

What has become of this money? How has it been appropriated? and for what purposes? That man does not live among us, who harbors a thought of repudiation. All are willing to make every sacrifice to maintain our national integrity; but every tax-payer needs the assurance that, after having paid sufficient for all these purposes, there will be an end to this excessive drain upon his means. We want to know through whose hands these hundreds of millions pass, what for, and to whom paid, *specified*. Let us know who are the honest and dishonest agents of the government; how much of the public funds is devoted to legitimate purposes, and how much is squandered among political satraps, or pocketed by official thieves, swindlers and defaulters.

It is a notorious fact, that with so many sources of expenditure cut off, and millions obtained from the sale of public property, our taxes will be nearly, if not quite, as high as those we paid last year. We are not familiar with the rates in all the localities, but such as are known to us will equal the highest since the war. The Camden papers state that the assessments of that city range, in the different wards, from $2.37 to $2.73 on the $100. We remember when the people of that city thought 84 cents and $1 very exorbitant. The tax on a $1,000 house will almost equal the rent of many comfortable dwellings in our rural districts. Of course, rents must be raised, and the poor man is forced to foot the bill at last.

If we are to be thus borne down by excessive burdens, after two years of peace, what hope have we in the future? The radicals seem to provide for the steady outgo of all the millions accruing from the suspension of war, and the sales of public property. New bureaus are created, pregnant with lucrative positions; sinecure appointments are made under the most frivilous pretexts; the negroes are voted 80 acres to each settler; thousands still receive rations paid for by our taxes; and it appears to be the aim of Congress to absorb all the money as fast as it comes in, for the benefit of the negro, socially and politically.—If the people are satisfied, they can still support the radicals; if not, they must vote to hurl them from the exercise of a power which is used for public extortion.—*Cumberland Co. Patriot*.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Wm. E. Sinn, of Philadelphia, was robbed of a large amount on the Island, on Saturday. It seems that Mr. Sinn and lady had left their room at eleven o'clock, and proceeded in to bathe. Instead of depositing their money and valuables in the hotel safe, Mr. Sinn left them in his trunk, which he locked, as did he also the room door.

On returning from her bath, Mrs. Sinn found the door of her room unlocked. Examining the trunk, the lock was found to have been picked, and money, jewelry, and valuable papers therein contained, were found to have disappeared. The amount taken was over $11,000, but the greatest part can be recovered, as it consisted of railroad and other stock, which can easily be renewed. The amount lost in money and diamonds will equal about $2,000.

The robbers evidently took their time about the matter. In a box, along with other money, Mr. Sinn had some mutilated, counterfeit and confederate notes. The first the robbers took, the two latter they left behind. On the table, in a piece of ribbon, lay a diamond pin valued at $1600—this passed unobserved by the robbers.—[illegible]

— Abiel Chandler, of Bethel, Me., has made eight hundred pounds of maple sugar the present season, from trees which he set out himself forty years ago. He is now raising a sugar orchard of over one thousand trees.

— There are living near La Grange, in one school district, five brothers, who, [illegible] years, were married to five [illegible] had, before eleven [illegible] are still alive.

THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, JULY 28, 1866.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together under the name of DOUGLAS & BRINK, for the business of Printing and Publishing, would ask the community who desire to make their business known to the citizens of Atlantic county and vicinity to extend to them their patronage, as well as their subscriptions to the ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.

O. A. DOUGLAS,
L. C. BRINK.

Egg Harbor City, July 2, 1866.

☞ A new paper is to be established at Augusta, Maine, to support the policy of Andrew Johnson. Its motto will be, "Support the Government."

FAIR PLAY.—Was it frank, fair or manly to ask the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, if we intend, after they accepted that condition, to keep them out of the Union?—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Gov. Patton has returned to Alabama, having not only negotiated a large amount of State bonds for the relief of the destitute, but received abundant voluntary contributions from Missouri and Illinois, the only two States he visited.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.—On Tuesday last the President signed the joint resolution passed by Congress for the admission of Tennessee, and Messrs. Taylor, Maynard, Stokes, Cooper and Leftwich have taken the oath as representatives, and Joseph S. Fowler as Senator. It is hoped that it may not be long before all the Southern States are represented in Congress.

☞ Lieutenant General Grant was nominated for General, and Vice Admiral Farragut for Admiral, by the President, on Wednesday last, and the nominations were confirmed by the Senate. The President yesterday appointed Gen. Sherman Lieutenant General, in place of Grant, and Rear Admiral Porter Vice Admiral, to succeed Farragut.

TALKING VERY PLAIN.—Gen. Sherman in speaking at New Haven talked very plain. He told the crowd gathered to receive him that the people of New England had been too hard on the South, and were too strong in their prejudices, but perhaps they were not responsible for it, as they had been so educated. He was for the whole country, North and South alike, and he was willing to forget and forgive all past differences. These sentiments are those of nine-tenths of the gallant men who did the fighting during the war. The Radicals, who staid at home, are the men in favor of extermination.

HOTEL CHARGES ABROAD.—People have been accustomed to regarding as exorbitant the charges of four and five dollars a day in this city, at the first-class American hotels, yet these charges are cheap compared with the rates demanded at the most stylish hotels abroad. An American traveller abroad says that at Thomas' Hotel, in Barkley Square, London, the bill for the plainest living, without any extras, was $15 a day, in gold. At private boarding houses in London, good board, however, can be obtained at from ten to fifteen dollars per week in gold, whilst those who take lodgings can live more cheaply.

CONGRESSIONAL FACTS.—Members of Congress need not consider themselves as very greatly elevated above ordinary mortals, for an examination of the names show that the Smith family has had 49 members of Congress, the Brown family 26, the Whites 22, the Johnsons 22, the Thompsons 31, the Joneses 20, the Wilsons 30, the Millers 18, the Moores 18, and Taylors 15. Of the 232 members of the present Congress, 70 were born in New England, 40 in New York, and the birth-places of the remainder are equally divided between the Middle and Western States, excepting that two were born in Ireland, and one each in Scotland, Bavaria and Canada.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Attorney General Speed, the President has recommended to the Senate, Judge Henry Stansbury, of Kentucky. Judge Stansbury was born at Zanesville, Ohio, and graduated at the Ohio University at Athens. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1824, at Lancaster, Ohio. He is said to have studied seven years before beginning practice, and at the outset of his career took rank as a jurist with the most eminent lawyers of the time. From 1845 to 1848 he was Attorney General of Ohio, and after leaving that office, resumed practice at the State capital, Columbus, where he lived until 1854. For the last ten years Judge Stansbury has been one of the chief lawyers at the Cincinnati bar, and has resided at Covington, on the Kentucky bank of the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati. He is about 70 years of age at present, and is considered one of the most accomplished jurists of the country. In politics he was a Whig until that party disappeared, since which time he has been a moderate republican.

THE PRESIDENT IN AN ENGLISH COURT.—Some time ago the United States brought suit in the english Vice Chancellor's Court in London, to establish their right to certain bales of cotton shipped during the rebellion, from Galveston, Texas, to England, for the benefit of the rebel government. The defendants were Prioleau and others, and after some litigation they filed a cross-bill against "the United States of America and President Andrew Johnson," for the purpose of obtaining discovery of some information with reference to the matters in question, they alleging that the information they wished to obtain was "within the knowledge of the defendant, Andrew Johnson, who is the President of the United States." The Vice Chancellor of England, however, not seeing very clearly how he could compel the President of the United States to do anything or bring him into Court as a defendant, on July [illegible] made an order staying proceedings until counsel for the United States made answer to the cross-bill. This is a very curious case, and involves the important question whether the President can be made a party to a cross-bill for the purpose of obtaining from him discovery in respect to matters arising in a suit instituted by the United States against persons residing in England.

TWO PARTIES AND PLAIN ISSUES.

