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THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

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THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in business, under the firm of DEMOCRAT PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, would ask the continuity of the patronage which has so long been bestowed on the office, and solicit a share of the public patronage, as well to their subscriptions to the ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT

O. A. DOUGLASS,
C. C. BRINK.

Egg Harbor City, July 2, 1866.

RADICAL IAGOS.

As the Fourteenth of August Convention draws near, the trepidation of our opponents becomes more apparent. Their presses echo the slang of Gen. Hamilton—an imitation of the North,—and brand it as a "convocation of copperheads"—"disloyal," &c. All this having failed to intimidate, or to lessen the zeal which marks the uprising of the people, they now play the part of Iago, and strive to stir up contention. They first pronounce it a democratic movement which is designed to swallow up President Johnson and his supporters, a mere device to entrap unwary Republicans. Then they try to scare the Democrats by exposing the trick, and crocodile tears stream down their cheeks, as they predict that the "Johnson Faction" will engulph the Democracy. Then again, they gather courage from the hope that the Convention will be composed of such opposite material, as to beget strife and culminate in open rupture.

Every bell-weather and whipper-in has received the cue; and how earnestly they button-hole decorants, as they exclaim—"you ain't going over to the Johnson traitors, surely? What! desert the old Democratic party, and give up your organization—surrender to a mere faction!" and their eyes—in fine phrensy staring, will glare in astonishment. The Johnson man in turn is appealed to:—"Ain't goin' with these copperheads, are you? Stand by the party—don't hand with traitors—you'll get something soon. I had a talk with the Hon. Mr. Promisall, and he says you must be taken care of; and what he says, you know, is law." This is a specimen of every-day talk, and a fair sample of the means resorted to for the purpose of making "the Democratic wheelbarrow roll smoothly." But, unfortunately for them, the nearer it approaches, the more popular the movement becomes.

The 14th of August Convention requires a surrender of principle—no abandonment of organization—on the part of any political party. It will be made up of delegates from both or all parties, who look upon the restoration policy of President Johnson as the only plan to restore the Union and to harmonize the people of both sections. The two country has been hedged beyond endurance by a radical dissent Congress, which fanned the flame of discord up to the last moment of its existence; and some expression of the measure necessary to stay fly desponding millions that the acts of a revolutionary clique in Washington are repudiated by the constituency. The country needs some assurance that the madness will be checked in their efforts to keep alive ill feeling by goading the South, and irritating the North. Let us have some evidence that the war, with all its sacrifice of life and treasure, was designed to restore the Union and to re-establish kindly feelings. The people are sick of the wrangling and contention so earnestly continued by the provocations of a disunion Congress.

These are the considerations which will shape the action of the Convention. Nominations are to be made—no political capital is to be manufactured—no personal ambition to be gratified. It will be an assemblage of the patriots of all parties to effect a combination for the preservation of the Union. Jurist Democrats, Americans, Foreigners, Republicans, &c., united to put down the rebellion with the sword and the musket, so will the same elements unite to put down the treason of radical traitors. In this critical hour, if we would avert the blow aimed at the whole country by these marplots, we must cast aside our political prejudices for the time, and help and encourage the President to carry on the good work he has begun. We see know, that restoration of the Union and permanent peace is altogether problematical, while the radicals hold power. First wipe out the Jacobins of the age, and then we can settle our differences at our leisure. In Scotland's struggle for Nationality, the distinct organizations of the clans were maintained, while they fought together; and when the battle-cry rang out—the shout of "Duncan, Donald's ready!" met the response—"Donald Duncan's ready!"

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Some of the Republican organs advise the Democracy not to be too hasty in their endorsement of President Johnson's policy. We think an approval of what is right and just cannot be too hastily made. So long as his policy demands a restoration of the Union, every true man will support it. When he adopts measure antagonistic to the peace and harmony of the States, we shall just as promptly denounce them. This article, however, betrays a latent hope, on the part of the radicals, that the President is not irrevocably lost to them; but they may as well dispel that illusion. He can neither be threatened, coaxed, or flattered into an abandonment of a policy he has inherited to avoid so much opposition. If anything could add to his firmness, it would be the persecution and abuse heaped upon him.

