# THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

VOLUME 6--NO. 21. EGG HARBOR CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866. WHOLE NUMBER 281.



THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

$2.00 per Annum,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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DOUGLAS & BRINK, Publishers.


## POETRY.

### WAITING.

FROM "LATER POEMS," BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

I have set my house in order
For a stately step to grace;
I have bidden the mirrors keep record
Of a never-forgotten face;
I have brightened with thrifty cunning
The walls of my sylvan home;
They are beautiful in the shadow
Of him who vouchsafes to come.

I have swept the leaves from the greensward,
And the gray stones twinkle and shine;
I have loosened each fretful tangle
Of the twisted [illegible] vine,
I have ordered the waters waste not
Their splendors upon mine eye,
But to wait, like my heart, for thy footsteps,
And gush when thou drawest nigh.

Myself, I would dress for thy presence;
But there I must stand and weep,
Since the years that teach Love's value
His vanishing treasures sweep.
But words that are spells of magic,
And merciful looks and ways,
Shall brighten the rusted features
That faded when none did praise.

Thou gracious and lordly creature,
Do the trees, when thou passest by,
Let down their fair arms to enlace thee,
And the flowers reach up to thine eye?
Do they wait, all athrill, when thou passest,
For a touch of thy life divine?
Do they fold their meek hands when thou fleest,
And die for a breath of thine?

My heart has leapt forth to embrace thee;
It clings, like a babe, to thy breast;
And my blood is a storm-stirred ocean
That waits for the word of rest.
Time looses his paltry measure
Now that Love's eterne draws near,
And the lingering moments that part us
Are endless in hope and fear.

Oh! what if, beyond thy sunshine,
Some gathering storm should brood?
Thy rapture, forsaking, shall leave me
Alone with God's orphanhood.
The heart thou hast blest so inly,
Shall wait no inglorious breath;
Come hither, then, ye who walk twinly;
So enter here, Love and Death!

## Webster's Most Important Thought.

A correspondent of the Rochester *American* adds the following to the host of anecdotes of the great statesman, which his decease called forth:

When Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, some years ago, under another administration than that of Mr. Fillmore, he wrote to one of the proprietors of the Astor House in New York, saying that he would reach that house on such a day, and begged that some of his friends should be invited to dine with him the same evening.

There were about twenty or so at the table, and Mr. Webster seemed wearied by his travel, and speaking but little, if at all, plunged into a darksome sort of revery, not well calculated to enliven his friends. This at length became so apparent, and the situation of all so unpleasant, that one of the company urged upon a very distinguished man present, a warm friend of Mr. Webster, to get him into conversation. He only needed to be jogged to become as lively as they wished.

This friend consented, and spoke aloud to Mr. Webster, asking him some question that, in ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary men, would have led to conversation, but it failed in the present case. The dark Secretary of State merely answered simply, and crept into his cave again.

Again the gentleman, frightened by his failure, was urged to renew the attempt to draw him out. He summoned courage, and said, "Webster, (Mr. Webster looked up out of his cave) Mr. Webster, I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind." Here was a thumper for him, and so every body thought at the table. Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead, and in a low tone, said to a friend near him, "Is there any one here who does not know me?"

"No, Sir, they all know you—all are your friends."

Then he looked over the table, and you may imagine how the tones of his voice would be on such an occasion, giving answer to such a question.

"The most important thought that ever occupied my mind," said he, "was that of my individual responsibility to God!"—upon which for twenty minutes he spoke to them there, and when he had finished, he got up from the table, and retired to his room, and they, without a word, went into an adjacent parlor, and when they had gathered there, some of them exclaimed, "Who ever heard anything like that?"

What Mr. Webster said in advocacy of his sublime thought I do not know—no one has ever repeated it, and I presume no one can.

A WISE ORDER FOR LAWYERS.—The English Judges at Westminster, have recently rendered a decision which might be followed in our own country with profit.—They declared that it is a principal in common law, *hereafter to be obeyed*, that a counsellor, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones, and in language of respect, such as is employed by a gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting manner. There are some lawyers "of the baser sort," here, who think it good for their clients that they should assume towards every witness the manners of a ruffian, and should indulge during his examination in the language of a blackguard.

THE BEAUTY OF HEAVEN.—A little Swedish girl was walking with her father one night, under the starry sky, intently meditating upon the glories of heaven. At last, looking to the sky, she said: "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of Heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?"

## A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life, than the famous Yorkshire groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns, and who played so prominent a part at the court of Parma, his career exemplifying the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. Thomas Ward was born at York on the 9th of October, 1810, where he was brought up in the stable, but was shrewd and intelligent, far beyond boys of his own station. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein, of Hungary, and after four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna as a jockey, he became employed by the reigning Duke of Lucca.

He was, at Lucca, promoted from the stable to be valet to his royal highness, which service he performed up to 1846.—About that time he was made master of the horse to the ducal court, when he caused extraordinary changes in that department; the stable expenses were reduced more than one-half. Yet the duke's stud was the envy and admiration of all Italy. Eventually he became minister of the household, and minister of finance. He acquired a diplomatic dignity in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year, 1848, and was dispatched to Florence upon a confidential mission of the highest importance. This had no less an object than the delivery, to the grand duke, of his master's abdication of the Lucchese principality. At first the grand duke hesitated to receive, in a diplomatic capacity, one of whom he had only heard in relation to the races of the Casino. But our envoy had seen and provided for such an emergency. He produced from his pocket a commission, making him viceroy of the duke's estates, which was to be acted upon, if the grand duke raised any obstacle, or even if he refused to receive Ward as ambassador of the States of Parma, at the capital of the Medicis. This, of course, ended all difficulties.

Ward held the above offices until the duke's rule was violently terminated by the great revolution of 1848. With some difficulty he escaped, with his able and faithful minister, when they retired to an estate near Dresden, called Weisstrop. At this period Ward became an active agent of Austria, and as Austria triumphed, he recovered the hereditary estates of Parma and Placentia; but the duke, disgusted by his own experience, resigned in favor of his own son, with whom the minister retained the same favor and exhibited the same talent that first raised him to distinction, being more than a match for the first of the Italian diplomatists. Upon one occasion he was dispatched to Vienna as an envoy from his little court, when he astonished Schwartzenberg by the extent of his capacity. His acquaintance was specially cultivated by the Russian Embassador, Meyendorff, who appears to have been very fond of Yorkshire hams. An English gentleman, supping one night at the Russian Embassador's, complimented him upon the excellence of the ham. "There is a member of our diplomatic body here," replied Meyendorff, "who supplies us with ham from Yorkshire, of which country he is a native."

As prime minister, Ward negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. It should be remembered, that as soon as Charles III. came to the throne, the then Baron Ward was sent to Germany by his patron as minister plenipotentiary, to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end.

When the duchess regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of State with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. But the moment he attempted to express himself in English his dialect was found to retain all the characteristics of his want of education. Lord Palmerston once declared that Ward "was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met with."

Throughout life Ward was ever proud of his country, never for a moment attempting to conceal his humble origin; and portraits of his parents, in their homespun clothes, may be seen in the splendid saloon of the Primu Minister of Parma.

Baron Ward was married to a humble person of Vienna, and at his death he left four children. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious state secrets.

The following is a partial list only of the honors to which Ward attained; Baron of the Duchy of Lucca and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; Knight of the First Cross of the Order of St. Louis, of Lucca; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph, of Tuscany; Knight Senator Grand Cross of the Order of St. George Constantiano, of Parma, and Noble, with the title of Baron, in Tuscany; Honorary Counsellor of State to His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Minister and Counsellor of State to H. R. H. Charles, Duke of Parma.

GOOD SPELLING.—A pious but illiterate deacon, in a certain town in Massachusetts, gave a stage driver a slip of paper, upon which, he said, was written the names of a couple of books which he wished him to call for at a book store. The driver called at the book store, and handing the memorandum to a clerk, said:

"There's a couple of books which Deacon B. wished you to send him."

The clerk, after a careful examination of the paper, was unable to make 'head or tail' of it, and passed it to the book-keeper, who was supposed to know something of letters; but to him it was also 'Greek.'—The proprietor was called, and he also gave up in despair; and it was finally concluded best to send the memorandum back to the deacon, as it was supposed he must have sent the wrong paper. As the coach arrived at the village inn, the driver saw the deacon waiting on the steps.

"Well, driver," said he, "did you get my books to-day?" "*Books!* no; and a good reason why, for there couldn't a man in Worcester read your old hen-tracks."

"Couldn't read 'rite'? Let me see the paper." The driver drew it from his pocket and passed it to the deacon, who, taking out and carefully adjusting his glasses, held the memorandum at arm's length, and exclaimed, as he did so, in a very satisfied tone: "Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face! T-o S-a-m B-u-x—two psalm books! I guess his clerks had better go to school a quarter."

And here the deacon made some reflections upon the ignorance of the times, and the want of attention to books by the rising generation, which would have been all very well if said by somebody else.

Why is a concluding line of a story like a quarrelsome woman? Because it is always bound to have the last word.

## A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his comrades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who by the side of an older one was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, living in the city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the sudents. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed,

"Well it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration,

"Well, I think I could have one."

"Well!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me if I asked her."

"What! in this place—and before all our eyes?"

"Yes."

"Freely?"

"Yes, freely."

"Well, if she would give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I," "and I," exclaimed three or four others, for it happened that several rich men were in the group and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reason for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time,) immediately walked up the young lady and said:

"Mine fraulien, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspiration, and related simply what had just now passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said, blushingly, but with great sweetness,

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and publicly in the open square she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss.

He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife.

He became, later, one of the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character. His works will endure while time lasts among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present time, whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

NOTHING LOST BY KINDNESS.—Nearly half a century ago, when a coach ran daily between Glasgow and Greenoch, by Paisley, on a forenoon, when a little past Bishopton, a lady in a coach noticed a boy walking barefooted, seemingly tired and struggling, with tender feet. She desired the coachman to take him up and give him a seat and she would pay for it. When they arrived at the inn in Greenock, she inquired of the boy what was his object in coming there.

He said he wished to be a sailor, and hoped some of the captains would engage him.

She gave him half a crown, wished him success, and charged him to behave well.

Twenty years after this the coach was returning to Glasgow in the afternoon, on the same road. When near Bishopton, a sea-captain observed an old widow lady on the road, walking very slowly, fatigued and weary. He ordered the coachman to put her in the coach as there was an empty seat and he would pay for her.

Immediately after, when changing horses at Bishopton, the passengers were sauntering about, except the captain and the old lady who remained in the coach. The lady thanked him for his kindly feeling towards her as she was now unable to pay for a seat. To which the captain replied:

"I have always sympathy for weary pedestrians, since I myself was in that state when a boy, twenty years old, near this place, when a tender-hearted lady ordered the coachman to take me up, and paid for my seat."

"Well do I remember that incident," said she. "I am that lady, but my lot in life is changed. I was then independent. Now I am reduced to poverty by the doings of a prodigal son."

"How happy am I," said the captain, "that I have been successful in my enterprises and am returning home to live on my fortune; and from this day I shall bind myself and heirs to supply you with twenty-five pounds per annum till your death."