This is all we ask—two parties and plain issues. If the August Convention shapes its work to this end, the old Democratic sentinels can ring out "all's well," as in the days of our pride and power. For several years, we have been divided upon men and measures, and suffered a common enemy to slip into power between our divisions. Then came the war, and the consequent disarrangement of parties, in which the Democracy suffered by enlistment and deaths, restrictions of the press, intimidations, and other persecutions,—all of which were calculated to discourage and produce apathy.

Now, however, with a President who refuses to follow his party to the fanatical extremes into which they have plunged, there is a chance of fair play. The indications are, that we shall have a combination of all conservative elements against the unsurpations and tyranny of the party in power; and, among the plain issues to be decided is negro suffrage and negro equality, and an endorsement or a condemnation of the unconstitutional measures of the radicals—not the least of which, is their efforts to keep ten states out of the Union. Shall negroes vote and hold office—shall this Union be preserved?—are grave questions which the people must decide at the ballot-box.

The Democracy, a time-honored Union party, will co-operate with other patriotic elements, to overthrow the enemies of the country, and aid in restoring the ostracised States to peaceful relations with us. It will be the last opportunity, perhaps, presented to the American people, by which they can save the nation from inevitable ruin; for to ruin we are rapidly tending. We regard the present, therefore, as a critical period in our history. Unless wise councils prevail on the 14th of August, all the blood and treasure lavished upon the war, will be in vain,—the rebellion will have been conquored for no good results. The radicals are to-day upholding the treasonable doctrines of the South, by keeping States *out* of the Union that our brave troops whipped *in.* Treason is the same everywhere; and, if disunion be treason, every radical who still persists in keeping the Southern States out are as deeply steeped in it as Jefferson Davis.

The present is a time of peril, which calls upon the good and true to strike down every barrier to that harmony and concert of action, which is imperatively necessary to break down the centralization of power which radicalism has established, and to gather up the fragments of a shattered Constitution. Every difference of the past, all partisan considerations, must bend to this one great purpose, which involves our National existence.

THE NEW KEY NOTE.

Mark the difference in the tone of the radical press, between July, 1865, and July, 1866,—when alluding to such men as Seward, Dix, Doolittle, Cowan, and a host of their leading men, who refuse to stand upon the disunion platform of the radical party. One year ago, these men were deified,—scarcely could language be found to express the pride and satisfaction which the course of these gentlemen awakened. Now, however, language is equally at fault to convey the intense hatred entertained for them by their recent eulogists. And what is their crime? *Obedience to the Constitution!*—nothing more. When it was found that these gentlemen were opposed to appropriating the sacrifices of four years of war to the negroes exclusively, and favored a Union of all the States, Forney struck the keynote of denunciation, and every radical whiffet, from Maine to California, united his puerile squeak to the roar of the toothless Bull-dog at Washington. We can offer them no consolation, however, for every day only adds to the number of deserters; and these comprise their best men—the back-bone of their party.

"SOUND THE TRUMPET."

Aye—"beat the drums!" A hero is advancing—the great *raider* is coming home. Kilpatrick, whose fame in the last canvass went up like a rocket, and came down in darkness like the stick, divested of its effervescent brilliancy. What is the matter? Some say it is a dispute whether mars or venus shall prove the star of his destiny, and others assert that he has not been insensible to the *cupid*-ity awakened by temptation incident to his position. We are told that, for grave reasons, best known to the radical managers, the "great raider" (both sexes accord him this title) will not be upon the rostrum this fall. This will be a sad blow to the intelligence and *refinement* of New Jersey. The ladies will "remember with superabundant delight," when "the captain with his whiskers took a sly glance at me," and the voters cannot forget his solemn asseverations that the nigger was *not* in the woodpile. On his arrival, the band will play "Hail to the Chief," ending with "Love and Opportunity." Carriages will set down heads east, and take up heads west.

MORE CONGRESSIONAL PAY.—We observe that the U. S. Senat, with great unanimity, has passed a resolution increasing the pay of members of Congress from $3000 to $5000 per annum. They have also determined to cut down the mileage of future Congresses, but that of the present Congress they generously leave at its present rate. All this was done without calling the yeas and nays, so that the puplic cannot find out who favors the increase, and the omission to call the roll was purposely done with the express object of avoiding this responsibility. We are unable to discover what great merit Congress possesses, or what important service it has done, especially at the present session, which should be rewarded by this large increase of pay; and we hope that when the subject comes before the House of Representatives the members will have respect enough for public opinion to reject it.

SPAIN IN A CRISIS.—The Spanish Ministry has resigned, and the O'Donnell family, which has ruled that country so long, has gone out of power. So great a concession to the Spanish people as the formation of a new ministry, one would scarcely have expected; yet it seems that continued outbreaks, even when suppressed, have ultimately forced the Government to yield to the popular demand.

Method of Electing United States Senators.

The Senate of the United States has just passed the following bill regulating the election of Senators by the different State Legislatures:

SECTION 1. That the legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in the place of such Senator so going out of office in the following manner:—Each House shall openly by a *viva voce* vote of each member present the name of the person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House shall be entered on the Journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day that too shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which the proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read; and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by a *viva voce* vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock each day during the session and take at least one vote until a Senator be elected.

SEC. 2. That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On Saturday last, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights:

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

WHEREAS, This Congress did by joint resolution propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [Here the amendment is quoted.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and by-laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Bingham and Wilson, of Iowa, and then, on motion of Mr. Kelley, the bill and amendments were laid on the table—yeas 95, nays 47. The negro-suffrage Republicans voted to table the measure because its passage would commit Congress to the recognition of the Southern States upon their adoption of the amendment now pending, which would prevent them, hereafter from imposing the further condition of unlimited negro-suffrage, as now contemplated. The Democrats, of course, opposed the measure, because it imposed an unconstitutional and unnecessary condition *precedent* to the full and complete restoration of the Union, and therefore they objected to it upon principle.

BALANCED THE BOOKS.—The books of the Internal Revenue Office, in Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, have just been balanced, and it appears that the amount of money collected during the year, in taxes, in that department, was three hundred and five million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-six dollars, and twenty cents! This is merely one of the Government taxes, and is exclusive of the customs, or State and local taxes, which are about as much more. Every dollar of this, says the New Haven *Register,* might have been saved, by the exercise of a proper patriotism and fraternal feeling in the Congress of 1860-61. We would have "a little blood-letting," and now we are paying for it as above.

A HUGE STONE.—It is announced from what is known as the State Granite quarry of California, that a blast recently threw out a solid piece of granite, without seam or flaw, 90 feet long, 60 deep and 24 thick. This granite is for the new State Capitol, now in process of construction, and will, when divided furnish enough stone to more than half complete it.

GOVERNOR PARKER'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Centenary Meeting of the Freehold M. E. Church, June 28, 1866.

In the early part of the last century, in Lincolnshire, England, there lived in retirement a woman whose name has become historic. Burdened with cares and duties of a large household, yet she found time to train the intellect and educate the heart of her offspring. She established a family school, which she daily conducted in person, always opening and closing with prayer and religious exhortation. The result of these labors of that "mother of Israel" was that all of her thirteen children became devoted Christians. Among these children thus educated at the humble fireside of that saintly woman in England, was one whose influence has pervaded the ends of the earth, and whose name millions of Christian hearts in America, in this centenary year, hail with delight and reverence. Thus commenced the life, and such was the early training of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism.

He left the parental roof to finish his education at the University of Oxford; but the impressions of home instruction remained. He withdrew from the society of the gay and frivilous, and with his brother Charles, organized among the students the famous "Holy Club." The members of this "Club" held daily prayer meetings, fasted and partook of the Lord's Supper weekly, and gave alms with exact regularity. From the serious demeanor of its members, and their methodical observances of all religious duties, the other students, in derision, called them Methodists—a name still applied to their followers throughout the world.