A NONSENSICAL OUTCRY.

Our opponents are quite indignant at the removal as Wm. H. Thomas, the Post Collector of Philadelphia, and the appointment of Ex-Governor Johnson in his place. This is the most childish, nonsensical outcry, we ever heard, from adults. Do they expect the President to continue in office a man who denotes the very salary he receives upon hostility against the appointing power? Mr. Thomas is the leader of a party which shows the most vile denunciations upon the President every day. Are such men to be kept in position, when their place can be better supplied by those who will work in harmony with the Chief Executive, to himself and to the country, to promptly remove every radical who upholds the disunion dogmas of the radical party.

The Indian troubles in Idaho are still kept up.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is with both pleasure and pain that we record the adjournment of Congress, which came to its end last Saturday. Pleasure, that it dispersed an organized band of conspirators who aim to hold power at the cost not only of steel and bloodshed, but the total destruction of every principle that lies at the foundation of our noble system of Union. Pain, that men filling the highest and most responsible representative positions in the known world, should disgrace themselves and their country, by unblushing blackguardism and brutal debauchery. We are humiliated — mortified — to have the Representatives of Congress go abroad as a sample of the decorum of American legislation. The Philadelphia *Sunday Times* says:

> "The closing hours of the session were marked by traveling, by the sacrifice of all parliamentary dignity, by the abnegation of legislation that makes the conduct of the high-toned representatives of the people's interest. Warfted throughout the Chamber of the House were the fumes of whiskey and amid a scene of bacchanalian helplessness, of degraded intoxication and of maudlin eloquence, the session of the American Congress of 1866, came to a humiliating and disgraceful close. Indulging in shameless extravagance, pelting each other with public documents, bacchanalian revelling, according to the various stages of intoxication to which they had advanced, the members of the thirty-ninth American congress retired to their homes, to relapse into the stupor of sobriety, until Nature shall come to their relief."

Among the participants in this degrading pastime, no doubt could be found the philanthropic and high-toned "friends of freedom and intellectual elevation of the negroes;" and perhaps a few who make religion auxiliary to politics—yearning for Sabbath Schools and pious institutions of the blacks. Yet the most loose disciples of negro quarter would share the morality displayed on the occasion referred to. Base bold treason, unconstitutional assumptions of power, infernal persecution, hypocrisy and the lowest degradation, the "Rump Congress" will leave a dark page in the history of American legislation."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The whole country, and particularly the press, are quite exultant over the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. On Tuesday, the morning papers published the following:

> NEW YORK, July 30.—The superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived at nine o'clock this morning with the following message from the Queen of great Britain to the President of the United States:
>
> OSBORNE, July 27, 1866.—To the President of the United States, Washington D. C.: The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional tie to unite the nations between the United States and England.
>
> REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 11 30 A. M.—To her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—The President of the United States acknowledges profound gratitude, the receipt of her Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable, which now unites the western and eastern hemispheres, may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the Government of England and the republic of the United States.
>
> ANDREW JOHNSON.

Many of our contemporaries are very sanguine, and already pronounce it a success; but we may again be a little premature in our congratulations. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, largely interested in telegraphing, in an article headed—"Is the Cable a Success?" expresses considerable doubt, and mentions many probable difficulties which may render it comparatively useless. The editor says:

> "The fact is that, the transmission of intelligence through so great a length of uncovered wire as nearly 1700 miles, without repeaters, is thus far an enterprise, the practical success of which, remains to be demonstrated."

We can only hope that this enterprise may meet our highest expectations, and that art and science may yet overcome all imaginary or real difficulties, and prove a blessing in successful use. All that we ask is, that it may be a bond of union between the two continents—affording every facility that business and friendly intercourse may require—and not appropriated to speculators in produce, and stock quitters, exclusively. We prove a curse, if wrongly used—a blessing, if confined to the legitimate purpose for which it is said to be constructed.