General C——— gave his black man, Sawney, funds and permission to get a quarter's worth of zoology at a menagerie, at the same time hinting to him the striking affinity between the Simia and negro races. Our sable friend soon found himself under the canvas, and brought up in front of a sedate-looking baboon, and eyeing the bipo quadruped closely, soliloquized thus:

"Folks, sure's your born, feet, hands, proper bad looking countenance, just the nigger gettin, I reckon." Then, as if seized with a bright idea, he extended his hand with a genuine Southern "How d'ye do, Uncle?" The ape clasped the negro's hand and shook it long and cordially.

Sawney then plied his new acquaintance with interrogations, but eliciting no replies beyond a knowing shake of the head, or a merry twinkling of the eye, (the ape was probably meditating the best way of tweaking the darkey's nose,) he concluded that the ape was bound to keep non-committal, and looking cautiously around, chuckled out: "He, he, yer too sharp for them, old feller, keep dark; if ye'd jist spake one word of English, white man have a hoe in yer hand in less than two minits."


Advertise in the DEMOCRAT.


## ADDRESS

OF THE

## NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,

HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

*On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, 1866.*

Having met in Convention, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and the peril of a civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseperable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that sway the public judgment and affect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentiments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which on your behalf we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together from every state and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place, we invoke you to remember, always and everywhere, that the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every state and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment, for past offenses, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the national government has been final and decisive. First, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the national government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on, by the government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defense of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The government of the United States maintained, by force of arms, the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal government, or release that government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," and to-day, also, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are "reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our government in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained, the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the general government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war, the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative departments of the government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory, that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty towards the government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal Courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied, and in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted, to exclude certain States from representation, is made to rest wholly in the will and the discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress in formal possession of legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the government for one reason; and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress—the ascendancy of Western or Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed, the very existence, of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies or forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred the legislative power of the national government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (article 1, section 2,) "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification, or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction or the authority to make distinction among them for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage," in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the Constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the rights to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the government by the Constitution find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged,

First. That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was in fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, and prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply, that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force. In this regard, in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it. The government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgment of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session, proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the general government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution, without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their re-admission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may seem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law, without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them; or to impose them upon States or people as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply an usurpation; just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history, either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principle of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent Union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were re-admitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people, rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of those States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern State, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreaks; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representative in that Convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so averse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken, and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal of them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors, free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of conscious authors of the insurrection candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States, have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sudden resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results to themselves and the country which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all times to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, so to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government, internal dissentions and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions, which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendant a calamity. *We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of members, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the* RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND WHO WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH EVERY LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EVERY STATE *in allegiance to the government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.*

When this shall have been done the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been reestablished in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the states, and all the people subject to its authority. Thus re-organized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter, in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty, and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

At the close of the reading of the foregoing address, Governor Perry, of South Carolina, rose and moved its adoption.

The question was put by the Chair, and the address was declared unanimously adopted.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, then rose and said:

Mr. Chairman: The delegation from New York have instructed me to propose that the Convention give three cheers for the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who has prepared the address just read.

General Patton, of Pennsylvania, rose, and on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation seconded the motion.

The cheers were given accordingly.

A WALK ACROSS EUROPE BY A BOY.—A feat of courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a French boy of thirteen. Three months ago, dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the capital with sixty francs in his pocket, to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and guide-book he tramped across Europe, receiving such hospitality by the way, that on reaching Constantinople he had nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest in Pera, he crossed the Bosphorus, on his way to Persia, but, a little beyond Scutari, was stopped by some Turkish policemen and brought back till an interpreter was found. His story being then learned, he was passed to [illegible] in charge of the French Consul, [illegible] custody he now is, [illegible] why he should [illegible] angrily impatient to pursue his journey.

# THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

**Co-partnership Notice.**

THE subscribers having associated themselves together under the name of DOUGLAS & BRINE, 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. BRINE.

Egg Harbor City, July 2, 1866.

## NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.

After four years of bloodshed, and some sixteen months of after strife and contention, the National Convention which met last week in Philadelphia, has given hopeful promise of speedy reconstruction. The glad tidings has already lifted up the hearts of the people, and the spirit of thankfulness awakened is as widespread as the despair which had settled upon the country. The Convention has delivered us from present and prospective evil, and re-established lost confidence in the principle of self government. The sudden transition from despondency and evil forebodings has produced a reaction which makes the people buoyant and hopeful, and smiles now chase away the frowns that passing events had settled upon every brow. For the first time, since 1861, we begin to feel that all the sacrifice of life and treasure to preserve the Union, was not made in vain.

Against all the predictions of our opponents, the proceedings of the Convention were marked by a degree of harmony and unanimity that has no parallel in the history of deliberative bodies of this character. A goaded, suffering people came together, with the high purpose of redressing wrongs under which they groaned; and every delegate felt that it would be madness to propose any measure calculated to sow the seed of discord. There seemed to be a correct appreciation of the high mission—the grave responsibilities—resting upon them, and every effort was bent toward the adoption of measures which would best serve to restore to the Union ten States discarded and proscribed by radicalism. The expectations of the country have been nobly met—the hopes of anxious millions have been realized.

Need we say that the patriotic sentiments enunciated by the Convention meets a hearty response in the heart of every lover of his country? Never have we seen a people so suddenly changed from despondency to joy. Even the wrath and maledictions of our opponents, as they belch forth their trumpet-tongued denunciations, fail to drown the cheering notes of approbation which ring out from Maine to California. If the wise measures adopted were not sufficient to satisfy us of "the good time coming," the fury and phrensy of radicalism, in its death-throes, would convince us that a great work has been accomplished.

For the first time in the history of our domestic troubles, an opportunity was offered for the aggrieved and the aggressors to meet together—the one willing to grant and the other anxious to sue for pardon. The one willing to accept and the other ready to offer atonement. Kept apart so long by marplots and mischief-makers who revel upon the ruin of the country, we are not surprised that both the North and the South, after interchanging views, were rejoiced to find how easy it was to bring about a National reconciliation. The South erred—they confessed it. The South rebelled, and were whipped into submission; but is that any reason, when, after conforming to all the conditions exacted by the victors, they should be held off at arms length? After we have prescribed the terms of reconciliation, and all are complied with, are we still to treat them harshly, and taunt them with their misdeeds? Are we to keep as enemies a people we design to make friends, and have them become part and parcel of our great National family?

No. The people are sick and tired of the turmoil, the strife and the contention which keeps them in a state of irritability. They want peace—*rest*—North and South: and the Convention has happily done much to extinguish the fire-brands of radicalism which has too long kept the passions and prejudices of the masses in a blaze. Such are the irresistible conclusions we draw from the action of the Convention, and all classes of society, if we except those who profited by war and bloodshed, will rejoice over the National reconciliation effected by the best talent of the country.

## BREAKERS AHEAD.

Forney, writing from Washington, July 23d, commences a most desponding letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, with: "The aspect in Maryland is by no means promising. In saying this, I desire to state a warning and a fact at the same time. Governor Swann, chosen by Union men, is following the example of Andrew Johnson, and preparing to betray his friends." He writes further, in a most disparging tone, and says "all hopes of a different result are given up."

But, mark the impudence with which he expresses his fears that the very means will be resorted to, by which democrats were disfranchised, and the State secured to the radicals. Hear him:

"If the Unionists of Maryland resist the attempt of the returned rebels at the polls, then Andrew Johnson will be called upon to declare martial law—*to intercede by the army to give the rights of suffrage to the enemies of the country, and to put down the brave spirits who saved Maryland from the fate of Virginia and South Carolina.*"

Now, with Forney, every man in a Southern State, who don't support the radicals, is a traitor—including Governor Swann, and other republicans who think and act with him. Could anything be more cool than this prediction of the very oppression practiced upon the voters of Maryland in Mr Lincoln's administration? We all know that in Maryland, Delaware, and more Southern States, which were permitted to vote at all, the citizens were forced to pass rows of bayonets, and all dissenters to the political creed of the party in power, were prohibited the ballot-box. Their overwhelming majority in Congress was obtained *at the point of the bayonet*, and he only fears that the President will maintain a *free* ballot-box to all the legal voters. This would end radicalism, and hence he sees breakers ahead.

☞ It is said that a California horse is so hard that they can live on the photograph of a bunch of grass.

## Impeachment of the President and another Civil War.

That the hot-headed Radicals are looking to another civil war, and deliberately plotting measures to bring it on, is a fact which is daily leaking out through the mouths of their unwary coadjutors. It is a leading part of their plan to impeach the President, at the next session of Congress, in the expectation that he will resist being put out of office by such a Rump, and that, in this manner, the conflict will be precipitated. Senator Wilson has declared it as his opinion, "*that the President would be impeached next winter*, unless a change took place this fall." Gerritt Smith has recently published a letter in which, with characteristic frankness and candor, he expresses his opinion that another civil war is probably necessary, and is close upon us. We make the following extract:

"The war will break out again if suffrage is withheld from the black man. It will, in that case, break out in revenge upon the loyal whites of the South, in persecution of the blacks of the South, and, but too probably, on a much broader, if not indeed on a national scale.

"In all probability our nation will learn no more of righteousness until she shall have drifted on to another breaking up. In all probability she must reach another bloody catastrophe before her sunken soul shall feel another upward impulse.

"In closing this letter, let me say that I would not underrate the present Congress.—In the main it is composed of men who are neither ignorant of the right nor indifferent to it. Unhappily they were not sufficiently resolute to follow up their convictions and insist on harvesting the fruits of our dear-bought victory. Alas that Congress has, but too probably, left it impossible for these fruits ever to be harvested. Alas, that its mistakes have, but too probably, rendered vain all this expenditure of blood and treasure! The nation must pass through another season of sorrow ere it shall reach its season of joy. Seed must again be sown in tears and blood ere this nation shall reap its harvest of salvation."

"Negro suffrage at whatever cost," is the legend which the Radicals are everywhere inscribing upon their party banners. Speaker Colfax, in his late speech in Chicago, stated it to be the determination of the Republican party that the South shall be kept out untill they adopt the pending constitutional amendment; and Senator Trumbull, in his speech at the same meeting, said, without attempting to mince the matter, that negro suffrage is the aim and substance of the amendment. The chief obstacle in their way is not the Constitution—for which they care nothing—but President Johnson, whom they mean to impeach, and get out of the way; by peaceable means if they can, but by force if they find it necessary. That reverend old bruisir and blackguard, Parson Brownlow, has lately sounded the tocsin of a new civil war in a speech at Knoxville.—The following is from a Knoxvill telegram to the Radical Chicago *Tribune*:

Govenor Brownlow spoke here to day.—He said the rebellion headed by Andrew Johnson would share the same fate as that headed by Jeff. Davis. If attempted, a million of loyal swords would leap from their scabbards, and millions of bayonets surround the Capitol, and sweep the usurper and traitor from the Executive Mansion.

The Rochester *Democrat* also grows bloodthirsty, and in a recent issue, cries havoc as follows:

If by reason of advantage in position, the opposition insists in holding out, then it must be reduced to a trial of main strength, and the weaker power must go to the wall at last. We have no fears of the result, but regret the waste of life and treasure, the humiliation in the eyes of foreign nations, and the impediments to the country's progress in power and prosperity which the exercise of a little common sense on the part of the minority might prevent.