While the two Wesleys were at Oxford there entered that institution a youth of humble parentage, whose appearance denoted extreme poverty. He had not the means of obtaining an education except by becoming a servant, and devoting his leisure hours to study. He was an object of ridicule to the noble born who frequented the seat of learning; but there was a chosen circle in which this youth was welcomed. He soon became a member of the "Holy Club," and that same poor student, despised and frowned upon by the proud and haughty, whose names have long since been forgotten, was designed to bear aloft the banner of Christ, and proclaim his word with greater power and success than had been done since the apostolic age. The learned and unlearned hung upon his lips, entranced by the mysterious power of his burning eloquence and tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic became converts to the faith, under the preaching of George Whitfield, the despised servant of Oxford, the companion of the Wesleys in the "Holy Club," and their coadjutor in the wonderful religious advancement of the last century.

Time will not permit even a sketch of the lives and character of these great and good men, who stood at the cradle of Methodism in England, and I pass on to notice briefly that which is peculiarly appropriate, and must not be omitted on this occasion, *the origin of Methodism in America.*

In the year 1760, a vessel hailing from Limerick, Ireland, arrived in the port of New York. Among the passengers were Barbara Heck and Philip Embury. Embury was a carpenter; had been converted under the preaching of John Wesley, and licensed as a local preacher. He took up his abode in a small house in Barrack street, now Park Place. In an upper room in that humble house, in the year 1766, was held the first Methodist meeting in America. Barbara Heck, aroused to action by the prevailing wickedness of the city, went into the streets and induced four persons to come in, and these four persons, with herself, composed the first assembly. Embury lead in singing and prayer, preached a sermon and enrolled them in a class. Two years afterwards, principally through the instrumentality of Barbara Heck, a chapel was built in John street, in which, on the 30th of October, 1768, Embury preached the first sermon.

How humble the origin of Methodism in this country! How weak, humanly speaking, the instruments, and yet with the divine blessing and assistance, how strong. On each continent a woman was the chosen instrument. In the quiet home of Susannah Wesley, in England, under her ministration, was planted in the heart of her son that seed, which, nurtured by the Spirit, overspread the earth; so in America, Barbara Heck, under the humble roof of her cousin Embury, in Barrack street, set in motion that important branch of the Church whose centenary Anniversary we this night celebrate.

It would be interesting to trace the rise and progress of Methodism in this country, but it cannot be done in the limits of an opening address, and it would be discourteous to my clerical friends who are to follow, to attempt it. I might speak of the early preachers, of Captain Webb, who preached with his sword upon the pulpit; of Robert Strawbridge, of Robert Williams and John King, the pioneers of Methodism in the South; of Richard Owen, the first native preacher, and of others who, in those primitive days before the Revolution, made the hills and valleys, North and South, vocal with fervent prayer and exhortation. I might also speak of distinguished preachers of later times whose memory is still fresh in the church; but I will leave that to others.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country during the American Revolution, the growth of the Methodist Church was wonderfully rapid, and at the close of the war its societies had been planted in all the States. Since then its progress has been unparalleled. In one hundred years the holy class of five members that met in the upper room of the carpenter's house on Barrack street, has grown to nearly two millions on this continent, of whom over twenty-five thousand are preachers of the Gospel, breaking the bread of life to nearly eight millions of people. There is not a village in this wide extended country where the voice of the Methodist minister is not heard. Who can measure the power, or estimate the influence, of such an organization, even for temporal good? In the language of one of its most distinguished bishops, I may say "that as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountain, when the Lord commanded the blessing, the influence of American Methodism has descended upon the whole land."

The principal object of these centenary exercises commemorating the origin of Methodism in this country, is in contemplation of the past, to improve the spiritual condition of the people, to revive the zeal of church members, and to add to the number from those who stand without; and a secondary object is, in view of what has been done during the last century for the spread of the Gospel, to impress upon the minds of this generation the importance of increased educational means for extending the precious news of a Saviour to the teeming millions who will crowd the earth before another centenary anniversary shall arrive. It is thus that the debt of those now living, to the founders of the Church in the last century can be paid.

Another object of the centenary movement, and the last I shall notice, as stated authoritatively by the Central Committee appointed through the action of the General Conference, is to promote the connectional spirit of Methodism, and to bind anew in cords of fraternal love, and of devotion to the common cause, the East, the West, the North and the South; and to rebuke, by the grand unity of our vast societies, the spirit of secession, whether in Church or State." The Committee adds: "Unity in Christ is one of the needful marks of the Church, and to promote the unity of the American people, is one of the obvious functions of the church. We trust this mark and function of the Church will be dwelt upon in every pulpit of Methodism, at some period of the centenary celebration." How gratifying to the patriot is such a suggestion, coming from such high authority in this powerful and influential body. If such a spirit of enlarged charity would pervade all denominations and be put in practical operation, there would soon be harmony between sections, where now there is discord. The Methodist Church was disrupted by the question of slavery, and now that question is forever settled, there is no reason why the Northern and Southern followers of Wesley should not be reunited.

Such a result would not only be Christian, but it would be eminently wise. There are in the South over half a million of church members, and over five thousand preachers of the Methodist persuasion. What an impulse to the Church would be given by the union with this vast body of Christians! It would give the Methodist Church the vantage ground over the denominations which, by the action of their highest judicatories, seem disposed to prolong strife and contention, to fight the battles over again, and prevent the union of brethren holding a common faith, the corner-stone of which is love to Him who when on earth, breathed the spirit of charity and good will to all. So long as Christians display bitterness of spirit, what can be expected of the politicians of the country.

May God in this centenary year put it in the hearts of the Methodists to reconcile the divisions of the past; and before another year shall have passed away, to unite the efforts of all, North and South, in the grand work of evangelizing the world. Let this Church be a pioneer in the good work: and when Christians shall become united, the relation of the people with the Goverment will be speedily restored: and in all parts of this great land a united and happy people will join in repeating, in the words of the Psalmist, "behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Will you, in sincerity, repeat those haven-inspired words, or will you, in the language of earth, say that you cannot live on God's footstool in harmony with those who profess the same faith, have shared in the same baptism, believe in the same atonement, have been redeemed by the blood of the same Saviour, and expect to dwell with you at His right hand through all eternity.

Resolutions Adopted at the Great Reading Meeting.

The size of the recent Democratic demonstration at Reading, Pa., and the wide reputation of many of the distinguished men who took part in it, seemed to relieve it of its local character and to give to its utterances more than usual importance and interest. We have already given a synopsis of the resolutions adopted, but we now copy from a [illegible] report the following, not having space for the whole;

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, in Mass Convention assembled: That the contest upon which we are now entering is simply, whether the Federal Union under the Constitution as adopted and construed by its illustrious authors, with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be our form of government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a centralized consolidated government, bound by no constitutional restraints, in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a large majority of Congress, controlled by a self-constituted and irresponsible central directory.

Resolved, That we will hold all the departments of the government of the United States to its official and solemn declaration that the war was not prosecuted for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that the war having ended by the surrender of the rebel armies the people of the South are subject only to such penalties as the Constitution of our common country and all the laws passed in pursuance of it may prescribe, and are entitled to all the rights which that Constitution ensures to all the people of all the States.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States; that under the Constitution each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate and to its proper representation in the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the laws, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution and an imperilled Union, to make the Congress what the Constitution requires it to be—the representative body of the whole people.

Resolved, That we denounce the proceedings of the Radical majority in the so-called Congress as lawless and revolutionary, and intended by its leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and beneficent system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotism, controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that the white men of America are able to govern themselves, we disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution, lately proposed by the so-called Congress, it being nothing but the offer of a reward to the States for granting negro suffrage, and the threat of a punishment in case of refusal.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now, as they have ever been, with our brave brothers of the Emerald Isle in their gallant effort to free their native land from the tyranny of England; and that we owe nothing to the English government which should prevent us from repealing or modifying the neutrality laws so as to give the Irish fair play, which is all they ask.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a National Union Convention of all the States, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to sustain the President in his patriotic policy of restoration, and we recommend the State Central Committee to take such action as will best advance the purpose of the call.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—It is announced by the New York Herald that a deficiency to the amount of $[illegible] has been discovered in the accounts of the Treasury Department when under Secretary Chase's administration. That journal also states that Mr. Fessenden, when Secretary, resigned on account of the muddle in which he found affairs at the Treasury, and that Secretary McCulloch has not been able to satisfactorily arrange the accounts of the Department. An investigation by Congress is demanded by the Herald, which says: "No one will, of course, attempt to ascribe to Judge Chase any improper use of the funds thus unaccounted for, but, as showing the loose manner in which our national financial affairs have been conducted, discrepancies like these demand immediate investigation at the hands of Congress."