THE RULING PASSION.

The ruling passion strong in death, was fully exemplified in the dissolution of the last Congress. The reckless expenditures of the public money, was constantly maintained to the end; and about one of their acts was, to vote themselves $3000 instead of $5000, the present compensation. As if conscious that they were trespassing too far upon the patience of the people, they augmented this monstrosity with the soldiers bounty bill, and pass both together. But that is too transparent to hide the cupidity which gave birth to this prostitution of the public money; for every voter knows that the two measures were entirely distinct, and were intentionally linked together to offer the selfish purposes of the members. We want—the people want—full justice accorded to the soldiers, and they could have received it without having their claims used as a plea for robbing the Treasury. It was the same in the disbursement of the Freedmen's Bureau fund. The *State Gazette* says: "as adopted, the increase will cost the government $100,000 a year for the Senate, and about $400,000 for the House, as it includes all the 182 members, all the delegates. With 36 States represented, the increase will amount to $72,000 a year in the Senate and about $500,000 in the House." As if to make their inordinate avarice more apparent, the bill was made retrospective, and dated back to March, 1865. What they have the people, if the radicals are allowed to rule, that our taxes will ever be lessened? The income tax, and all others, are yet held at the war standard, and must remain so while such waste of the public funds are tolerated. As to the prospects of liquidation, it is better not to indulge in hopes, indeed—if the radicals were continued in power.

— The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have appointed as delegates at large to the National Convention, Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler, David R. Porter and Mr. F. Packer, and Chief Justice Geo. W. Woodward.

Interesting Correspondence Between Motorcide Montgomery Blair and A. H. Stephens.

Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.

LETTER FROM MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To the editors of the *National Intelligencer*—Gentlemen:—I ask a place in your columns for the inclosed letter to me from the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. In committing it to the press I am taken a questionable liberty with him, for the letter is marked "private."

But, in the present circumstances of the country, I think it so desirable that the people should know the real temper of the South, that I feel justified in publishing this letter from one who, at the outbreak of the war, was the representative man of the Union party of the Southern sentiment at this moment.

President Lincoln had great confidence in Mr. Stephens. He told me repeatedly that he had offered him a seat in the Cabinet, and he retained great regard for him to the last.

Yours, respectfully, M. BLAIR.

Montgomery Co., Md., July 27, 1866.

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., July 23, 1866.—To Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst. is before me. I thank you heartily for it. Notes in the United States did not reach me until quite recently, and I admire the objects of the proposed Union Convention at Philadelphia as I understand them than I did; and yet, from consideration of expediency, I doubted the propriety of my taking active part in it.

It was also in doubt to some extent whether with other views on the part of those who made the call, my presence would not be useful in the call as to exclude all who occupied a similar position to my own, and from other considerations as those which had occurred to me, your letter has relieved me from this last class of doubts. But those of the other class still exist, notwithstanding your strong views to the contrary.

Individually, my whole soul is enlisted in the cause of a speedy, full and perfect restoration of the Government under the Constitution as it was, and of the Union of States within all parts of it as much willingly and cheerfully to do to effect and accomplish that end.

Indeed you will excuse me in saying it, but it is the truth. I would be willing to offer up my life itself if by so doing this great result could be attained, and peace, harmony, prosperity, happiness and constitutional liberty be thus secured to the millions now living, and the untold millions hereafter to live on this continent.

There we may personal embarrassments or difficulties in the way of my going to the convention. These I alluded to before. But I am resolved to be there if I can. In no event shall it be ever truthfully said of me that I failed to do everything in my power to restore the peace and its institutions. I did, in 1860, exert my efforts to the utmost extent to avoid the late most lamentable war, and to save the Union on constitutional principles, without a conflict of arms. This I did, too, while many of those now so clamorous for what they call the "rebels" were giving encouragement, if not aid and comfort to the enemies of the South, by clearly and decidedly intimating if not fully expressing, a perfect willingness on their part that the seceding slide if the people of the South so willed it.