Thus while patriotic citizens of the North and the South are assembling at Philadelphia for the re-establishment of peace, prosperity and good will, these furious and malignant Radicals—these bloodhounds of civil war—are slipping from the collar put upon them by the Constitution, and opening in full cry upon the President and the Union.

## TREASONABLE THREATS.

We have, on a former occasion, alluded to the ill-concealed efforts of the radicals to effect by revolutionary measures, what they could not constitutionally accomplish.—What was but a very guarded whisper, however, has now become an open threat. Forney has declared that he would fight out negro suffrage to the "bitter end," and now Gerret Smith, a leading radical, declares that "the war will break out again, if suffrage is withheld from the black man." He further says: "in all probability our nation will learn no more of righteousness until she shall have dritted on to another breaking up. In all probability she must reach another bloody catastrophe before her sunken soul shall feel another upward impulse;" and then declares that "*seed must again be sown in tears and blood* ere this nation shall reap its harvest of salvation."

Could ranker treason than this be uttered? Could a more acute thirst for blood be expressed? If men were arrested and imprisoned on the mere suspicion of treason three years ago, will the reality, so boldly and unblushingly proclaimed, be tolerated now? This threat, remember, comes from a file leader of radicalism, and he speaks the sentiment of his party in the present as in the past. Surely the people will arrest such a calamity at the ballot-box, and save the country from the repetition of all the horrors of another civil war.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The President's Proclamation annulling the blockade of Matamoras by the French, is a reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, and will meet the approbation of every Democrat. We are somewhat curious to know how the radicals will treat the views of the President. It has been their custom to denounce every act of our Executive, let it be right or wrong. Our opponents, however, have been great sticklers for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, and we cannot see how they can well take the back track. They are certainly in a bad fix. They cannot go back on the President, unless they "eat their own words."

☞ Every trade is represented in the New York State Prison except printing.

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday, the closing day of the session, the vast Wigwam was early besieged by those anxious to obtain admittance. A vast number of ladies succeeded, as early as eight A. M., in obtaining an entrance and securing eligible seats. We feel that a cause in which women manifest so deep an interest is blessed.

The delegates were promptly on their seats, and there was an air of content visible on their countenances that augured that all was well. After some few mineuts' delay, the Secretary read the result of the labors of the Committee, of which Senator Cowan was the Chairman. The followin are the

DECLARATION OF OPINIONS:

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States, perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people—fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny the right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyments, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admits this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaking in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this duty as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpeached, the honor and faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great offices has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the laws, and the interest of his country—unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach; having faith unassailable in the people, and in the principles of free government—we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and the assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

These principles found a lodgment in the hearts of the people, and the welkin was made to ring the shouts of the thousands assembled outside of the enclosure, on being informed of the result of the committee's labors. The effect inside was magically grand—the whole house, with one mind, and as if united by electric cords of sympathy, arose, and made the most extravagant demonstrations of joy every witnessed on this continent. The same was repeated when the vote was declared unanimous, and during and after the Hon. H. J. Raymond read the address to the people.

When the hour had arrived to say farewell, and Senator Doolittle had proclaimed the Convention adjourned, there was a painful quit of a few mineuts' duration, in which many breasts were moved by the retrospect of the great work accomplished in the few preceding hours. The band intuitively broke the awe with "Sounds from Home," followed by what has a place in the heart of every American—"Home, Sweet Home."

Then three cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and an enthusiastic offering it was—the echoes of which will resound during the campaign that is to follow, in a popular veadict at the people's hands.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

Jno. T Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman.
Maine—J Mann, A A Gould.
New Hampshire—Edmund Burke and E S Cutter.
Vermont—B B Smalley and Colonel H N Wertman.
Massachusetts—Josiah Dunham and R S Spofford.
Rhode Island—Alfred Anthony and Jas H Parsons.
Connecticut—James T Babcock and D C Scranton.
New York—Robert H Pruyn and Samuel S Tilden.
New Jersey—John C Crowell and Theodore T Randall.
Pennsylvania—J M Zulick and J S Black.
Delaware—J S Comegys and Edward S Martin.
Maryland—Gov. Swann and T G Pratt.
Virginia—James F Johnson and Dr. E C Robinson.
West Virginia—Daniel Lamb and John J Johnson.
North Carolina—Thos. S Ashe and Joseph H Wilson.
South Carolina—James L Orr and B F Perry.
Georgia—J H Christy and Thomas S Hardman.
Florida—William Marvin and Wilkinson Call.
Mississippi—W L Sharkey and George L Potter.
Alabama—W H Crenshaw C C Huckabee.
Louisiana—Randall Hunt and Alfred Henning.
Arkansas—Lorenzo Gibson and A A English.
Texas—B H Epperson and John Hancock.
Tennessee—D T Tallusin and William D Campbell.
Kentucky—R H Stanton and H Pope.
Ohio—L D Campbell and G B Smyth.
Indiana—D D Gooding and T Dowling.
Illinois—John A McClernand and Jesse O Norton.
Michigan—A Russel and B G Stout.
Missouri—Hon B Abell and J S Rollins.
Minnesota—Hon H M Rice, D F Norton.
Wisconsin—J A Noonan, S A Pease.
Iowa—G A Parker and W A Chase.
Kansas—J A McDowell, W A Tipton.
California—Hon S Purdy, J P Hoge.
Nevada—J Carmichael, Hon G B Hall.
Oregon—J W Nesmith, B W Bonham.
District of Columbia—J D Hoover and J B Blake.
Dakotah—N K Armstrong, N W Winer.
Idaho—W H Wallace, H Cummins.
Nebraska—General H H Heath and Hon J S Morton.

RESIDENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON.

Charles Knapp, of N. J., Chairman.
Hon. Montgomery Blair of Maryland.
Hon. Charles Mason, Iowa.
Ward H Lamon, John F Coyle, A E Perry, Samuel Fowler, Colonel J R O'Beirne, Cornelius Wendell, District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Chairman—Reverdy Johnson.
Maine—W G Crosby and Calvan Relord.
New Hampshire—John W Hesley and J H Smith.
Vermont—S Robinson and T J Cree.
Massachusetts—Edward Avery and E C Bailey.
Rhode Island—Amassa Sprague and G Bradford.
Connecticut—James E English and Gideon H Hollister.
New York—Owen W Smith and Hon S E Church.
New Jersey—Hon Thomas H Herring and General Theodore Runyan.
Pennsylvania—J R Flanigan and Hon George W Cass.
Delaware—S G Lewis and C H B Day.
Maryland—J M Harris and L D Jones.
Virginia—Hon James Barber and George W Bowlin.
West Virginia—Dr J S Thompson, Putnam county, and D Lamb, Wheeling.
North Carolina—A M Barringer and Hon George Howard.
South Carolina—J L Manning and ——— Farrow.
Georgia—S S Smith and J L Wimberly.
Florida—John Friend and J C McKibbin.
Mississippi—Col G M Hellger and Hon H F Simball.
Louisiana—Thos B May and H C King.
Arkansas—J D Luce and E C Coudenot.
Texas—D G Burnett and B H Epperson.
Tennessee—Hon C A Kyle and Hon D B Thomas.
Alabama—Louis E Parsons and John G Shorter.
Kentucky—Hon John W Stephenson and Hon A Harding.
Ohio—Henry P Payne and Gen A M D McCook.
Indiana—Gen Sol. Meredith and Judge D S. Gooding.
Illinois—Hon Geo G Bates and Hon W R Morrison.
Michigan—General C R Loomis and Gen George A Custer.
Wisconsin—A W Curtis and B Ferguson.
Iowa—Col C B Markley and B B Ricards.
Kansas—Gen H Sleeper and O Thurston.
California—T A McDougall and Colonel Jason P Lee.
Nevada—Hon Gideon J Tucker and John Carmichael.
Oregon—W H Fanar and E M Barnum.
District of Columbia—Thos B Florence and B F Swart.
Idaho—Hon A W DePuy and William H Wallace.
Washington—Dr George L Waller and L Lourie.
Minnesota—D S Norton and H N Rice.
Missouri—E A Lewis and J M Richardson.
Arizona, Dakotah, New Mexico, Utah and Colerado—No nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

Charles Knapp, President.
Maine, A W Johnson, J Burleigh.
New Hampshire, D Marcy, W M Blair.
Vermont, R W Chase, C L Davenport.
Massachusetts, F O Prince, G M Bentley.
Rhode Island, A Sprague, J Waterhouse.
Connecticut, J H Ashmead, F H Brown.
New York, A Wakeman, R Schell.
New Jersey, J L McKnight, F S Lathrop.
Pennsylvania, R S Martin, W C Patterson.
Delaware, C Wright, T F Crawford.
Maryland, Hon R Fowler, W P Maulsby.
Virginia, E W Hubbard, G Blair, Jr.
West Virginia, C T Beale, T Sweeney.
North Carolina, A H Arrington, A McLean.
S. Carolina, F G Moses, W. P Schuyler.
Georgia, L Tomlin, W M Lowry.
Florida, G W Scott, W C Malony.
Alabama, L Owen, J S Kennedy.
Mississippi, E Pegues, J A Bingford.
Louisiana, A M Holbrook, ———.
Arkansas, M L Bell, G L Fellow.
Texas, M B Ochiltree, J Hancock.
Tennessee, W D Ferguson, J Williamson.
Kentucky, M J Durham, W B Baldwin.
Indiana, Hon L Sparks, M Drake.
Ohio, J E Cunningham, J H James.
Illinois, Hon W B Ogden, I Underhill.
Michigan, G C Monroe, W B McCreery.
Missouri, T L Price, C M Ellard.
Minnesota, Hon C F Buck, C F Gillman.
Wisconsin, J B Doe, C L Sholes.
Iowa, M D McHenry, S O Butler.
Kansas, F P Fitzwilliams, G A Colton.
California, J H Baird, H F Williams.
Nevada, F Hereford, L H Newton.
Dist. of Columbia, C Knapp, E Pickerell.
Dakota, J B S Todd, T C Dewitt.
Idaho, C T Powell, T W Betts.
Nebraska, J R Porter, P B Becker.
Washington, E Lauder, E Evans.
Arizona, Oregon, Montana, Utah and Colorado—no nominations.

☞ Gov. Orr has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 4th of September in extra session, for the purpose of adapting the State laws to the recent acts of Congress, and for the relief of the financial embarrassments of the people of the State of South Carolina.

☞ Mr. John Creed, of Alexandria, Va., is decidedly a bad shot. In attempting to shoot a cat the other day, he shot his wife and servant girl.

## PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The following proclamation is in readiness to be issued by the President:

Whereas, By proclamation of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution of them obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceeding or by the power vested in the Marshal by law; and

Whereas, By another proclamation, made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and except, also, the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and other states before named as might maintain a loyal observance to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7th: in same year, the insurrection was declared still existing in the states aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, by another proclamation, made the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the Proclamation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia, excepting the forty-eight counties of Virginia, designated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation of the 15th day of Sept., 1863, and in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, the rebellion was declared to still exist, and the privileges of habeas corpus was, in certain specified cases, suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the rebellion, or until said Proclamation should, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely: Resolved by the house of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress banishes all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country: that the war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overbearing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease: and

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution, in the words following, to wit: Resolved, The present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital: that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country: that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, These resolutions though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially and identically the same, and as such have hitherto been, and yet are, regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas the President of the United States, by proclamation of the 15th of June, 1865, declared that the insurrection in the State of Tennessee, had been suspended, that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by further proclamation, issued on the 2d of April, 1866, did promulgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in any or all the States before mentioned, except only the State of Texas; and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the several States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas, are well and loyal disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and did further declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has no right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare in the same last-mentioned proclamation that the several afore-mentioned States, excepting Texas, has in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity; and

Whereas, The President of the United States in the proclamation did further declare, that it is believed to be the fundamental principle of government, that the people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or divested so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and to freedom; and

Whereas, The President did in the same proclamation further declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as State, not as Territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and further, that such constituents States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal, and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power in the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observance of political equality as a principal of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before named States, except Texas, to be and to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, the President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation declare that the policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last-named proclamation recited; and

Whereas, The President in the said proclamation of of the 13th of June, 1865, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and thereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, Subsequently to the said second day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completed, and everywhere suppressed and ended, the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unmolested and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, The laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are and will be well and loyally disposed and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, As all the reasons and conditions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially mentioned, now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection; and

Whereas, Adequate provisions has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress, and the civil authorities and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary;

Now therefore, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the 2d of April 1866; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth (20th) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CHICAGO.—The contemplated visit of President Johnson to Chicago will be made next week, and it is announced that already he has received some six hundred applications from persons who are anxious to accompany him. Many are made by letters, though others present their claims in person, but none, so far as is ascertained have had their modest requests granted. It can scarcely be expected that a Presidential excursion party can be in this way overloaded by a vast multitude of hangers-on, who will encumber all the trains, and render the visit anything but comfortable; and, therefore, it has been mildly suggested that as two or three passenger trains run daily on all the roads over which the Presidential party will pass, those anxious excursionists shall take them, and get transported to Chicago by the payment of the ordinary fare. Perhaps, however, as they are anxious *freetides*, their ardor for the Chicago visit may be somewhat dampened by this suggestion.

## PROCLAMATION by the PRESIDENT.

*Maximilian's Blockade of Matamoras declared nul and void against the Government and Citizens of the United States.*

Whereas, a war is existing in the republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military invention; and whereas the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the republic of Mexico; and whereas it has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation and possession of another of said belligerents, namely: the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:—

The port of Matamoras and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the governmet are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the law of the empire shall not be therein reinstated.

ARTICLE 2. Merchandise proceeding from said ports and arriving at any other where the excise of the impire be collected shall pay the duties on imporation, introduction and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irremissible confiscated. Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

Given at Mexico, this 9th day of July, 1866.

And whereas the decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent millitary or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## Decease of General James Nagle.

A telegram from Pottsville announces the decease in that city, on Wednesday last, of Brigadier General James Nagle. This officer was one of these quiet, plain and unobtrusive men who are always ready to serve the country in times of peril, and who, when their work is done, retire to privacy and allow themselves to be forgotten by the people they have served. James Nagle was a fair specimen of the Pensylvanians of the small towns of the interior of the State—plain in his manners and ways of life, making no pretensions, but made up of sterling metal notwithstanding. He was born in the town of Reading, Pa., on the 5th of April, 1822, was a painter by trade, but had, from early life, a strong leaning for millitary pursuits. This led him to form a millitary company in the town of Pottsville, which he had made his home, and with his company he went to Mexico in 1846. He served with distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Huamantla and other places during our war with the Mexican Republic. When the late rebellion broke out, he raised the Sixth Regiment, of three months' men with which he had served at Falling Waters, and afterwards a three years regiment (the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania,) of both of which he was Colonel. The latter regiment formed part of Burnside's famous Ninth Corps, in the North Carolina campaign. He was engaged with it at Newbern, and subsequently at the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and the first Fredericksburg. At Antietam he commanded, with distinguished gallantry, one of the brigades that stormed and took the famous bridge over the creek, which episode is believed to have decided our success in that battle.

He was made a brigade-general on the 15th of March, 1863. In Sept. of that year he was compelled to resign on account of heart disease, from which he had been for a considerable time a sufferer. On the back of his resignation his Division General made this endorsement: "By his intelligence, energy, zeal and courage, and his quiet, unassuming deportment, General Nagle has endeared himself to his command, and will carry with him the love and respect of the gallant troops he has so often led in battle." —*Phila. Ledger.*

## MARRIED.

RAPE—HACKNEY.—At May's Landing, Aug. 12, 1866, by Rev. Charles E. P. Mayhew, Mr. Edmund T. Rape of the above place, to Miss Hannah N. Hackney of Bakersville, N. J.

MOORE—DAVIS.—At Emmelville, on the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Frederick N. Moore of Norristown, Pa., to Miss Holmes Annie Davis of the former place.


## New Advertisements.

Improvement in Sewing Machines.
EMPIRE
SHUTTLE MACHINE!
SALESROOM, 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
250 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
(Patented February 14, 1860.)

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be
Simplicity and Perfection Combined
It has a straight needle; perpendicular action; makes the "Lock or Shuttle Stitch," which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.
Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is emphatically a
NOISELESS MACHINE.
It requires Fifty per cent less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl twelve years old can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.
Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction, renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.
We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this Unrivaled Machine.
*One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.*
Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.
Agents wanted for all towns in the United States where Agents are not already established. Also, for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.
No consignments made at all. Address
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE M'F'G Co.,
616 Broadway, N. Y.
Principal Agency Established;—PARKINSON, [illegible] Peter Deibel.
August 25'66-6mac.

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. Inquire at this office, or apply to
ADAM BAIER,
Cor. Cincinnati Av. and Beethoven street,
Egg Harbor City, Aug 25'66tf.


# THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

**Interesting to Epicures.**—We noticed a fine sea turtle in front of the Galt House, which Col. White designes serving up for a 11 o'clock lunch to-morrow, (Sunday).

**Postmaster Removed.**—M. Clement, Postmaster at Haddonfield, has been removed, and a Mr. Fowler appointed in his place.

**The Freeholders** of Cumberland County, have appointed a committee to procure plans and specifications for a new County Prison, and to report at the December meeting.

**The annual convention** of the New Jersey States Temperance Association will be held in Trenton on the fourth Tuesday of September. A mass meeting will be held the same day.

**Will Keep Open.**—Mr. Moore will keep the Girard House open until November 1st, for the accommodation of gunners and sportsmen. He is on North Carolina Avenue, near the depot.

**The dedication** of the Antietam National Cemetery, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle of the 16th of September, has been postponed for one year, in consequence of the inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

**Discontinued.**—The centenary camp meeting which commenced three weeks ago, near Barnsboro', Gloucester county, has been discontinued. It was attended by a large concourse of people, and the ceremonies were more interesting than those at any similar meeting ever held in South Jersey.

**A First Class Boarding School for Young Ladies,** in connection with the State Normal School. Total cost less than $200 a year, including board, washing, fuel, lights, and tuition in the higher branches (French, Latin, Drawing &c.) Fall term begins September 3d. Send to Professor Hart, Trenton, for a Circular.

**There is a strange disease** prevailing among the poultry in Hoboken, N. J. At night, when they go to roost, they suddenly fall on their breasts, with cries of pain and are unable to rise. In two or three days they are incapable of holding up their necks or heads, the back is filled with froth, the comb becomes dry, and the feathers fall off, those which remain becoming humid.

**Soldiers Monument.** The project of erecting an appropriate monument to the memory of the Union soldiers from Camden county who fell during the rebellion, has at last culminated in success. The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of the measure. This committee has reported favorably. The Freeholders have adopted the recommendation, and the work will be commenced at any early day. The site has not yet been chosen.

**A White Crow.**—Every morning for the past ten days a white crow has been seen in the low grounds near Manayunk. Its appearance has created quite an excitement among the sportsmen of the neighborhood, and energetic efforts have been made to shoot it, but, so far, without success. Some of the gunners have attempted to get near enough by riding on horseback, but the crow would not wait for them. Twenty to thirty gunners are out every morning, and they have strong hopes of securing this rare bird.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**Safe and Contents Stolen.**—On Wednesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, the iron safe belonging to Mr. Barclay Leeds, of the Alhambra House, cor. of Atlantic and Massachusetts Avenue, was stolen, and taken to the grove below, where it was blown open with powder and about $1,400 taken. We learn that $750 belonged to Mr. Scrivillets, over $300 belonged to Mr. Leeds, and several other small sums belonged to guests, is comprised in the amount stolen. This may be considered a daring robbery, in view of the large number of visitors on the Island. Two arrests have been made, and the police are exercising the utmost vigilence to detect the burglars.

**Slight Fire—Narrow Escape.** On Tuesday evening last, a slight fire occurred at the Grocery Store of Mr. Allen, opposite the U. S. Hotel. It was caused by holding a candle too near an oil can, while a young man was filling it. The explosion was loud and the flames burst out with great fury. Mr. Allen has the presence of mind to throw the can in the street; but this did not prevent the building taking fire, which threatened to be a serious one. The neighbors quickly assembled, and passed water from the well of Col. White's Galt House, and other places. The Colonel acted like an experienced fireman—mounting the roof, and cutting a hole through to admit water. The flames were eventually subdued without doing a great deal of damage to the stock or building.

**Now Counterfeits.**—[illegible] *National Bank Note Reporter*, announces a counterfeit $50 Compound Interest notes issue of July 15, 1864. In the imitation the words "three years after date," on the top of the bill, nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in original there is a space of three eights of an inch between. In the imitation the last button of Hamilton's coat is a quarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small 50, while in the genuine the button touches the margin. The following description is given of a new counterfeit $5 upon the Citizen's National Bank of Fulton, N. Y. The engraving representing the landing of Columbus is very pale and indistinct, and is a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. There is a distinct mountain ridge or line over Columbus' head in the genuine, but none in the counterfeit. The "0" in "Citizen's" is too large and too far from the other letters.—The engraving is far superior to the 10s and 20 counterfeits. Examine all 5s as the plate can be altered for 1,600 banks by changing the name. Counterfeit $5s on the "First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois," are reported in circulation.

**Terrible Explosion and Fire.—Total Loss $1,690,000.**—The most disastrous conflagration, both for loss of human life and destruction of property, that ever occured in this city; took place yesterday in the vicinity of the Long Dock. The fire burned over a large district on water as well as on land, consuming an immence quantity of crude oil, the primal cause of the fire, shipping, cars, grain, cotton, tobacco and other property stored in vessels, and on and about the dock. This terrible calamity, made double terrible by the loss of human life involved, conveys to the public mind a lesson that will not speedily be forgotten, and which should induce the authorities to take speedy action in the enforcement of precautionary measures confining the erection of oil refineries and the storage of petroleum to a restricted limit, or altogether putting the traffic in the article beyond the boundary of the city. With the facilities for shipment that are afforded those engaged in this business there is no excuse for the storage, in the city, of such quantities of oil as evidently were accumulated about the scene of the fire yesterday, and to which accumulation of inflammable material is mainly attributable the disastrous results that ensued.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the fire had its origin in the hold if the schooner Alfred Barret, of Branstable, Mass. This vessel was lying at the dock, loaded with about one thousand barrls of crude oil the gas from which took fire from a carless ignition of a match, which is supposed to have been scraped over by the boot of one of the crew who went into the hold of the schooner to get some article he was in need of.—The ignition of the gas was immediately followed by a loud explosion and in a moment the entire vessel was wrapped in flames.