— The steamship Ephesus, from Norfolk, Va., from Liverpool, has been wrecked on Sable Island. Her crew are safe.

— There has been a fight near Fort Geary, Kansas, between parties of Sioux and Chippewas.

— Up to Saturday evening, New York subscribed $135,000 fore the Portland sufferers.

— The peace mediations are not making much progress in Europe. The Prussians continue to advance in Bohemia, while the Austrian army is regaining its strength.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 20TH.

SENATE.—The Conference Committee on the passenger Protection bill reported that the House recedes from its amendments, and the report was agreed to. A bill concerning land entries was passed. A bill preventing the courts being used as instruments of persecution against loyal persons was referred. The House bill to "protect the revenue" was reported from the Finance Committee, with some amendments. The report of the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Aproprioation bill was made, and a debate ensued about the clause depriving the Minister to Portugal of his pay, which was afterwards extended to general subjects. The report was finally agreed to. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered, but no final action was taken. An evening session of the Senate was held, at which general bills were passed, but nothing important transpired.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution, admitting the Tennessee members, after some debate, was passed—yeas 125, nays 12. Mr. Stevens voted aye. Of the Philadelphia members, Messrs. Randall, O'Neill, Myers and Thayer voted aye, and Mr. Kelley, no. The nays were all Republicans. The Democrats all voted aye. A bill was reported by Mr. Stevens providing for the admission of the Southern States, and tabled—yeas 96, nays 37. Mr. Stevens offered his resolution for a Congressional recess, and empowering the presiding officers to call the Houses together in case of emergency. The House voted, 62 to 51, to entertain it as a privilged question; and refused to lay it on the table—yeas 53, nays 68; and then finally rejected it—yeas 48, nays 75. The yeas on the latter vote were all Republicans, and all the Democrats voted nay. Of the Philadelphia members, Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill voted aye, and Messrs. Randall and Myers, nay. Mr. Thayer's name is not recorded.

SATURDAY, JULY 21ST.

SENATE.—The Conference report on the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans was agreed to. The Judiciary Committee reported back the joint resolution recognizing Tennessee, with a substitute. The substitute was passed finally, after being amended by the striking out of a portion of the preamble. The resolution, as adopted, goes to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill in relation to naval appointments was reported and passed, with an amendment striking out the proviso limiting the number of rear admirals. The resolution to reprimand Mr. Rousseau was called up, and considerable discussion followed. Mr. Rousseau sent to the Speaker's desk a copy of his letter of resignation, which was read. Mr. Rousseau then received his reprimand from the Speaker.

The House Foreign Committee will recommend a thorough revision of the Neutrality laws.

MONDAY, JULY 23D.

SENATE.—The House amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Retrenchment Committe were instructed to inquire into the collection and disposition of captured property in the lately rebellious States. A resolution was offered looking to the repeal of the Neutrality laws, but being objected to, it went over. A bill was introduced fixing the pay of officers of the Post-office Department. A motion to take up the Bankrupt bill was tabled by a tie vote. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered.

HOUSE.—A bill increasing the tariff on imported wool was introduced. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to urge the release of the Fenians captured in Canada, also to cause a discontinuance of the prosecutions against the Fenians in the U. S. Courts. The Senate amendments of the Tennessee resolution were concurred in; so the resolution has passed both Houses. The Deficiency bill was considered in committee.

Both Houses held evening sessions, at which bills of a miscellaneous character were disposed of.

Judge Stansbury has been confirmed Attorney General of the United States, in place of Speed, resigned.

TUESDAY, JULY 24TH.

SENATE.—The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was reported, with amendments, and its further consideration was postponed till December next. The resolution relating to colored bounties, and the Senate substitute for the Army bill, were passed, and go to the House for concurrence. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House Revision Tariff bill was passed, striking out sections 9 and 13. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered.

At the evening session, the conference report on the bill for the relief of certain officers was agreed to. The House amendments to the resolution for the payment of Massachusetts' coast defence expenses were rejected, and a conference asked. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered. The Bounty Equalization project was defeated—yeas 14, nays 22.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating the weighing of exports was passed; also the joint resolution providing for an examination of Massachusetts war claims. The bill to punish counterfeiting and the Deficiency bill were considered and passed. A message was received from the President in relation to the Tennessee resolution. A bill was reported authorizing the payment of the awards for the capture of Jefferson Davis and of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln. The Tennessee Representatives, Messrs. Taylor, Maynard and Stokes, were sworn in.

At the evening session, further proceedings in the Grinnell case were disposed of. The Senate amendments to the [illegible] Bounty bill were concurred in. The Senate Army bill was referred. Leave of absence was granted several members. The conference report on the bill to relieve certain officers was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH.

SENATE.—E. G. Ross was sworn in, to succeed Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, deceased. The credentials of Joseph S. Fowler, Senator elect from Tennessee, were presented. The House resolution for an adjournment on the 25th was amended by substituting the 28th, and passed as amended. The Civil Appropriation bill was considered. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Revisory Tariff Bill, and agreed to a committee of conference with the House.

HOUSE.—The bill to prevent naval officers being deprived of regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle was passed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Expenditures to inquire into all public expenditures by Government officers. Messrs. Cooper and Leftwitch, Tennessee Representatives, were sworn in. The bill to protect citizens in their privileges in all the States was postponed until December next. The bill restoring property of loyalists, confiscated by rebels in the South, was passed; also the bill in relation to the U. S. Courts. The Currency bill was considered and finally postponed until December next. A bill, amendatory of the Neutrality laws was reported from the Foreign Committee. The Senate proposition to adjourn on Saturday, 28th, was agreed to. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was next in order, but the House took a recess without acting on it.

THURSDAY, JULY 26TH.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were read, and Mr. Sumner moved their reference to the Judiciary Committee, with a view to an inquiry whether Mr. Patterson could take the oath. After considerable discussion, the resolution was passed, yeas 26, nays 14. The bill removing certain cases from the State courts was passed; also, the joint resolution for the printing of an official history of the rebellion, with the House amendment thereto. The Deficiency bill was considered and passed finally.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the refunding of overpaid taxes was reported and passed. A bill was passed incorporating the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company. The bill authorizing the payment of awards for the capture of the assassins and of Jefferson Davis, was passed, after being amended so as to reduce Lafayette C. Baker's award to $3750, and give Col. Congar $15,000, and each of the Sixteenth N. Y. Calvalry $1653. The bill providing for the publication of a history of the rebellion was passed. The new Neutrality bill was considered, and Mr. Raymond offered a substitute, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the neutrality laws. Mr. Raymond's substitute was rejected, and the bill as reported was passed. The House insisted on its amendments to the Tariff bill, and asked another conference.

— During the fiscal year ending June 30th 1866, the receipts of the Goverment, exclusive of loans, were $558,045,051,63, whilst the receipts from loans were $420,467,393,05. The expenditures of the Government fore the same period were $520,823,559, whilst the expenditures on account of the debt were $370,833,413,78.

— The President has approved the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; also the bill fixing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Special Notices.

Know Thy Destiny.—Madame E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madam Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry; and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patient, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits in character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in confidence, Madame E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. [June 23, '66.—m6s4co.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,* and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Dec. 30, '65-1y

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertizer's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN.
Dec. 30, '65-1y No. 13 Chambers st. N. Y.