I was even taunted with endeavoring to hold our people on to a Union that was no longer cared for by leading men of the country and of the North. I withstood these taunts, even when I knew, or was informed truly, and believed, that their was an organized body of men in Savannah to seize the Custom House, Fort Pulaski, &c., in case the State did not secede.

All this I stated to you, and to which you allude in your letter before me, nor should I have any hesitancy in stating it to the public if any public good could thereby be effected. The public good is my only object. How best to subserve that consistently, with truth, honor and uprightness, is the only question with me.

Personal interests have no influence with me whatever; at least I think so, and may be accused for saying so. Had I been governed by personal feelings I should have had nothing to do with the late troubles further than entering my earnest protest against them, and had I been governed by personal feeling I should not now be in the situation I am.

If the Union shall be restored under the constitution, as I ardently desire and pray, and I am willing to do all I can towards that end, it is my fixed purpose to retire from public life in connection with public affairs, so that while it would seem that my present efforts are tending to a result in which I have more or less personal interest, that is adhesion to a Senator in Congress, yet, I assure you, I never expect or intend to hold that position long, even if the seat should be awarded to me.

Yours, truly, ALEXR. H. STEPHENS.

COMING EVENTS.

D. D. Fanny appears to appreciate the uncertain tenure, by which he holds his present position as a monopolist of leading organs. If "coming events cast their shadows before," he ought to be admonished, as he sees the end of the rapid devolution of his party, and the fleeting nature of his patronage. He already throws an anchor to windward, by appealing for patronage to "The *Chronicle* in the recess," and that appeal is echoed by the radical press of the country, on the ground that it is "the sole organ of Congress that furnish body at the National Capitol." We suggest a shorter mode of relief; let the "sheet body," which has just filched $4000 each from the public Treasury donate a portion of the plunder to D. D. Forney. He will not scruple to receive it, because he never had any scruples. He has been a pauper upon every party he served—at Swift's, work for those who paid him best. We warn his employers in time, to be liberal,—for he will turn up some morning in the opposite ranks. In such an event, we scarcely know which party would suffer the greatest calamity.

☞ The Mexican Liberalists are buying the United States arms sold at auction in Brownsville.

☞ The Indian troubles continue in British Honduras.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE A SUCCESS.

History of the Great Eastern's Voyage.

The President and Secretary Seward on the Event.

New York, July 29.—The following dispatches have just been received from Cyrus W. Field:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, 1866.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

Thank God! The cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—England and America are again connected by telegraph.

The cable is in perfect order.

We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th inst., off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29.—The steamship Great Eastern left Sheerness on Saturday, at noon, June 30th. She arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, July 5th, and received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers towed the Great Eastern at Heartharen as follows:

The William Corry and Terrible on Friday, July 6th, and the Albany on the 7th, and the Medway on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the William Corry, and at 2:30 the next morning, the laying was successfully completed and the end buoyed in 94 fathoms.

Latitude 51 deg. 40 min.; long. 11 deg. 8 min.; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia 271 miles, 291 miles of cable paid out.

Wednesday, 11th inst., H. M. S. Racoon arrived at Heartharen to render all assistance in his power.

Thursday, 12th inst., the Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible and Racoon were in Heartharen together.

Services were held at Valentia, and prayers were offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

On Friday, the 13th, the shore end was connected with the main cable on board the Great Eastern. At 2:40 p. m. the telegraph first started for Newfoundland, and the Racoon returned to Valentia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order: The Terrible ahead of the Great Eastern on the starboard bow; the Medway on the port and the Albany on the starboard quarter.

The weather was thick and foggy, with heavy rains. Signals were sent through the cable on board the Great Eastern, and to the telegraph house at Valentia. 2440 nautical miles were found perfect.

Saturday, 14th.—Distance run, 103 miles; cable paid out, 116 miles.

Sunday, 15th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 139 miles.