The fire speard to all parts of the vessel in a moment, and the flames shot up into the air to a great distance. The deck load consisted of about 300 barrels of oil, a portion of which was blown on to the pier, and the balance into the slip on the south side of the oil dock. In a very short spece of time the ignited oil spread over a large surface of water, burning most furiously, surrounding lighters and other craft within the slip and rendering escape almost impossible.—At this time the ebb tide had just turned, and the burning oil was carried along under the pier to the cotton and tobacco dock next northward, which was also soon in flames, together with a number of lighters loaded with oil. The fire next broke out among some cars on the pier of the New York and Erie Railway, some of which contained large tanks filled with crude oil, and from thence it spread to some eight or ten thousand barrels of oil piled up between the traks. The flames shot up into the air from two to three hundred feet, and the smoke rolled up in dense black clouds.

A general alarm having been sounded, the entire Fire Department of this city were promptly on the ground, and were subsequently followed by the Fire Departments of Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen and Union. The heat was intense and the efforts of the firemen to combat the flames were of little or no avail, except to save some of the burning cars, a portion of the railway pier, and the large freight depot about 300 feet distant southward.

There were about 250 freight cars on the pier, mostly empty, with the exception of a few loaded with oats, and a couple with tanks loaded with oil. With a couple of locomotive the employees succeeded in hauling away over 200 cars, some of them enveloped in flames, and only about 30 cars were destroyed. One of the locomotives was backed down through a sheet of flames for the purpose of hauling out a train of cars, but the first car being on fire, they were obliged to abandon the attempt. A strong force of men, however succeeded in rolling the cars out of the way of danger, and the fire upon them was extinguished. Meantime several tow-boats were employed hauling out such vessels as were not on fire.—An attempt was made to haul out two ships lying at the end of the cotton and tobacco dock, but it was unsuccessful in consequence of the low tide.

Among the craft burned was an Erie canal boat, which was lying in the slip, about mid way on the south side of the oil dock. Persons employed about the piers and on the vessels state that there were on board, the Captain, his wife, four or five children and a servant girl, all of whom undoubtedly perished in the flames, as no one was seen to leave the boat, which was enveloped in flames and smoke almost immediately after the fire broke out. The name of the boat or the persons who perished upon it was unknown to all. The oil [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] frame building [illegible].

It is a difficult matter to estimate the losses but the following table prepared with as much accuracy as possible, from information derived from persons conversant with the property destroyed and damaged, is probably as near the truth as can be determined upon:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels | $150,000 |
| Erie Railway Co. | [illegible] |
| Oil on docks and vessels | [illegible] |
| Three piers | [illegible] |
| Cotton and tobacco on docks | [illegible] |
| Cotton on vessels | 40,000 |
| Tobacco on vessel | [illegible] |
| | $1,690,000 |

We can't learn anything [illegible] the insurance [illegible] *N. Y. Standard.*

**The Singing Club "Aurora,"** of this City made an excursion to Camden on Monday last, to witness the presentation of a flag to the "Camden Mannerchor," by their lady friends. The festival which was held at Diamond Cottage was a complete success in every respect. Sixteen Singing Clubs from Philadelphia and one from Wilmington Del., were present. The flag presented was acknowledged to be one of the finest works of art ever produced in this line.

We learn that the Camden Mannerchor will probably return the visit on the 22d of September, when a grand Saengerfest is going to be held at this place, under the auspices of the "Aurora" Singing Society. Several of the most prominent Singing Societies of New York and Philadelphia have already been invited and promised to be present. It is expected that the New Hall, now being built by Mr. Ertell, will be finished by that time, and will be used as the headquarters of the singers. This Hall, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest in the State.

**Bounty Agent.**—Govenor Ward has appointed Gen. Edward L. Cambell, of Belvidere, State Agent to collect the one hundred dollars bounty, provided by the bill passed by the late Congress.

A letter received from the Second Auditor, says that the regulation for the settlement of claims to the additional bounty have not yet been fully determined upon by the government, the act authorizing it having been referred to a board of officers, who will report upon the proper forms at an early day.—All persons, however, having claims should send them in at once, in order that the cases may be made up for transmission to Washington with all possible expedition.

Gen. Cambell's office will be at Trenton; and all collections made by him will be free of all charges.

**Robbery.**—The store of George W. Abel & Co., dry goods merchats in Flemington, was forcibly entered on Friday night last, and silks taken therefrom to the amoun of $500. No clue has been obtained to lead to the detection of the scoundrels, and it is feared that they have made good their escape with the goods. The store was entered in the rear, by boring out a piece of the window shutter, shoving the bolt, and sliding the catch from over the lower sash. At the time the clerks were sleeping within a few feet of the window, in an upper room, but unfortunately they did not hear the operations of the thieves. There is no doubt that the parties understood their business thoroughly, and it may be well for all our citizens to keep a watch over their premises, for there is no telling when they may return. *Flemington Democrat.*

**Something For The Ladies.**—Colored starch is the latest and greatest novelty of the season. It is made in pink, buff, the new mauve, and a delicate green and blue will soon be produced. An article starched with the new preperation is completely colored—dyed; but as it washes out, and the garment that was pink to-day, may be green to-morrow and buff afterwards, it can hardly be called "dyed." It is intended especially for those bright but treacherous colored muslins, that [illegible] wash out and perplex their owners. If the pattern has been mauve, they only need the mauve starch; if green, green starch; and they can be rendered one even and pretty shade, thus becoming not only wearable again but very stylish; while anti-macassars or lace curtains may also be colored in the same way, and an infinite variety afforded.

THE FIRST ICE OF THE SEASON.—Mount Washington, N. H., Aug. 23. The thermometer this morning stands at 28 degrees. The weather is clear.

One of the telegraph wires has been broken down by the ice which has formed on it. On both wires the ice is half an inch thick.


## 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 Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the parties, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of 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, disposition 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—[illegible]

**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.

**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 advertiser'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, PHILADELPHIA. 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

**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. 30. '65-1y 831 Broadway, N. Y.

**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. 5r24-1y

**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 14, '65-1y.

WAGON MAKING
AND
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS!
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate all who give him their custom.
His facilities are such that he can guarantee to all, the most perfect satisfaction.
All descriptions of
Carriages, Wagons, Sulkys, &c.,
Manufactured to order. Jobbing promptly done.
In connection with the above Wagon Making business he is prepared to do all kinds of
BLACKSMITHING WORK.
HORSESHOEING and JOB WORK promptly attended to on reasonable terms.
My old customers and friends are invited to give me a call at my place of business.
JACOB NATTER.
Egg Harbor City, August 18, 1866—tf.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
A HOTEL located opposite the depot in Egg Harbor City, is offered for sale at a bargain. For particulars inquire at this office.
August 11, 1866.—tf

NATIVE WINE.
THE subscriber has on hand about 1000 gallons of Native Wine, made from grapes grown in Egg Harbor City, which he
Warrants Perfectly Pure!
Parties wishing a good article are requested to try it. Sold by the bottle, gallon or quantity.
BERNARD GRAWE.
Egg Harbor City, August 11, 1866.—tf

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!
PERSONS who are of a Nervous temperament can have the means always at hand to check the first appearance of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Dyarrhoea, or any complaint of the Bowels, by addressing (enclosing 25 cents).
SAMUEL LIRKING, M. D.
Aug. 18] Box 57, Milford, Pike county, Pa.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FLOUR & FEED STORE.
BERNARD GRAWE would inform the citizens of Atlantic county that having added to his stock, he may now be found in his new building
*Corner Phila. avenue and Burger street,*
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
They can find a full assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, as well as FLOUR and FEED, which he will sell
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
Also, LUMBER, RAILS, SHINGLES, LATH, SIDING, &c., &c.
Parties in want of anything in his line would do well to give him a call.
Egg Harbor City, Aug. 11. 1866.—tf.

CHOLERA PREVENTED
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus,
AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS
ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY
Thompson's Diarrhoea Syrup.
No Family Should be Without It.
THE SYRUP is a pure Vegetable preparation of unequalled healing power, which will restore the bowels to a health and natural state. It is pleasant to the taste, mild in its operation, and particularly adapted to the treatment of children.
Prepared only by
HENRY M. CRAWFORD.
No. 141 Market street, Philadelphia.
Sold by J. S. ENDICOTT, Somer's Point, N. J. and by Storekeepers generally.
August 11, 1866—m5p

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
ARE warranted in all cases, for the speedy and permanent cure of all diseases [illegible] sexual excesses, or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, Seminal Loss, Night Emissions, [illegible] General Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotency, [illegible] Other Sexual Diseases, &c. [illegible]
No Change of Diet is Necessary.
[illegible]
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Price $1 per Box [illegible]
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
[illegible]
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 [illegible]
[illegible] 419 Broadway, New York.
[illegible] will receive them by return mail, post paid, and free from observation. [July 28 '66-1]

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, cleanses the stomach and bowels, [illegible]
Restores the Sick to Perfect Health.
[illegible]
Dr. JAS. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 819 Broadway, New York.

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. [illegible]
Dr. Harvey's Female Pills.
[illegible]
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.

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

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!
THOMPSON'S
FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS,
For the permanent Cure of Chills and Fever, Fever & Ague, Dumb Ague, or any form of Intermittent Fever.
THERE are no diseases so debilitating in their effect upon the constitution as the above, and none more difficult to cure by the usual modes of practice. The Fever and Ague powders will effect a cure in cases of the longest standing, as well as prove a preventative in the forming stages of the disease. Being purely Vegetable, they act with certainty on the disease, totally eradicating it from the system, and preventing a return at any future period. Prepared only by
HENRY M. CRAWFORD.
No. 141 Market street, Philadelphia.
Sold by J. S. ENDICOTT, Somer's Point, N. J. and by Storekeepers generally.
August 11, 1866.—m2p.

Commissioners' Sale.
BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Atlantic, made December 12 1865, the undersigned commissioners appointed by said Court, will expose at PUBLIC VENDUE, on
Tuesday, September 4, 1866,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following described tract of
Timber Land,
belonging to the Estate of Risley Blackman, dec'd, situate in the township of Galloway, county of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, near Tanner's Brook, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Reed, Capt. Wm Townsend, Henry Boice and others, containing Twenty-five acres more or less.
Terms and conditions at sale.
DANIEL TOWNSEND,
ABSALOM CORDERY, } Commissioners.
WM. L. RISLEY,
August 1, 1866.—w4.

A. HOHENLEITNER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN WARE,
AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Lamps, Coal Oil, &c.,
*Corner Philadelphia Avenue & Buerger st.,*
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
Egg Harbor City, July 21, '66.—3m.