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh.—Treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street, PHILAD'A.—Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice.—ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar. 17 '66-1y

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
5u21-1y

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant

THOS F. CHAPMAN,
Dec 29, '65-1y 831 Broadway, N. Y.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay of warning for young men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address: Dr. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 11, '66-1y

New Advertisements.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

AN EMPIRE SHUTTLE Sewing Machine, entirely new, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enquire of J. J. [illegible], Cincinnati Avenue, below Agassiz street, Egg Harbor City. [july 28tf

Two Horses for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale cheap, two good Horses. Also, one set double Harness, one two-horse Wagon, one Plow and one Harrow.
Enquire at this Office, or apply to
ADAM BEIER.
Cor. Cincinnati Av. and Beethoven street.
Egg Harbor City, July 28 '66.—2w.

AUDITORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Circuit Court of the County of Atlantic, made at April Term last, will be sold by the subscribing Auditors, appointed by said Court, in an Attachment at the suit of Joseph Rye against Cornelius McCann and Anna McCann, by Public Vendue, on

Tuesday, August 21st 1866,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chester County House of Jacob Keim, [illegible] at Atlantic City, in said county. All the following described Town Lot, tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances thereon, situate in Atlantic City, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point or peg in the north east corner of Atlantic and Michigan Avenues, thence southwestwardly along the easterly edge of said Michigan Avenue a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to a peg; thence eastwardly and parallel with Atlantic Avenue a distance of fifty feet to a peg; thence northwardly and parallel with Michigan Avenue a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to a peg in the south edge of Atlantic Avenue; thence westwardly along said south edge of said Avenue a distance of fifty feet to the place of beginning.

Conditions made known at sale by
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
SIMON HANTHORN, } Auditors.
ABRAHAM L. ISZARD
Dated June 12 1866.—jy28w5.

THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, JULY 28, 1866.

Novel Depredations.—The owners of oyster beds complain that the drum-fish have made sad depredations upon the bivalves. Plants and natural growths have alike been destroyed by these finny raiders. One gentleman informs us that he had over $20 worth of oysters destroyed in one night We should say that was "hard cracking."

A Great Accommodation.—The citizens of Absecon have been much favored by the Company, which has placed a "Dummy" Engine and car on the track, to run at stated periods between Atlantic City and that place. This free communication must material add to the business of the two places, and bring to the latter a large number of visitors from the "fast land."

The Odd Fellows Moving.—To day, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 8; Wildey Lodge, No 14; Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Frankford Lodge, No. 396, unite in a grand combination concert to Atlantic City. This Order seldom fails in anything they undertake. The decorum and discipline of this humane, charitable institution, always insures a hearty welcome to its members.

Pensions.—Under the recent act of Congress all soldiers who have lost an arm or leg, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, are now entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month; those who have lost an arm or leg or both legs, twenty dollars; those who have lost both eyes or both hands, twenty-five. This act also restores pensions to soldiers employed in any civil capacity under the Government.

Improvements in Atlantic City.—Notwithstanding the many buildings erected this year—including several large hotels and the enlargement of others, there will be a number of additions made to the City before another season opens. Mr. Gorlbon, we learn, will build several cottages. The two he built opposite Congress Hall have been sold—one of them to James B. Dayton, esq., of Camden, who occupies it the present season.

The Turnpike.—Mr. Lake and his corps of assistants are prosecuting their labors on the new road which is to lead from Lakeville to Atlantic City, across the marsh. They are now working at the bridge which crosses the thoroughfare below the Railroad. We regret to learn that it cannot be finished in time to benefit Atlantic City the present season. Next year, it will afford an access to a ready market for a large amount of produce.

Distinguished Visitors.—Gov. Curtin and family, State Treasurer Kemble, and District Attorney Mann, of Pennsylvania, have been sojourning at Atlantic City during the last week. Gen. Geary is expected to-day. Governor C. having been in delicate health, wisely chose this part of our shore, as the dryness of the atmosphere prevents injury from the mists and fogs which prove so injurious to impaired constitutions in other places.

Excursions.—large trains of Excursionists are passing us daily for Atlantic City; and, as the cars dash along, the sound of sweet music and the joyous shouts of the pleasure-seekers, greet our citizens along the route. What a blessing is conferred on the toil-worn thousands of Philadelphia and vicinity by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. They can reach the sea shore in 2½ hours, and spend eight hours there, returning to their homes at an early hour.

Improving.—Atlantic County is rapidly gaining in population and property. We notice that, at short intervals, between the Camden and Atlantic line and Absecon, new settlements are being made, and new dwellings going up. The clearings are becoming quite extensive North and South of the Railroad, and our rural homes are being ornamented and beautified in a manner that indicates a highly cultivated taste. Imported fruits, botanical gems and floral excellence, make up the attractions of the garden and orchard, while the yellow-tinged fields of wheat and rye, and the acres of tasseling corn, tells us that the husbandman, like Billy O'Rourke, will "always mind the mainthing." We have never seen an unproductive locality so suddenly metamorphesed by the spirit of improvement. "Push on the column," say we.

Beauties of the Sea Side.—That portion of our sea front, reaching from Atlantic City to Egg Harbor Inlet, is perhaps one of the most inviting eight miles on our coast. The island is long and narrow, with a navigable thoroughfare running parallel with the sea all the way—scarcely averaging three quarters of a mile in width from one to the other,—affording continuous facilities for the best fishing and gunning in the State. The very best drum and sheepshead abound in these waters, and weak fish, or sea trout, are hooked in abundance.

On this strip of land, the sea front presents a changeless shore, so even and gradual in its decent, as to strip bathing of all its dangers. The bluff is sufficiently high to prevent overflows, or to guard against any innovations from flood or storm. In many places the sea and thoroughfare are within half a mile of each other. The country is level, and the Atlantic Road could be extended down at a very moderate cost. A more splendid opening for popular summer resorts, whether for city, villages, or isolated cottages, cannot be found on the Jersey shore,—and the wonder is to us, that capitalists have so long overlooked this most eligible position.

The land, we learn, could be purchased for about $50 per acre. A portion of it is owned by a gentleman in Philadelphia, unknown to us, and Mr. Wm. Bartlett, shipbuilder of Camden, and an extensive Ice Dealer in Atlantic City, owns another portion. The remainder is in the possession of one or two residents in the neighborhood. Mr. Bartlett's front is a beautiful site for a "City by the Sea," as it is sufficiently removed from either inlet to escape the bars which frequently form near them. Atlantic City must extend Southward, as it is fast filling up: and a half a century will see the Rail Road, and a continuous line of cottages extending from Inlet to Inlet. A fortune awaits some enterprising capitalist in this sea front.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.—When we revert to the history of this Railroad, constructed some twelve years ago, and then glance at its surroundings, we are amazed at the great results emanating from this one improvement. We all know that many changes must follow increased facilities for travel and communication; but those who took the most comprehensive view of the probable advantages, were not prepared for the reality forced upon us. If we fail to look beyond the limits of our own beautifully arranged and growing City, here is enough to prove the efficacy of Railroads in developing dormant resources, and in changing the whole aspect of nature about their surroundings; but when we look at Hammonton, Elwood, and other stations, and then embrace the many new settlements within five miles of the track, on either side—we confess that it would take a close calculator to enumerate, and give the aggregate of prosperity and wealth conferred upon this section of country by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

None can felicitate the Company more than ourselves upon the prospect of an ample, if tardy, reward for all their trials and vexations, incident to the early history of the road. The pioneers of the movement, at least the most prominent of them, are still members of the Board; and we can conceive the satisfaction with which they contrast the present with the past condition of this enterprise. We know that many sacrifices were made—many difficulties encountered. The embarrassments were such, that most men would have fled from what was generally considered a certain failure: but perseverance eventually overcame every obstacle,—and although years of discouragement followed, they have lived to witness the proud evidence of their far-seeing wisdom, and the ample fruits of their persistant efforts.