Monday, 16th.—Distance run, 115 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

Tuesday, 17th.—Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

Wednesday, 18.—Distance run, 105 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Thursday, 19th.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Friday, 20th.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Saturday, 21st.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Sunday, 22d.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 133 miles.

Monday, 23d.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles.

Tuesday, 24th.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

Wednesday, 25th.—Distance run, 112 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

Thursday, 25th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

Friday, 27th.—Distance run, 112 miles; cable paid out, 18 miles, which, with the shore end off Valentia, distant 27 miles, cable paid out 22 miles), makes the distance run 1669 miles, and paid out 1854 miles.

Arrived at Hart's Content at 8 a. m. Friday, July 27th.

The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land, was a little less than five miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average rate of five and one-half miles per hour. The total slack was less than 12 per cent.

The weather has been more pleasant than it have ever known on the Atlantic at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs and squalls.

I have requested Mr. John C. Dean, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., to send by the first opportunity, for the Associated Press, twenty-five copies of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of our voyage and success.

In laying a cable across the Atlantic.

We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe, which was reported up outside of the telegraph office, for the information of all on board of the Great Eastern, and signalled to the other ships.

After taking on coals, the Great Eastern will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, recover the end and complete a second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the Medway will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content.

I cannot find words suitable to convey my admiration of the men who have so ably conducted the nautical engineering and electrical departments of this enterprise, so successfully amid difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated.

In fact, all on board the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

C. W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To his Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The Atlantic Cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the Eastern hemisphere. Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content: I hereby congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may be as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea cement the mutual harmony between the Republic of the West and the government of the Eastern hemisphere.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Washington: The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember with gratitude your services in the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the telegraph bill. That you may never have occasion to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic is the sincere wish of your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Heart's Content: Acknowledgments and congratulations. If the Atlantic cable had not failed in 1858, European states would not have been led, in full, into the great error of supporting that civil war in America which would either prevent the African slave trade or make it a Slave Power. Your great achievement constitutes, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DESPATCHES OVER THE CABLE.

Armistice Signed by Prussia, Austria and the German States.

Proceedings in Parliament on the American Claims.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald has the following special despatch over the cable:

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, July 28, 1866.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and the other German Powers. The propositions embrace a federal union for the whole continent of Europe.

The New York Tribune has a special despatch, dated Friday night, which says:

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord Stanley said that the Queen's were anxious to remove any irritation arising out of the exceptional state of the war between the North and South. If the claims of her subjects for the Alabama losses, and the English Government intended to maintain Royal commission to inquire into the matter, and to offer some remedy for any wrong done.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—The following has been received at this place:

To the Mayor of New York:—May commerce flourish and prosperity unite us.

LONDON, July 30.—United States Five-Twenties, opened at 69 and closed at 69½.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, BY THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 30.—Consols opened at 88¾ for money.

The latest sales of United States 5-20's to-day were at 69. Illinois 6s, 73.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton opened to-day at 12,000 bales; the market closing firm.

The Herald has the following dispatch:

LONDON, July 30.—A great Reform meeting was held to-day in the city. Ten thousand people were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Reform had faith in the Government. Petitions were adopted to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Prince of Wales, and Disraeli, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police. The proceedings were peaceable, and bands of music were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly.

The New York Tribune has a special which says that peace was believed to be certain at Berlin on Saturday, Bismarck and the King return this week. Prussia is said to be about to change the support Bismarck's policy in foreign affairs.

Austria's naval victory is very much overrated.

Herr Von Park dieds and the movement to form a reformed Reform Reform meetings have petrified the Derby Government.

The Resignation of Secretary Harlan.

The following is a copy of Secretary Harlan's letter of resignation:—

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1866.—Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst. is before me. Having heretofore informed you of my reluctance to resume the duties of my office, it might accord with your pleasure and convenience to relieve my successor, and to prevent interrupt, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect on the 1st day of September next.

In thus severing my official connection with your administration, I would do injustice to my own feelings were I not to express my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by you during my term of service.

Praying that the Supreme Ruler of nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labors incident to your high position, and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures as may promote peace and national unity, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Signed JAMES HARLAN.