EUGENE SCHWINGHAMMER,
DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Paints, Oils, Glass and
LIQUORS.
ALSO, AGENT FOR
Harrison's Plant Fertilizer.
[illegible]

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,
*Atlantic Av. bet. London & Washington [illegible]*
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
P. BINDHAMER Proprietor.
THE EGG HARBOR CITY HOUSE [illegible]
Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866—1y

EGG HARBOR
Navigation Company.
THE [illegible] DIRECTORS of the Egg Harbor Navigation Company [illegible] $2.00 per share [illegible]
[illegible] Lower Bank; [illegible] Jarvis H. Bartlett Tuckerton; David S. Blackman; [illegible] 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


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 non-resident 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.


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. 5r1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL
OPPOSITE THE
[illegible] & Western R. R. Depot
BEACH STREET, BOSTON.
By F. M. PRATT,
FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

[illegible]ROAD HOTEL.
[illegible] Egg Harbor City
[illegible] MILSTER, Proprietor.
[illegible] 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. 5r7

CHARLES KRAUS,
FASHIONABLE SHOEMAKER, *Liverpool avenue, below Agassiz st., Egg Harbor City,* has constantly on hand and will make to order, [illegible] gentlemen's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
[illegible] and on the most reasonable terms [illegible] done at the shortest notice, and [illegible] 5r26

JOHN WEAVER,
PENN MARBLE WORK,
[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.
The patronage of the citizens of Atlantic County desiring anything in his line is respectfully solicited. 5r8-1y

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. 5r7-6m


SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Camden and Atlantic Railroad,

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Leave | Mail. A. M. | Exp. A. 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 | 8.04 | 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 | 11.24 |
| Spring Garden | 8.55 | | 5.41 | 11.34 |
| Winslow | 9.06 | 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 | 12.36 |
| Egg Harbor | 9.47 | 3.39 | 6.32 | 1.09 |
| Pamona | 10.03 | | 6.45 | 1.26 |
| Absecon | 10.16 | 3.59 | 7.03 | 1.53 |
| Atlantic | 10.35 | 4.15 | 7.22 | 2.18 |

UP TRAINS.

| Leave | Mail. P. M. | Exp. A. M. | Accom. A. M. | Freight. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 4.45 | 7.05 | 5.50 | 11.33 |
| Absecon | 5.05 | 7.25 | 6.15 | 12.17 |
| Pamona | 5.21 | | 6.23 | 12.39 |
| Egg Harbor | 5.37 | 7.45 | 6.44 | 1.08 |
| Elwood | 5.49 | 7.51 | 6.56 | 1.20 |
| DaCosta | 6.02 | 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 | | 7.32 | 2.33 |
| Waterford | 6.34 | 8.21 | 7.37 | 3.03 |
| Jackson | 6.45 | | 7.51 | 2.23 |
| Long-a-Coming | 6.50 | 8.32 | 7.59 | 3.42 |
| White Horse | 7.03 | 8.42 | 8.14 | 4.10 |
| Ashland | | | | 4.26 |
| Haddonfield | 7.16 | 8.52 | 8.27 | 4.46 |
| Cooper's Point | 7.35 | 9.08 | 8.44 | 5.12 |
| Vine Street | 7.42 | 9.32 | 9.06 | 5.27 |

On Sundays, train leaves Vine Street at 7.30 A. M., Atlantic at 4.45 P. M. Absecon and Atlantic Accommodation Train leaves Absecon at 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 accommodation 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 [illegible] 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.
1r7-45

LOUIS STEUER.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
[illegible]
[illegible] Market or [illegible] 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 15th, 1866. april4

HENRY WERLE,
DEALER IN
Furniture, Paper Hanging, &c.,
[illegible] Street, Egg [illegible] N. J.
[illegible] TABLES, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, 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.
[illegible] Also, carpets cut and laid. [illegible] made to order. [illegible] at the shortest notice. 5r23-1y

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.
☞ Also, Builders' Hardware, Nails &c., &c., constantly on hand.
☞ Shoemakers in the County are invited to give me a call, as they will find it to their advantage. 3r40-6m

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. 5r17


NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Samuel R. 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 R. RISLEY,
Dated July 9, 1866. Executor.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Daniel E. Isard, Administrator of James Warner, 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. ISEARD,
Dated July 9, 1866. Administrator.

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,
Dated July 9, 1866. Administrator.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Joab 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,
Dated July 9, 1866. Administrator.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Mary Marling, Administratrix of Andrew Marling, 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 MARLING,
Dated July 9, 1866. Administratrix.

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,
Dated July 9, 1866. Administratrix.

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 P. 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.*


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. [illegible]

$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 28m

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. PHYSIC, 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'N 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!

C. M. ENGLEHART & SON;
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS,
No. 254 N. Second st., Philadelphia,

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

Constantly on hand Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepins 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. June 16,'66-6m

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 & Bro.'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 the place

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 this part of the country. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ All orders by mail and stage drivers promptly attended to.

HENRY FREDERICKS,
In Federal Street, one door below Third
1v7 CAMDEN, N. J

$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which *are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* 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, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 6,'66-1y*

STEAM DYEING
AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, Mrs. E. W. Smith, No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Piece Goods of every description dyed to any color.—Ladies Wearing Apparel of every description dyed in the most fashionable and permanent colors, and finished in a superior style. Merino, Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Table and Piano Covers, Carpets, Rugs, etc., Scoured. Pongee and Silk Dresses re-Dyed all Colors, and warranted equal to new.
N. B.—Gentlemen's Clothes Colored or Dyed on reasonable terms. feb. 24,'66-1y

STEAM
BISCUIT BAKERY.
DILKS & HICKS,
108 FEDERAL STREET
CAMDEN, N. J.,

*have constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of*
Cakes, also Trenton and Water Crackers, Milk, Soda, Boston and Wine Biscuits, Ship, Navy and Pilot Bread.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. 1v8-1y

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

SUPERIOR Fresh ground Extra and Superfine Wheat and Rye Flour; all kinds of Mill Feed. A large assortment of Seasoned Building Lumber always on hand.
☞ ShipPlank cut to order 1v7

Albertson, Garrison & Co.,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
Dry Goods Store.

YOUR attention is solicited to our NEW and SPLENDID Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

All kinds of
FINE GOODS,
HEAVY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
at the Lowest Philadelphia Prices.

COMMERCE STREET,
6 Doors East of the Post Office.
BRIDGETON, N. J.,

C. ALBERTSON D. O. GARRISON W. E. STATTON
June 16,'66-1y.

The Philadelphia Cheap Store.

LEOPOLD BURGAUER 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 $1.50 per gallon.
Yellow, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars. Coal and Fish Oils and Lamp Chimneys.
Segars and Tobacco of the first quality.
☞ Give him a call and see for yourselves.
☞ 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 Groceries and Provisions, and Fancy Fruit 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 24th, 1865. feb. 3'66-

IF YOU WANT A DOUBLE-EXTRA SMOKER, go to MENGEL'S and ask for his superior Partaga or Green Seal 10 cent Segars, the delightful flavor of which is unsurpassable. MENGEL'S only.

PRINTING
EXECUTED with neatness and despatch, at the "PATRIOT OFFICE," Bridgeton, N. J.

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., 2d Door West of Davis' Hotel, Bridgeton.*
1v3-tf

LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING
ENLARGED FACILITIES
FOR THE
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER,

doth most respectfully invite the attention of the

Leather Dealing Public

to his varied stock of

FINISHED LEATHER,

consisting of the following kinds, viz:
Harness, Bridle, Net,
Belt, Thug or Lace
Buff, Wax, Grain,
and Wax Upper Leather
Wax Calf Skins, Spanish Sole,
Hemlock Sole, Slaughter Sole,
and Skirting Leather.

Together with a general assortment of
MOROCCOS, LININGS,
BINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS,
which will be sold at the
*LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.*

Also, a large lot of

PLASTERING HAIR

for sale very low, FOR CASH.

JACOB KIENZLE,
FAYETTE ST., BRIDGETON, N. J.
1v1-1y

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 purpose. Now is the time to secure this valuable Phosphate of Lime.
Bones ground on shares or bought for cash at the Bone Factory, near the Rolling Mill. Bone Dust on favorable terms.
☞ A good five-horse power Steam Engine and Wood Planer for sale. Enquire at the Bone Factory. JOHN S. WHIPPLE.
Sept. 28th, 1865. 1v1-tf

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 hotel of SOLOMON MATLACK, Bridgeton. AMOS CATTELL,
July 26,'66-3m Veterinary Surgeon.

At J. S. M'Gear & Bro's
CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,
COMMERCE STREET,
(two doors below Whitekar & 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 city 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 may receive.

Possessing every facility for the business, and having had many years experience, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

We also keep

FISK'S
Patent Metallic Burial Cases:

They are made of the most imperishable Materials, have fine Rosewood finish, and the remains of the deceased may be kept without any offensive odor as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.
☞ Returning our thanks for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.
J. S. M'GEAR. WM. H. M'GEAR.
Bridgeton, Sep. 30th, 1865. 1v1-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

The undersigned having associated themselves together in the

HAT, CAP,
AND
Clothing Business,

CHARLES D. BURROUGHS having become an equal partner, the name of the firm will be known hereafter as

BURT, WARE & CO.,

and will continue the

Hat, Cap, and Clothing Business,

at the same place formerly occupied by BURT & WARE. They are happy to announce that they will close out their present Stock of Clothing *regardless of cost,* as they are determined in a short time to present to the public an ENTIRELY NEW and complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of our own manufacture, gotten up in the latest style, and of piece goods comprising all the newest styles of Cassimeres and Coatings, French and English Cloths and Doeskins, Vestings, &c., &c., and with Mons. Louis A. Buroto to superintend the Cutting Department, they are prepared to meet the demands of their largely increasing trade.

A full assortment of HATS, CAPS, and

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

constantly on hand.

LADIES' FURS,

of every description will be closed out at such prices that will make it desirable to purchase for the winter of '66 and '67.

Please call before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place

COMMERCE ST., WEST BRIDGETON.
JOSEPH BURT,
E. M. WARE,
Feb 17,'66 CHARLES D. BURROUGHS.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

HAVING purchased the Jewelry Establishment formerly William H. Thompson's,

Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel,

I am prepared to sell all goods in my line at greatly reduced prices. I have laid in an entire new stock of goods of all kinds, at prices that will enable me to sell all goods at greatly reduced prices.

F. M. LEWIS,

Importer and dealer in fine English, Swiss and American Watches, Fine Gold Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Rings, Spectacles, Lockets, Chains, Armlets, Keys, Pens, Jewelry, Fine Plated Ware. All kinds of styles at Lewis's opposite Davis' Hotel.