We could not, in the space allotted us, enumerate the many blessings secured to the people. Our own city is sufficient to attest its great value to this section of country; but the vast amount of territory changed from a wilderness to fields of waving grain, graperies, fruits of all kinds, and the impetus given to manufacturing and mechanical interests; and the countless capital and industry allured to our locality from "das *Vaterland,*"—is another great evidence of the utility of the railroad. It is sometimes necessary to take a retrospective glance, while dashing onward, to enable us to appreciate the great work done, to give us encouragement in the future; for it reminds us of the poverty of the past, and prompts us to thankfulness for present and prospective prosperity.

To the *management* of this road, however, a great deal is due,—especially that which has been so marked for beneficial results in the last three or four years. Here is the secret of that popularity which clings to Atlantic City, and constitutes it one of the most convenient and accessible watering places on the coast. Five lines daily to and from that City, and all but one touching at our inland cities and villages between the Delaware and the Ocean, speaks well for the capacity of the gentlemen who control the road. To the President, Mr. Frazer, we must accord an executive as well as a business talent, which admirably fits him for the duties of his office,—while Mr. Custis, the Superintendent, is ever vigilent in all the ramifications of his department, and sees to the prompt execution of all measures calculated to accommodate the public, and extend the usefulness of the road. Of Mr. Bryant, the Ticket Agent, it is needless to speak. Every year of intercourse with the public only renders him a greater favorite. The same may be said of the Conductors, Engineers and employees of every grade. Skillful, sober, polite and watchful,—the Company has happily escaped the frequent loss sustained by other roads from accidents or misfortunes, resulting from carelessness or inexperience.

We confess to feelings of pride, as we view all these advantages, and we may be excused for a little vanity, when we look to the progress Atlantic County has made, and regard it as an evidence of that to which she will attain in the future. The increased value of real estate, barrens turned into fertile fields, luxurious summer residences, other Railroads in embryo, navigation extending, manufactories multiplying, mechanical arts thriving, labor increasing, the best class of immigrants locating among us—adding the experience of the old to the new world—and, not the least, the large sums of money invested in this country: *all* may be classed as benefits springing directly from the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company.

U. S. Soldiers' and Patriots' Orphans' Home.—The Prize Collection arranged to raise funds for an Orphans' Home at Egg Harbor City was opened last Monday, when the first drawing of prizes was held at Excursion Hall, in Cincinnati Avenue. A Committee had been appointed for the management of the drawing, consisting of the following gentlemen: Fr. Clever, D. Hax, A. Stephany, Theo. G. Rohrberg and L. P. Wettstein. They met on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. and commenced counting the numbers to be drawn, which were immediately after placed in the wheel. The Committee continued counting until Tuesday evening, 6 o'clock, when the whole number of Donation Tickets sold (15,000 in all), had been thrown in the box. The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Before the drawing was opened on Wednesday the President of the Council of Administration of the U. S. Soldiers' and Patriots' Orphans' Home, Col. Muehleck, adressed the ladies and gentlemen witnessing the drawing, with a few words referring to the difficulties on account of which the Prize Collection was delayed till July, and why the number of tickets sold did not correspond with the amount anticipated by the leading parties of the enterprise. Thereupon the wheel was turned and the first number drawn out by a Soldiers Orphan. The prize list contained the following principal prizes: 1st prize a Farm, 2d prize a Cottage Farm Lot, 3d and following prizes a number of cultivated Winelots and Gardens (all these lands are situated in the tract owned by the Gloucester Farm & Town Association) further 82 prizes consisting of shares of the Egg Harbor City and New York Steamboat and Transportation Company (each worth $25); also a number of boxes with segars &c., &c. The drawing was finished at 11 o'clock whereupon the Committee adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. The list of numbers drawn will be published as soon as the Committee is ready to give their report on the result of the drawing.

State Rights vs. Centralization.

Among the other points in the call for the Philadelphia Convention, is the following paragraph, which causes the Black Republican advocates a great amount of trouble; in fact the counteracting address for a Convention of the Negro-suffrage men of the South, headed by Hamilton, of Texas, and signed by a precious few of others, who were amongst the stay-at-home guards of the South—makes its chief labor to do away with the rights of the citizens of States, South and North. The paragraph is as follows:

"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, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation, in centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a Republican, Government, and destructive of liberty."

This short statement sounds like good Democratic doctrine, and it is: here is the way in which one of our Republican contemporaries denounces it: they all do, even the *Register,* although not in so brief terms, but its meaning is the same:

This is one of the "National," one of the "liberal" elements, which it is proposed to introduce into the Union creed! We are asked, after combatting the heresy and conquering it at the cost of infinite blood and treasure, to adopt it as our faith, and to crown it as our king!

Now, where does this very obnoxious doctrine of the Philadelphia call come from? One would suppose it was the deliberate utterance of a rebel Legislature: or the resolutions of a copperhead "sympathizing" Convention, and yet, while it is nearly the Democratic idea, but not quite, it is embodied in the Chicago platform of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated; the fourth resolution of that platform is as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and contol its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by any armed forces of any State or Territory, *no matter under what pretext,* as among the greatest of crimes.

In 1859, one year earlier, the Republicans of Wisconsin

Resolved, That the principle and construction contended for, by the party which now rules in the counsels of the nation—that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers—that the several States which formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a positive defiance of those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts, done, or attempted to be done, under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy!

The above is the position assumed by the Radicals at the date named. Then they resolved that there was no general government, but that the States were "sovereignties." They now assume that there is nothing but a general government. When they believe in the former, Democrats were in power; when they concluded upon the latter, they had control of the government. They are about as inconsistent upon this question as upon any other.—*Sussex Herald.*

POLITICAL.—The terms of the following seventeen members of the Senate of the United States will expire on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Ira Harris, of New York.
James A. McDougall, of California.
Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.
Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.
Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.
J. M. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.
Garrett Davis, of Kentucky.
John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.
James W. Nye, of Nevada.
Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
James W. Nesmith, of Oregon.
Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania.
Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

There are also three vacancies to be filled—one in New Jersey and two in Vermont.

Mr. Sherman has secured a reelection. Cornelius Cole, of the House of Representatives, has been elected in the place of Mr. McDougall; Orris S. Ferry in place of Mr. Foster, James Harlan in place of Mr. Kirkwood, and James W. Patterson, of the House of Representatives, in place of Mr. Clark. The Vermont Senatorial vacancies are the chief topic of discussion in that State, and the election of members of the Legislature will turn upon preferences respecting candidates. Mr. Edmund's chances for retaining his seat appear to be fair, but Judge Poland has a formidable competitor in Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the foremost leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Morrill has peremptorily declined a re-election to the House—he will be Senator or nothing. The Rutland *Herald,* however, thinks differently, and expresses confidence in the success of Judge Poland. Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, is a candidate for re-election, but will find a formidable competitor in Gen. John A. Logan, as well as in Gen. Oglesby and E. B. Washburne. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, declines a re-election on account of his age. Governor Morton is in too shattered a state of health to be a candidate. Speaker Colfax and George W. Julian have both been named by the Radicals for the succession. B. Gratz Brown will have an opportunity, in Missouri, to try his strength with Gen. Frank Blair. Nye is betting on his return from Nevada.

REV. WM. BROCK, D. D., of London, is on a visit to this country, as a delegate from the English Baptists. At a meeting in Chicago he reported the following: "As an evidence that the Baptists of England were a live people, he stated that they had raised in two years and a quarter £250,000 sterling for church extension purposes. The Lonon Association are building one church every year in some one of the suburbs of that great metropolis. Mr. Spurgeon's church had 3800 members, and was undoubtedly the largest Christian church in the world. Mr. Landhill's had 900 members. His own had 830. Baptist Noel's 550. The Baptist churches of London are strong and aggressive bodies."