☞ The Monmouth *Democrat* says that Hugh McEvery, sexton of the Old Tennent Church for the last forty-five years, died at the residence of his son, near Manalapan on Monday, on the 17th ult., in the 92d year of his age.

— William V. Ward, formerly a member of the Legislature from Monmouth county, died at Freehold the other day of consumption. He was a member for many years one of the Prison Inspectors.

— New Jersey contributed $624 to the American Bible Society during the month of July. The total receipts of the Society were $40,566 34.

— The President has announced Judge Stanley, of Kentucky, for Attorney General; also, Joseph F. Wilson, County Chief Clerk of the Land Office, for Commissioner of that office, in the place of J. M. Edmunds, resigned.

— Every part of the United States will be represented in the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on August 14th. Every State will be represented.

— The Senate Committee of Foreign Relations have recommended the rejection of Prof. Tuckerman, of Amherst, recently nominated for U. S. Minister to Greece.

— The statement that Messrs. Vattendigham, Bright and Faulkner are to Washington, to advise in regard to Cabinet appointments, is authoritatively contradicted.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27TH.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted asking information of the President as to the practicability of resuming equal relations with the British Provinces. The neutrality bill and the bill distributing awards for the assassin captors, were referred. The Judiciary Committee reported that Mr. Patton, of Tennessee, was duly qualified to hold a seat in the U. S. Senate. The Committee's resolution was modified by substituting a joint resolution enabling Mr. Patterson to take the oath without that clause relating to office under the rebel government, and, as altered, was passed. The bill authorizing the metric system of weights and measures, was passed and goes to the President. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was passed yeas, 24; nays, 18; and it goes to the House. The bill relating to naval promotions, and that continuing in force all army laws made since July 4, 1861, were passed. The New York and Washington Railroad bill was taken up, but adjourned without being objected to, it went over.

HOUSE.—The bill fixing the pay of certain custom collectors was passed, with amendments. The bill authorizing the construction of an aqueduct between Washington and New York was also passed. The Judiciary Committee made a preliminary report in relation to Jefferson Davis' conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln. A bill was passed increasing the import duty on wool and woolen goods. The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were concurred in, while others were concurred in, while others were rejected. An additional amendment was agreed to adding the Bounty Equalization bill.

The House insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency bill, and asked a conference. A bill was introduced providing for a system of telegraphs in the Army and fortifications from the ranks. The conference report on the Tariff bill was agreed to.

SATURDAY, JULY 28TH.

SENATE.—On Friday night and Saturday morning Committees were appointed to confer with the House on the Civil Appropriation bill and the Deficiency bill. The resolution declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to his seat was adopted, and that gentleman was sworn in. The conference report on the Army Civil Appropriation and Bounty bills were agreed to. The bill relating to the awards for the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln, and the

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where the best PLATED WARE that is sold in the United States can be found.

Constantly on hand Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches.

JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, equal to coin, at their Store.

They are also manufacturers of

GOLD & SILVER WARE,
AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced workmen, and particular attention paid to making

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

N. B.—Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express. Dec. 16, 65-6m

HENRY FREDERICKS
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shutters,
WOOD MOULDINGS,
HOTBED SASH
AND
Hardware of Every Description.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Builders and the public generally, that he has **REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,**
In Federal Street, one door below Third,
Adjoining Read & Drake's Paper Store,
being the largest Store in Camden, and having always on hand by far the largest and best assorted stock of any other establishment in these parts

Sash, glazed and unglazed,
Scroll Sawing,
Brackets, Glass, Oils,
Paints, Putty, Brushes, &c

HARDWARE,
Housekeeping & Farming Implements,
Plow Castings, Nails, Tools, Cutlery, Britannia and Hollow Ware, and all kinds of Silver Plated Ware, Wholesale and Retail.