Cake Baskets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Butter Coolers, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Fine Plated Forks, Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons, Sugar Shells, Dessert Spoons, Cream Ladles. Also, a good assortment of Silver Ware always on hand at Lewis's, opposite Davis' Hotel

N. B.—Hair Jewelry of all kinds made to order. Old silver and gold tooth plates taken in exchange for goods. F. M. LEWIS.
1v1-1y

GEORGE W. ELWELL,
Carriage Painting, Trimming
AND
UPHOLSTERING.
Warren st., between Laurel & Pearl,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

ALL kinds of Painting and Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Particular attention paid to repairing Sofas, Stuffed Chairs, Church, Chairs and Settee Cushions, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Window Blinds, &c. Tapestry Work whenever called for.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to repair or rehang Window Blinds at short notice and on reasonable terms.
GEORGE W. ELWELL.
Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgment and Proofs of Deeds 1v1-1y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocery and Provision Store.

BRICK BUILDINGS, S. W. Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

The subscriber begs most respectfully to announce that he has in store a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions. Having lately purchased them at the lowest cash prices, I intend to sell at the same, and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed. The following are a few of the articles for sale.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White and Brown Sugar by the | lb or | barrel, |
| Raw and Roasted Coffee | do | bag, |
| Green and Black Teas, | do | chest, |
| White and Brown Soap, | do | box, |
| Mould and Dipped Candles, | do | box, |
| Fresh and Tub Butter, | do | tub, |
| Hams and Shoulders, | do | whole, |
| Fresh and Salt Pork, | do | cwt, |
| Dried Beef, | do | piece, |
| White and Codfish, | do | barrel, |
| W. India & N. O. Molasses, | gallon or | barrel, |
| Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by the ¼ or ½ | | barrel. |

1v1-1y GEO. DONAGHAY.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW is the time to get your Coal at the LOWEST PRICE, before tolls and freights go up. Get your winter's supply now, and you will get it at a LOW FIGURE. You will find it always on hand at my yard, near the bridge.
D. B. THOMPSON.
June 23,'66-3m

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,
Cor. Broome st., and Bowery, N. Y.
[ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.]

☞ Accommodations for three hundred guests. This house is centrally located and near to all business points. City cars pass the hotel to all the ferries, railroad depots, and places of amusements every three minutes. Single rooms, $1 per day double $2.
J. F. DARROW & CO.,
Feb. 17,'66-1y-p-je Proprietors.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
PLEASE
Take Notice.

THE cheapest goods in South Jersey are to be found

AT GROSSCUP'S!

SPLENDID

All-Wool Cassimeres,

At only 90 cents to $1.60 per yard; no shoddy or flock about them; warranted good.

Such Goods were never Sold Cheaper!

Call and see, and fit out your Boys for the Summer, in

GOOD WEARING GOODS,
AT
50 to 75 Cents per Yard.

Please call and see, but do not buy unless you want the goods at these prices.

We take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you buy or not.

Remember, the place is

GROSSCUP & CO.,
*OPPOSITE DAVIS' HOTEL,*
BRIDGETON.
May 26,'66.

ADAMS'
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS

CURES all diseases arising from Indigestion or a disordered stomach, such as Dyspepsia, Water-brash, Heartburn, Headache, Cramp and Bilious Colic, or any Bilious affection. It will be found an excellent remedy for a common Cold. This medicine contains no alcohol, but is purely vegetable; it does not weaken, but strengthens and creates an appetite. If you have tried all other remedies, and they have failed to relieve you, try one bottle of Adams' Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters, and get relief. $1.25 per bottle

Adams' Camphorated Ointment.

This Ointment has been in extensive use for years; it has never failed to give entire satisfaction to those who have used it. It is unnecessary to say much in regard to it, as physicians recommend it, and one box will satisfy any one of its good qualities. Every family should have it at all times; the traveler should never go from home without a box of it. It cures Scalds, Burns, Croup, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Gathered Breasts, Sore Nipples, Old Sores, Chapped Hands, Frosted Feet, Tetter, &c. &c.

Price 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants generally.

*Office and Depot, No. 107 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.*

FRANKLIN DARE,
Wholesale Agent, Bridgeton, N. J.

CERTIFICATES.

BRIDGETON, N. J., SEPT. 30th, 1861

MR. C. C. ADAMS:—DEAR SIR.—This is to certify that I was so much afflicted with Dyspepsia when I removed to Bridgeton, in April, 1857, that I considered my days nearly numbered; I was so much reduced that I could hardly walk two squares at a time, having tried all the known remedies, without the least apparent good. During the summer I was induced to try Adams' Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters, and found almost immediate relief, and had only used two bottles, commenced the third, with an occasional dose, before I was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who have any symptoms of the fell disease.
G. W. JOHNSON, P. M.

CAMDEN, N. J., AUG. 7th, 1861.

MR. C. C. ADAMS:—DEAR SIR.—I feel in duty bound to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from the use of your celebrated Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters. Some ten years past I found, from sedentary habits, that I had contracted the worst of all diseases, the Dyspepsia. There were years together that I have, from a half to an hour after eating breakfast, been compelled to throw it up, and found that I was wasting away, constantly belching wind from my stomach, which at times was greatly distended, with loss of appetite, restless nights, and all the symptoms of Dyspepsia known only to those who are afflicted with the horrible disease. In December, 1863, I was induced to try one bottle of your celebrated Bitters; to my astonishment I found almost immediate relief, and by the use of one bottle and a half, I am now happy to say I am a sound man, as far as Dyspepsia is concerned, and can eat almost any thing with impunity, and feel, that, with proper care, I shall not have another attack; I have recommended it to others with the happiest results, without exceptions.
J. FRANKLIN LANGLEY

ENGLISHTOWN, MON. CO., N. J., MAR. 2, 1864.

MR. C. C. ADAMS:—DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find one dollar for which you will please forward four boxes Adams' Camphorated Ointment; it is for a lady to whom I have recommended it. She is using it for the Tetter in her hands; it is doing her what no other has been able to do, and it is certainly the best ointment for chapped hands and cracked lips I have ever used.
JOHN P. CONNELLY,
Pastor M. E. Church.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 10, 1863.

MR. C. C. ADAMS:—DEAR SIR.—This is to certify that Adams' Camphorated Ointment has been an important medicine to my family for the last five years. I have been subject to Erysipelas for several years; whenever I find it making its appearance, I use the ointment; one or two applications have always made a cure. In February, 1862, my wife was taken very ill; so much so that I had two physicians attending her; they called the third for consultation; her life was despaired of. Erysipelas being one of the main diseases, it was very alarming, so much so, that she was entirely blind for several days, without signs of getting any relief; at the time we had no Ointment in the house, and there was none in our town; I sent to Bridgeton, distance ten miles, procured two boxes of it, applied it; she received immediate relief; continued to use it; in a few days she was entirely cured of the disease. I am free to say it is the best ointment I ever used.
R. S. IRELAND
June 30,'66-6m

GREAT CENTRE OF
ATTRACTION!
DAVIS'
Cheap Cash
Boot, Shoe & Gaiter Store,
SOUTH SIDE OF COMMERCE STREET,
*West of the Bridge.*

Where can be found a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths', Children's, and Infant's

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS,
SLIPPERS,
POLISH,
SCOTCH TIES,
LOW TIES,
&c., &c., &c.,

Made up of all the different material in the market,

FRENCH CALF,
CALF KID,
GLOVE KID,
OIL GOAT,
PEBBLE CALF,
WAX UPPER,
FRENCH MOROCCO,
GRAIN UPPER,
LASTING,
&c., &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

REPAIRING.

Of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, at reasonable prices. URIAH DAVIS.
May 26,'66-3m

COUGH NO MORE

Dr. STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
Jan. 20,'66-1yemp

CURE FOR PILES.

Dr. Strickland's
PILE REMEDY

has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
Jan. 20,'66-1yemp

Dr. Strickland's TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Root and Herbs, with anti-acids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.
Jan. 20,'66-1yemp

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States Service. Also,
Pocket and Belt Revolvers,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles,

RIFLE AND SHOT GUN BARRELS AND GUN MATERIALS, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

*In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of*

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York
Apr 7,'66-6m

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE
AGENCY,
N. E. Cor. Commerce and Pearl Sts.,
*BRIDGETON, N. J.*

THE LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (New Style), with all the new improvements, is the *best* and *cheapest* and most *beautiful* of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a *tuck* in Tarleton to the making of an Overcoat. It can

*Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,*

and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, &c., *but it will do so better than any other.*

The Letter A Family Sewing Machine

May be had in a variety of heavy or light textures, anything from Tull or Beaver Cloth, down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, with ease and rapidity.

The Letter A Family Sewing Machine

Is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.

THE LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Makes the interlocked stitch: indeed it embodies the most essential elements and *all the elegance of outline and finish of any other Machine which has yet been presented to the public.* The Family Sewing Machine constitutes the greatest success in Sewing Machine invention and enterprise, and is destined to find its way into every household, to the exclusion of the numerous toys and nuisances in the shape of worthless Sewing Machines which have been palmed off on the public.

Their great popularity is convincing proof of their great merit, and their superiority over all other Machines, and are offered at a price which must satisfy all who have sewing of any kind to do. Their universal use in every branch of manufacturing, in every section of the country, has earned for them a reputation which infringers may covet, but cannot obtain.

Machine Oil, Shuttles, Needles, Bobbins,

and everything at New York prices.

Call at our Office and examine our New Style LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, where we will be pleased to give all instruction necessary to the use of our Machines.
CHARLES W. BLEW, Agent,
je2,'66-3m Bridgeton, N. J.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE of all kinds, bought or sold on commission, either at Bridgeton, or on board of the steamboat Cumberland. Money advanced on consignments, and ground-rents in all cases. Bags furnished when desired. Office, first door west of the Bridge.
D. McBRIDE,
J. S. IRELAND.

Capt Ireland will be on board the boat every trip, to take charge of all goods intrusted to us, and being well acquainted with the Philadelphia trade, having run one of the Packets from this place for a number of years, can guarantee satisfaction to all. June 2,'66-tf

WANTED! WANTED!

BEEF HIDES, CALF SKINS, SHEEP SKINS, &c., for which the highest CASH PRICE will be paid at my Tannery.
JACOB KIENZLE,
FAYETTE STREET, Bridgeton, N. J. 1v1-1y

WM. KNABE & CO'S
Celebrated Gold Medal

PIANO FORTES.
J. BAUER & CO., AGENTS.
WAREROOMS,
650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
99 Clark St. and Crosby's Opera House,
Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

Read the following commendatory letters from distinguished Artists.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
I have great pleasure in certifying that I have tried your Square Pianos and find them equal, if not superior, to any in this country. Among the great qualities which distinguish them, is the evenness of tone, the easy and agreeable touch and volume of tone. Wishing you all the success which you so highly deserve, I am, sirs,
Yours, very truly, S. THALBERG.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
Having had lately an opportunity to try and test your new scale Grand as well as Square Pianos, I cannot refrain, besides reiterating all I had occasion to say at a former period, from congratulating you on the important improvements you have introduced in the manufacture of Pianos. Your instruments combine all the qualities which are required to make a Piano as perfect as possible, and fully deserve the great popularity they have gained all over the country.
Yours truly, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
I cannot but congratulate you upon the immense progress and improvements which you continually make on your Pianos, which, in my opinion, rank among the very best in the country. M. STRAKOSCH.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
Our Opera Troupe are at present using four of your justly celebrated Pianos, and as the exponent of the views and opinions of the various artists, permit me to say: I consider them as *unsurpassed in brilliancy and excellence,* and pre-eminent, without a rival in this country or in Europe. Their superior quality of tone, combining great depth and powerful volume, with a rich and peculiarly clear and even treble, together with magic elasticity of touch and action, render them superior to the other instruments, which rarely, if ever, combine those most essential requisites. Profoundly impressed with the many valuable qualities of these Pianos, I most cheerfully endorse the high and meritorious encomiums everywhere pronounced upon them.
E. MUZIO,
*Musical Director of the Italian Opera.*
New York, Dec. 12th, 1864.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
Your Agent, Mr. Bauer, asked me to give him my opinion as to the merits of your Piano—Grand and Square. My opinion "*on the square*" is that they are *all grand.* Yours truly, ROBERT HELLER.
*New York, Dec. 12th, 1864.*

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
I have carefully examined your new scale Grand and Square Piano Fortes, and I must say that they please me *exceedingly,* both with regard to touch and tone, and I can confidently recommend them as being equal to any in this country or Europe, and you have permission to make use of my name if of service to you.
Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. MORGAN,
*Organist of Grace Church.*
*New York, Dec. 12th, 1864.*

Wm. Knabe & Co.—*Gentlemen:*
It affords me great pleasure to testify to the great excellence of your Piano Fortes. As regards *volume* and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, durability and finish, I believe they will compare favorably with those of our most celebrated makers; wishing you a continuance of the success which you so eminently desire, I am
Very truly, yours, W. K. BASSFORD.