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

ARE warranted in all cases for the speedy and permanent cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, Seminal Loss, Night Emissions and Spermal Dreams; Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c. &c.

No Change of Diet is Necessary.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price $1 per Box, or six boxes for $5, also large boxes, containing four small, price $3.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness and Emissions, though benefit is derived from using a single box. In chronic cases, and particularly when Impotence or general debility with nervous prostration has affected the system

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

are recommended as the most efficacious rejuvenating and invigorating remedy in the world. A Package, price $5, will last a month, and is generally sufficient. In extreme cases of debility and impotence

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

price $2, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage. It gives strength to the organs, and with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition. A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the Errors of Youth, designed as a lecture and caution to Young Men, sent free, ten cents required to pay postage.

Caution.—The above remedies have now been before the Public many years, and their great success in the alleviation of human misery, has excited the cupidity of several parties, who use the name of "Specific Pills," copy my labels, circulars, advertisements, sometimes word for word, and put up worthless compounds that disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser.

If you cannot purchase Bell's Specific Remedies of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

Dr. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
819 Broadway, New York.

and you will receive them by return mail, post paid, and free from observation. [july 28, 66 y1

B L P

More Valuable than Gold!

BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, remove headache, dizziness, giddiness, drowsiness, unpleasant dreams, dimness of sight, indigestion, cleanse the stomach and bowels, insure new life in the debilitated, and

Restores the Sick to Perfect Health.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Try them! they only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your Druggist, send the money to

Dr. JAS. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
819 Broadway, New York

and they will be sent by return of mail, post paid.

TO LADIES.

IF YOU require a reliable remedy to restore you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions,

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Every lady knows that the slightest Irregularities of nature is liable to bring on headache, giddiness, low spirits, fainting, hysterics, &c.; then the bloom of health fades, the appetite fails, and other symptoms more distressing commence, as weakness, spinal complaint, the whites, prolapsus, &c. A Never failing Remedy will be found in

Dr. Harvey's Female Pills.

The experience of thirty years has proved they have no equal for removing Obstructions and Irregularities, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure in every case. Upwards of 50,000 boxes are sold annually, and no complaint of their efficacy is ever heard, for they accomplish what they are represented to do.

Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills. Price $1

Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills

Is a remedy four degrees stronger than the above, and intended for special cases of long standing.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

A Private Circular to Ladies, with fine Anatomical Engravings, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp.

Send for Dr. Harvey's Private Medical Adviser, addressed to Females—64 pages—giving full instructions and information, 10 cents required for postage.

If you cannot purchase the Pills of your Druggist, they will be sent by mail, post paid, secure from observation, on receipt of the money, by

DR JAS. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
July 28, 66y1] 819 Broadway, New York.

LOUIS KUEHNLE,

NEW YORK HOTEL,

Corner Atlantic and Liverpool Avenues, (opposite Railroad Depot,) Egg Harbor City.

L. KUEHNLE is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders. Meals furnished at all hours. AMPLE STABLES are connected with the Hotel, and every attention paid to travelers.
5t1-1y

A. HOHENLEITNER,
MANUFACTURER OF

TIN WARE,

AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Lamps, Coal Oil, &c.,

Corner Philadelphia Avenue & [illegible] st.
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
Egg Harbor City, July 21, '66.—3m.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Samuel B. Risley Executor of Elmer English, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. SAMUEL B. RISLEY, Executor
Dated July 9, 1866.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Daniel E. Iszard, Administrator of [illegible], deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. DANIEL E. ISZARD, Administrator
Dated July 9, 1866

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of James B. Johnson, Administrator of Jonathan Reed, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. JAS. B. JOHNSON, Administrator
Dated July 9, 1866

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Jacob Sooy, Administrator of Somers Conover, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. JACOB SOOY, Administrator
Dated July 9, 1866

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Mary Marking, Administratrix of Andrew Marking, deceased, will be audited and stated by the surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. MARY MARKING, Administratrix
Dated July 9, 1866.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Caroline L. Tilton, Administratrix of Lewis S. Tilton, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. CAROLINE L. TILTON, Administratrix
Dated July 9, 1866

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Sarah E. Shoemaker, Administratrix of Ransome Shoemaker, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next. SARAH E. SHOEMAKER, Administratrix.
Dated July 9, 1866.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Joseph E. P. Abbott, Administrator *de bonis non* of Samuel J. Gifford, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans Court of the county of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next.
JOSEPH E. P. ABBOTT,
Dated July 9, 1866 Adm'r, *de bonis non*

NEW YORK STORE!

Every day Brings Something New!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing

AT

WALLACH'S NEW STORE,

Opposite Schwinghammer's Grocery Store, Philadelphia Avenue,
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

Those wishing a new and fashionable outfit in CLOTHING or DRY GOODS, will do well to call soon, as I am selling Cheaper than retail dealers in Philadelphia or New York. Give me a call.
S. WALLACH.
Egg Harbor City, July 14 1866 m6

EUGENE SCHWINGHAMMER,
DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions, Flour, Feed, Paints, Oils, Glass and LIQUORS.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

Harrison's Plant Fertilizer,

Corner Philadelphia Avenue & Agassiz st.,
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

All goods are furnished at the lowest market prices. Prompt and honest dealing is my motto.
Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866tf

MARTIN WOHLTMANN,
CIDER AND WHITE WINE

VINEGAR.

Warranted free from Chemical Acid.
London Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue,
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866.

EGG HARBOR CITY HOUSE,

Atlant Av., bet. London & Washington Ave.,
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
P. BINDHAMER, Proprietor.

THE EGG HARBOR CITY HOUSE is pleasantly located near the depot of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. At this House the traveling public will find superior accommodations, on reasonable terms. Board by the day, week, or month
Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866.—1y

EGG HARBOR Navigation Company.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Egg Harbor Navigation Company, warranted by the Stock subscribed, have resolved to purchase or build a steamboat, and therefore request the Stockholders of the Company to make regular payment of their monthly installments of $2.00 per share to any of the following named persons, who are provided with the Company's official receipts, viz:

Thomas H. Richards, Dateto; William Sooy, Green Bank; John Cavaleer, Lower Bank; Levi French, Bass River; Archaleus R. Pharo and Jarvis H. Bartlett, Tuckerton, David S. Blackman, Jos. P. Cake and S. B. Kirkbride, M. D., Port Republic; Chas. Herman, Egg Harbor City.

These gentlemen will also receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Company at $25 per Share.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. HERMAN, Treasurer.
Egg Harbor City, July 21, '66.tf

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. [july 28m3

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

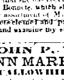
WOULD inform the citizens of Atlantic County and vicinity that he has on hand a large assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN CASSIMERES as good as they can be found in Market or Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

Suits of ready-made Clothing from $9 to $35. All goods will be made in the best style and the latest fashion. New patterns received every month. The public generally, are invited to examine his stock.
Egg Harbor City, April 10th, 1865 april4

Atlantic Circuit Court.

Edward Wallace vs. Richard White. } Attachment in debt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the Atlantic County Circuit Court, returnable to the tenth day of April, A. D., 1866, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard White, a nonresident debtor, at the suit of Edward Wallace, in a plea of debt, for eight hundred dollars, which said writ has been duly served and returned by the sheriff of Atlantic county.
D. S. RISLEY, Clerk.
M. B. TAYLOR, Att'y.
Dated May 23, 1866. Je9,'66-2m.