All of my goods being purchased for cash and having the advantage of several years in the business, I flatter myself fully able to furnish as good an article, at as short a notice, and on better terms than any other establishment in the upper country. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail and stage drivers prompt attended to

HENRY FREDERICKS.
In Federal Street, one door below Third
CAMDEN, N. J.
1y7

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machine. Fully licensed. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The above machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer's, and Wheeler's.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and *the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Bothfeld Mills, of Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 6, '66-1y*

STEAM DYEING
AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT. Nos. 6 and 8 W. Swift, No. 28 North Fifth street between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Fine Goods of every description dyed to any color—Linen Wearing Apparel of every description dyed in the most fashionable and permanent colors, and finished in a superior style. Silk Damasks, and Crape Shawls, Table and Piano Covers Carpets, Rugs, etc., Scoured. Damasks and Silks Dyed all Colors, and warranted equal to new. N. B.—Merino Cashmere Dyed Colors warrantable to wear.
Feb. 22, '66-1y

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior SILVER PLATED WARE, at REDUCED PRICES. mar 1, '66-1y

Flour, Feed & Lumber.
McKEEN & BINGHAM,
STEAM
Saw, Grist Mill, and Lumber Yard.
Front, above Cooper street,
CAMDEN, N. J.

SUPERIOR Fresh ground Extra and Fine Wheat and Rye Flour, and Mill Feed. A large assortment of seasoned Building Lumber always on hand.
☞ Ship Plank cut to order 1y7

The Philadelphia Cheap Store.

LEOPOLD BURGARTH would inform the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity that he has opened a
NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE
In Sheppard's Building,
COMMERCE ST., WEST OF THE BRIDGE,
Where they will find a full assortment in his line which he will sell at
PHILADELPHIA PRICES
His stock consists in part of
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SUGARS
MOLASSES
SPICES
SOAP
STARCH
FISH
FRUITS, HAMS, BUTTER, LARD, EGGS, &c.
Molasses from 50 cents to $1.00 per gallon.
Yellow, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars. Coal and Fish Oils and Lamp Chimneys.
Organs and Tobacco of the first quality.
☞ Give him a call and be satisfied.
☞ Country Produce, Rags, old Books and Newspapers, taken in exchange for goods
May 12, '66.

D. F. GARRISON & BRIGHT,
FIRST-CLASS
Grocery & Provision Store,
CARLL'S BUILDING, NEAR THE BRIDGE,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of Fine and Family Groceries and Large Stock of all kinds, such as

Raisins,	Currants,	Citron,	Lemons,
Oranges,	Green Apples,	Tea,	Sugar,
Dried Apples,	Cranberries,	Coffee,	Spices,
Dried Peaches	Canned Fruit,	Molasses,	Hams,
Pork,	Lard,	Butter,	Cheese,
Baskets,	Ropes,	Brushes,	Soap,
	Candles,	Starch, &c.	

January 5th, 1866. feb. 3'66-

$390 A MONTH.—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles. Full out. Address O. T. CARRETT, City Building, Bedford, Mass. Jan. 6,'66-1y*

L. LEVI'S
NEW DRY GOODS
AND
Fancy Trimming Store!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the community of Bridgeton and vicinity that he has received from New York a new and desirable stock of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, such as

SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES OF
SHAWLS,
SACKS and
CLOAKS,
Plaids,
Prints
Gloves,
Stripes,
Lawns,
Ginghams,
Ladies' Cloth,
All-Wool Delaines
Mohairs,
Hosiery,
Sheetings,
Shirting,
Table Linen,

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
BUTTONS,
WHITE GOODS,
Brilliants,
Jaconets,
Nainsooks,
Checks and
Stripes.
AND—
HOOP SKIRTS.

HAVING BOUGHT FOR CASH,
I am confident that I can and will sell as low as any house in West Jersey.

Call and see for yourselves.
Remember the Place,
POTTER'S OLD STAND ON
Commerce St., 21 Door West of Dennis' Hotel, Bridgeton.
1y5

LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING
ENLARGED FACILITIES
FOR THE
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER,
which most respectfully invites the attention of
Leather Dealing Public
TO
FINISHED LEATHER.