Every Piano fully Guaranteed for Five Years.

We are also Agents for

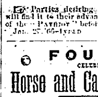
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS,

And are Manufacturers and Importers of
Musical Instruments & Musical Merchandise in general.

J. BAUER & CO.,
No. 650 Broadway, New York,
Also,
99 Clark St. and Crosby's Opera House,
Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Parties desiring one of the above Piano will find it to their advantage to call at the office of the "PATRIOT" before purchasing
Jan. 27,'66-1yrad

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.
PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

FRANKLIN DARE, Agent for Bridgeton and vicinity; also, Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, and French, Richards & Co., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. Jan. 27'66-1yr

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of the Lumber Yard formerly occupied by Martin Bowen, desires to inform purchasers and builders that he intends keeping and has on hand and for sale, all the different varieties of

Lumber and Building Materials,

Such as White Pine Boards and Planks,
Hemlock Boards and Fencing,
Hemlock Scantling of various sizes,
White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Flooring,
White Pine, Cedar and Cypress Shingles,
Shingling and Plastering Laths,
Fence Posts, Railings and Pickets,
Oak Lumber, &c., &c.

all of which he will sell at reduced prices and on favorable terms, and requests a call from those intending to build, as he feels confident that his terms and prices will be found advantageous.
1v1-1y NORTON L. PAULLIN.

Bridgeton and Millville Stage.

THIS line will leave Millville at 9 o'clock, a.m., and 3 p.m., on the arrival of the Cape May train. RETURNING—will leave Bridgeton at 8½ o'clock, a.m., and 2 p.m. ☞ Fare 50 cents.
ORLANDO GIBBON, Proprietor.
Feb. 10,'66

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 2d, 1866, Trains will leave from foot of Market Street, [upper ferry,] Philadelphia, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

| LEAVE. | PASS. A.M. | C. MAY PASS. P.M. | PASS. P.M. | ACC P.M. | FR'T. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 8 00 | 2 00 | 3 30 | 6 00 | .... |
| Camden, | 8 10 | 2 0[illegible] | 3[illegible] | 6 07 | 12 10 M. |
| Gloucester, | 8 22 | .... | 3 51 | 6 24 | 12 18 P.M. |
| Westville, | 8 27 | .... | 3 56 | 6 30 | 12 30 |
| Woodbury, | 8 36 | 2 3[illegible] | 4 05 | DUE 6 40 | 12 55 |
| Mantua, | 8 48 | 2 43 | 4 16 | .... | 1 18 |
| Barnsboro, | 8 53 | .... | 4 20 | .... | 1 29 |
| Glassboro, | 9 11 | 3 00 | 4 34 | .... | 2 30 |
| Union, | 9 19 | .... | 4 42 | .... | 2 45 |
| Harding, | 9 23 | .... | 4 44 | .... | 2 59 |
| Monroe, | 9 28 | .... | 4 49 | .... | 3 15 |
| Pittstown, | 9 36 | .... | 4 56 | .... | 3 50 |
| Palatine, | 9 45 | .... | 5 02 | .... | 4 18 |
| Husted, | 9 51 | .... | 5 07 | .... | 4 35 |
| Finley, | 10 01 | .... | 5 16 | .... | 4 57 |
| DUE AT | | | | | |
| Bridgeton, | 10 10 | .... | 5 25 | .... | 5 16 |
| Salem, | 10 18 | .... | 6 40 | .... | .... |
| Millville, | 10 20 | 4 06 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cape May, | .... | 6 00 | .... | .... | .... |

GOING NORTH.

| LEAVE. | C. MAY PASS. A.M. | PASS. A.M. | ACC. A.M. | PASS. P.M. | FR'T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape May, | 6 30 | .... | .... | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| Millville, | 6 55 | .... | .... | 6 38 | 11 03 |
| Salem, | .... | 7 00 | .... | 3 35 | 5 45 |
| Bridgeton, | .... | 7 15 | .... | 3 50 | 6 30 |
| Finley, | .... | 7 23 | .... | 3 59 | 6 49 |
| Husted, | .... | 7 32 | .... | 4 09 | 7 18 |
| Palatine, | .... | 7 38 | .... | 4 16 | 7 32 |
| Pittstown, | .... | 7 44 | .... | 4 24 | 8 18 |
| Monroe, | .... | 7 52 | .... | 4 32 | 8 33 |
| Harding, | .... | 7 57 | .... | 4 37 | 8 54 |
| Union, | .... | 8 00 | .... | 4 41 | 9 07 |
| Glassboro', | 9 11 | 8 06 | .... | 4 50 | 9 45 |
| Barnsboro', | .... | 8 18 | .... | 5 02 | 10 12 |
| Mantua, | .... | 8 23 | .... | 5 06 | 10 28 |
| Woodbury, | .... | 8 34 | 7 15 | 5 16 | 11 02 |
| Westville, | .... | 8 41 | 7 24 | 5 23 | 11 19 |
| Gloucester, | .... | 8 46 | 7 31 | 5 28 | 11 32 |
| DUE AT | | | | | |
| Camden, | 9 56 | 8 57 | 7 43 | 5 40 | 12 00 |
| Philadelphia, | 10 07 | 9 07 | 7 52 | 5 52 | .... |

The mail train for Cape May will leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; Glassboro', 9.56; Vineland 10.40; Millville, 10.52; Manumuskin, 10.06; Woodbine, 11.29; Seaville, 11.42; Court House, 11.58; arriving at Cape Island 12.25.

From Cape May the mail train leaves 6.30 A.M.; Bennetts, 6.38; Rio Grande, 6.45; Court House, 6.59; Swains, 7.07; Seaville, 7.18; Mt. Pleasant, 7.26; Woodbine, 7.32; Bello Plain, 7.40; Manumuskin, 7.57; Millville, 8.14; Vineland, 8.23; Glassboro', 9.11; arriving in Philadelphia at 10.07

An additional fast Express Train, leaving Philadelphia at 4 P. M. and Cape May at 9.00 A. M., will be added in a few days.

☞ Trains do not stop at stations where time is omitted.

STAGE LINES

Connect at Woodbury for Woodstown, Eldridge's Hill, Harrisonville, Mullica Hill, Swedesboro, Clarksboro, Berkley, Blackwoodtown and Good Intent.
At Mantua for Carpenter's Landing
At Glassboro for Williamstown and New Brooklyn.
At Bridgeton for Greenwich, Roadstown, Shiloh, Fairton, Cedarville, New Port, and Dividing Creek.
At Yorktown for Woodstown. At Alloways for Allowaystown.
At Manumuskin for Port Elizabeth, Dorchester and Leesburg.
At Bella Plain for East Creek, and West Creek.
At Woodbine for Dennisville, Tuckahoe and Marshallville.
At Mount Pleasant for Petersburg.
At Seaville for Seaside, Beasley's Point, &c.
At Swain's for Goshen
At Cape May Court House for Dyer's Creek Green Creek.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Sup't.
W. J., S. & C. M. & M. R. R.
J. H. POOLE, Agent at Bridgeton

The West Jersey Express Company

Chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey, will attend to all the usual branches of EXPRESS BUSINESS, receive, deliver, and forward, through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article entrusted to them. Office, No 5 Walnut Street. 1v8-tf

FOR NEW YORK.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES, from Philadelphia to New York and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz:

At 5 a.m., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation Fare, $2 25
At 8 a.m., via Camden and Jersey City, Express. Fare, $3 00.
At 2 p.m., via Camden and Amboy, Express Fare, $3 00
At 5-30 p. m., via Camden to South Amboy (Accommodation)
At 8 a.m., 2 and 5-30 p.m., for Mount Holly, Ewensville, Pemberton and Vincentown. At 5 a.m., and 2 p.m., for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 a.m., 12 m., 4, 5-30, and 7 p.m. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

At 11-00 a.m., 4-30 and 6-45 p.m., and 12 p.m., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express. Fare, $3 00.
The 6-45 p.m. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7-30 and 11-00 a.m., 3, 3-30, 4-30, 5 and 6-45 p.m., and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c.
At 7 and 10-15, a.m., 12 m., 3, 4, 5, and 6 p.m., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 10-15 a.m. for Bristol, Schencks and Eddington, and 8 p.m. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes, two through trains daily (Sundays excepted,) from Kensington Depot, as follows:

At 7-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c. The 3-30 p.m. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown Bethlehem, &c.
At 5 p.m. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

☞ For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the Cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure.—The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train, run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only, allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking any thing as baggage but their wearing apparel.—All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to $1 per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

☞ *Tickets sold, and baggage checked direct through to Boston.*

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILA'DA.

From foot of Courtland street, at 12 m., and 4 p.m., via Jersey City and Camden, and at 7 and 10 a.m., 6 p.m., and 12 midnight via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 5 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m., via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent
May 16th, 1866

LADIES, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The Real Velpau Female Pills.
[Warranted French.]

THESE PILLS, so celebrated many years ago in Paris, for the relief of female irregularities, and afterwards so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris of great wealth and strict conscientious principles, and has withheld them from general use, lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming female obstructions, they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood gates from whatever cause may have stopped them; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate use, and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood the object is unlawful.

For sale by E. F. BREWSTER, Bridgeton, and SIMON HANTHORN, Mays Landing, Atlantic County, and by Druggists generally.

Ladies can procure a box, sealed from the eyes of the curious, by enclosing one dollar and six postage stamps to O. G. STAPLES, General Agent for us, Watertown, N. Y., or to the above agents.
Dec. 16,'65-1y

EXTENSION TABLES,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES

OF Gilt, Rosewood, Rustic, Walnut, &c., on hand, and made to order, by
S. HUET, CABINET MAKER,
Eli Sayre's Building, Commerce street, West of the Bridge, Bridgeton, N. J. mar. 10,'66-1y