CAROLINE ADELUNG,
MILLINER.
CINCINNATI AVENUE,
Near Railroad Avenue,
EGG HARBOR CITY.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlantic County that she has received the Summer Styles of Ladies' Bonnets, which she will sell at city prices. A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Hats. Bonnets cleaned and pressed.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing.
6t9 3m

JOHN P. WEAVER.
PENN MARBLE WORKS
CALLOWHILL STREET.
(Between Front & Second)
PHILADELPHIA
☞ The patronage of the citizens of Atlantic County desiring anything in his line is respectfully solicited. 5t8-1y

W. H. BOLTE,
Philadelphia avenue, between Agassiz and [illegible] streets, Egg Harbor City.
DEALER in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Articles, &c.
☞ Repairing done with promptness, and all work warranted. 4t15

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
J. M. KRUG,
Corner of Cincinnati Avenue and Camp streets, Egg Harbor City.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Sole and Sole leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Morocco, Kid, &c. Also, Findings of every description, at Philadelphia prices.
☞ Shoemakers in the County are invited to give me a call, as they will find it to their advantage. 3t40-6m

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ERNEST ADELUNG,
Cincinnati avenue, below Agassiz street, (opposite the Fair Ground,) Egg Harbor City.
☞ Pictures taken in any weather.
The citizens of Atlantic county are invited to call and examine 6t17

CHARLES KRAUS,
FASHIONABLE SHOEMAKER, *Liverpool avenue, below Agassiz st., Egg Harbor City,* has constantly on hand, and will make to order, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of the latest styles, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and neatly executed. 4t26

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE
N. Y. & New Haven & Western R. R. Depot
BEACH STREET, BOSTON.
By F. M. PRATT,
FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

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. 4t7

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
TO BE DISPOSED AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!
Not to be paid for until you know what you receive.

BY A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
(Agents for the Manufacturers.)
No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

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	[illegible]
300 Silver Hunting [illegible] Watches	[illegible]
300 Gold Composite Hunting Watches	[illegible]
500 Music Boxes, Shell and Rosewood Cases	20 to 75
200 Elegant Silver Plated Coffee and Tea Urns	20 to 50
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Castor Stands	20 to 40
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 to 50
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Butter Dishes	15 to 25
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Ice Pitchers	20 to 50
2500 Silver Plated Goblets, Engraved and Plain	5 to 12
3000 Silver Plated Cups, Gold Lined and Engraved	10 to 20
1000 Silver Plated Call Bells	6 to 12
3000 Sets Silver Plated Table Forks, 1 doz	10 to 15
5000 Pair Silver Plated Table Spoons	8 to 12
10000 Sets Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 1 doz	5 to 10
2000 Pair Silver Plated Butter Knives	5 to 10
5000 Silver Plated Napkin Rings, very handsome	5 to 10
2000 California Diamond Cluster Sets Ladies' Jewelry	10 to 25
7000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, assorted	5 to 10
5000 Miniature and Enameled Revolving Pins	8 to 15
2000 Ladies' California Diamond Cluster Pins	8 to 15
2000 Gents' California Diamond Pins	5 to 10
5000 Gents' Scarf Pins, assorted styles	5 to 15
5000 Oval Band Bracelets, finely chased	10 to 25
6000 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 10
6000 Plain and Chased Gold Rings	6 to 15
2500 Gold Lockets, engraved backs, watch face	10
2000 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins	8 to 25
7000 Gents' Vest Chains, large assortment	5 to 85
1000 Splendid Steel Engravings	5 to 10
1000 Elegant Bronze Mantel Clocks	25 to 50
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4 to 8
6000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	15 to 20
2000 Ebony Gold Mounted Spiral Pencils	6 to 20

Each and every article in the above List is represented by a Certificate. These are placed in similar envelops and sealed. Any person obtaining a certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address, will know what they may have for One Dollar.

We charge for sending Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five will be sent for $1.00; Eleven for $2.00; Thirty for $5.00; Sixty-five for $10.00; and One Hundred for $15.00.

Any person receiving a Certificate for an article they may not desire, can exchange for any other article in our List of the same value. By this method we are enabled to furnish the public with selections from a rich and varied stock of goods at a nominal price, while all have a chance for securing articles of the very highest value. We warrant every article as represented or money refunded—We solicit parties who have been unfairly dealt with by imitators to give us a fair trial before passing judgment.

AGENTS.—Liberal Commission and valuable Premiums, consisting of Watches, etc., given to Agents. Address all orders to
A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 4270, New York.
Apr 7,'66-3m a&e.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad,
ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave	Mail. A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Accom. P. M.	Freight. A. M.
Vine Street	7 30	2 00	4.15	9.15
Cooper's Point	7 45	2.15	4.30	9.30
Haddonfield	8.01	2.31	4.46	10.00
Ashland				10.16
White Horse	8.14	2.41	5 02	10.26
Long-a-Coming	8.32		5.15	10.43
Jackson	8.40	2.56	5.23	10.57
Waterford	8.52	3.03	5.35	11.21
Spring Garden	8.58		5.41	11.34
Winslow	9.05	3.11	5.49	11.48
Hammonton	9.15		5.59	12.03
DaCosta	9.22		6.03	12.15
Elwood	9.35	3.32	6.20	12.53
Egg Harbor	9.47	3.39	6.32	1.00
Patkonk	10.03		6.48	1.26
Absecon	10.18	3.50	7.03	1.53
Atlantic	10.28	4.15	7.22	2.15

UP TRAINS.

Leave	Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.	Accom. A. M.	Freight. P. M.
Atlantic	4.45	7.05	5.50	11.22
Absecon	5.05	7.25	6.15	12.17
Patkonk	5.21		6.35	12.39
Egg Harbor	5.37	7.45	6.44	1.00
Elwood	5.39	7.57	6.56	1.30
DaCosta	6.03	8.05	7.09	1.51
Hammonton	6.10		7.16	2.07
Winslow	6.19	8.14	7.25	2.07
Spring Garden	6.27		7.31	2.33
Waterford	6.34	8.21	7.37	3.03
Jackson	6.45		7.51	3.23
Long-a-Coming	6.50	8.32	7.59	3.42
White Horse	7.03	8.42	8.14	4.10
Ashland				4.20
Haddonfield	7.16	8.52	8.27	4.46
Cooper's Point	7.33	9.05	8.44	6.13
Vine Street	7.48	9.32	9.00	6.27

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 6.30 and 11.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M., Atlantic at 9.30 A. M. and 12.30 and 7.30 P. M.

PACIFIC HOTEL,
170, 172, 174 and 176 Greenwich St.,
(ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY,)
Between Courtlandt and Dey Streets, N. Y.
JOHN PATTEN, Jr., PROPRIETOR.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL IS WELL AND WIDELY known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the City—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The Pacific has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests; it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated; provided with gas and water; the attendance is prompt and respectful, and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season.

The subscriber, who, for the past few years, has been the lessee, is now sole proprietor, and intends to identify himself thoroughly with the interests of his house. With long experience as a hotel-keeper, he trusts, by moderate charges and a liberal policy, to maintain the favorable reputation of the Pacific Hotel. JOHN PATTEN, Jr.

HENRY WERLE,
DEALER IN
Furniture, Paper Hanging, &c.,
Norfolk Avenue, near Agassiz 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.
Chairs rebottomed. Also, carpets cut, and laid. ☞ All kinds of Cushions for Churches or private residences made to order. Curtains cut to fit, and put up at the shortest notice. 5t23-1y

BERNARD GRAWE'S
LUMBER YARD,
FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
Corner Philadelphia Ave. and Berger Street,
EGG HARBOR CITY,
has constantly on hand all kinds of building lumber. Also,
FLOUR, MIDLING, SHORTS & CRACKLINGS
Best qualities bought, and sold at the lowest price.
All ORDERS will be promptly attended to.
4t25-1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXual Systems—new and reliable treatment—Also the BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,
☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
☞ No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Cures Secret Diseases
In all their stages little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic.
And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Helmbold's
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the Blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Phila.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJ. TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS—
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!
TAKE NO OTHER!

Executors' Notice.

BENJAMIN F. SHREVE and William Braddock, Jr., Executors of Richard L. [illegible], deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Atlantic, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Richard L. [illegible], to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said deceased, under oath or affirmation, within nine months, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said executors.
Dated May 14 1866.
BENJAMIN F. SHREVE,
WILLIAM BRADDOCK, Jr. } Executors.
June 2,'66-2m.