Also a large lot of
PLASTERING HAIR
for sale very low FOR CASH.
JACOB RIENZLE.
FAYETTE ST., Bridgeton, N. J.
1y1-1y

Cumberland Bone Works, Bridgeton.
FRESH GROUND
BONE DUST,
AT THE
BONE FACTORY, near the ROLLING MILL.

THIS is a new and valuable MANURE for garden and truck purposes. Now is the time to secure this valuable Fertilizer of Lime.

Bones ground on shares or bought for cash at the Bone Factory near the Rolling Mill. Bones on favorable terms.

☞ A good Stock-raiser Stands for Sale.

Wood taken for cash. Inquire at the Factory.

JOHN S. WHITNELL.
1y1-1y

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cumberland and adjoining counties, that he is a graduate of the VETERINARY COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, and will treat both surgically and medically all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Good reference given, if required. He can be consulted with at the Sign of Anthony WAYNE, Bridgeton, N. J.

AMOS CATTELL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Apr 26-65-1y

At J. S. McGear & Bro's
CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
COMMERCE STREET,
(two doors below Whitecar & Weaver's Tin and Stove store.)

CAN be found a good and well selected Stock of FURNITURE of all kinds which we can sell at very price. If you will give us a call we will convince any one that it is needless to go to Philadelphia to purchase Furniture. We keep a general assortment of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
SETTEES, LOUNGES,
STANDS, SOFAS AND LOOKING-GLASSES
of all kinds, and in great variety.

Also we keep LOOKING-GLASS PLATES to put in old frames.

UNDERTAKING.

We also pay particular attention to the Undertaking business, always ready to attend to any calls day or night in the city or country, which we promise to do reasonably.

Possessing every Hearse in the business and having one of our own, we can go any distance in the country and attend to all the duties appertaining to the business.

J. S. McGEAR,
Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

WM. H. McGEAR.
Bridgeton, Sept. 26th, 1865. 1y1-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

The undersigned having associated themselves together in the

HAT, CAP,
AND
Clothing Business

CHARLES D. BURROUGHS having been so well and favorably known in the business, will be found at the old place, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

HAT, WARE & CO.,

and will be found at the

Hat, Cap, and Clothing Business,

at the same place formerly occupied by HAT & WARE. They are happy to announce that they will open out their present stock of Clothing, Caps, etc., as they are desirous of reducing the same. Also, they will be prepared to receive the latest styles in Spring and Summer Goods, which will be found at the lowest prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of the latest manufacture, put up in the latest style and of a superior quality. Also, a large stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, French and English Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, and Scarfs, and Mens Linen Bosoms, Patent Leather Gaiters, Congress and Lace Boots, Patent Leather Pumps, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Coats, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Umbrellas, Canes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Brushes, Combs, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Cravats, Neck Ties, Collars, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Pocket Books, Wallets, Shoe Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Lasts, Awls, Thread, Wax, Leather, Shoe Findings, Shoe Knives, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Fancy Ties, Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, Ladies' Fancy Gloves, Ladies' Fancy Scarfs, Ladies' Fancy Collars, Ladies' Fancy Sleeves, Ladies' Fancy Bosoms, Ladies' Fancy Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Fancy Buttons, Ladies' Fancy Combs, Ladies' Fancy Brushes, Ladies' Fancy Pocket Books, Ladies' Fancy Purses, Ladies' Fancy Ribbons, Ladies' Fancy Sashes, Ladies' Fancy Belts, Ladies' Fancy Jewelry, Ladies' Fancy Hair Pins, Ladies' Fancy Hair Nets, Ladies' Fancy Shawl Pins, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Combs, Ladies' Fancy Hair Ornaments, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Brooches, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Ear Rings, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Finger Rings, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Bracelets, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Necklaces, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Lockets, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Chains, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Pins, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Sleeve Buttons, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Shawl Pins, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Hair Pins, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Hair Nets, Ladies' Fancy Gilt Shawl Pins, Ladies' Fancy Gilt