Cnrpt's Clerk

THE ABSEYVILLE DEMOCRAT

AND CAPE MAY COUNTY REGISTER.

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Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters!
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.
is not a

BAR ROOM DRINK,
Or a Substitute for Rum,
but
A Highly Concentrated Vegetable Extract!
A PURE TONIC,
Free from Alcoholic Stimulant or Injurious Drugs,
and will effectually cure
Lower Complaints, Dyspepsia and Jaundice
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation,
Inward Piles,
Fulness or Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations
when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings,
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Spirits
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
STRONG NERVES,
HEALTHY NERVES,
STRONG NERVES,
BRISK FEELINGS,
ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
HEALTHY FEELINGS,
A GOOD CONSTITUTION,
A STRONG CONSTITUTION,
A HEALTHY CONSTITUTION,
A SOUND CONSTITUTION.
Will make the *WEAK—STRONG.*
Will make the *DELICATE—HEARTY.*
Will make the *THIN—STOUT.*
Will make the *DEPRESSED—LIVELY.*
Will make the *Sallow Complexion—CLEAR.*
Will make the *Dull Eye—Glad and Bright,*
Will prove a
A BLESSING IN EVERY FAMILY!
Can be used with perfect safety by
MALE OR FEMALE, OLD OR YOUNG.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, sweetened from 40 to 60 pounds of sugar, disguised by Anise or Coriander oil!

This class of Bitters we do not and will continue to cancel, as long as they can be sold, thinking it the duty of the Druggist. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of a stimulant, and the result is that the desire for liquor is kept up, and the results are all the horrors attendant upon the drunkard's life and death.

Therefore we recommend **will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One Bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, and mix with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey.** *Thus you will get a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellency any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of* **Hoofland's Bitters** *combined with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than those of inferior preparations will cost you.*

DELICATE CHILDREN,

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time, one bottle in such cases will more surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from Fevers of any kind.—These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The chills and fevers of these Bitters are used. No person in a Fever and Ague District should be without them.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no article of the kind of which I can say that I feel as sure of its benefit as believe himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may be equally grateful to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Rev. Abel Stevens, Sen. for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of two bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restored to me a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of ever regaining. By the use of three more bottles, I was enabled to do the work of three men.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1862.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

Call the attention of all working Soldiers or friends in the army, to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will be found invaluable to them, as indeed by exposure and privations incident to camp life. It has published among some of the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion of that kind can be cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have also testimonials in abundance that these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved if the soldiers would but know it.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from soldiers in the army and navy, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICES.

Large Size $1.00 *per Bottle, or Half Doz.* $9. *Medium Size,* 75 *cts., or Half Doz.* $6.

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottle hold, are much the cheapest.

Hoofland's German Bitters put have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating compounds that may be offered in place of it, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, free of expense.

Principal OFFICE and Manufactory,
631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
Proprietors.

FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas. 1y—1y

The best situation on the Island.

ALOYS SCHAUFLER'S
RAILROAD HOTEL,
(Opposite the Railroad Depot,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Having enlarged the Hotel the past season, those who visited it will agree with me that ample accommodations. Board at reasonable rates.

OYSTER BAGS.
GOOD BRIGHT OYSTER BAGS
500 for sale cheap. A. L. PITMAN,
Absecon, Oct. 17th, 1863.

POETRY.

BEND BENEATH THE BLAST.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

When sorrow's tempest round us roar,
And overwhelm the soul;
O, trust thee not in worldly pride,
Or seek the tempting bowl;
But with a firm and unyielding heart,
Bend low beneath the blast;
And He above who chastenedst thee
Will raise thee when 'tis past.

The lofty oak, the mountain pine,
So stately in their pride;
Must bend or break before the storms
That on the night winds ride;
While the meek willow lowly stoops
Before the raging blast,
And lifts its head in beauty decked,
When storms and clouds are past.

So thou, O man, must lowly bend,
When sorrow's tempest lowers;
They may be angels in disguise
To lead to happiness;
O, trust to Him who raise above,
And bend beneath the blast,
And He will raise thy drooping soul
When storms of life are past.

SUNLIGHT AT EVENING.

Weary and worn, and old and gray,
The light of my young life passed away,
But a trace of its radiance lingereth yet,
Like the western glow when the sun has set.
With the shadows of evening stealing round,
And its dim mists veiling the dewy ground,
Yet! ere on the tempest of the lonely tomb,
One violet calls back youth's rosy bloom;
One memory still makes life divine,
The dream of the love that once was mine!

Sage of my life! yet lead me on,
Till the twilight of sorrow is past and gone,
And the morning of joy and hope shall break
On the night of waiting, for dear sake.
The sighing love in my heart that dwells,
We asked for thine own by our last farewells;
And still shall thy name at morn and even
Go up on the wings of prayer to Heaven.
Then, e'en if we meet on this earth no more,
I shall wait for thee on the deathless shore.

For the Atlantic Democrat

Heart Musings.

How many of us have, by sad experience, learned the lesson that if we have a sore place in our hearts to keep it closely covered, as in that way we may escape the bitterness of having those hands we have grasped in love and friendship rudely withdrawn from us. To those who have seen only the sunny side of life, this may seem strange, but those who have suffered much have, also, found this too true,—and how few would accept the gift of life were were the offer made to them, with the memory of their past experience? We think the number would be very small. Hope is the chief and brightest star in our path of life, and when that has become extinguished by disappointments and failures, and false friends, how could we wish for a prolonged life or a renewal of the past. But many hearts will respond to ours when we say better the deadening of the feelings and faculties to our surroundings and to our lot—better the gradual dinning of the eye by approaching old age, until we shall reach in safety the haven of rest, than to long for a resurrection of the past or wish the future blotted from our present vision. H.

The Greatest Seminary.

The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows begins woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection; its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory. But the simple lessons of home, enamelled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid pictures of school life. Deep lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between the present and the past is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have perchance seen an old and half-obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, was revealed to view.—This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is no inept illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward passion, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay.

Such is the fireside—the great institution furnished by Providence for the education of man.

HOURS OF SADNESS.—Though youth be a season of jollity, yet it is in hours of sadness that the man is most strongly reminded of the days of yore. The deep feeling of melancholy is the only one that extends like a chain through life; that blends present, past, and future, into one, and places our identity palpably before us. It is the point at which we all feel at home; and when after trifling with gaiety and distraction, we return to it, it seems as if like, like time, were but a series of revolutions, and at certain periods fondly treadt it the very goal from whence it first started.

Mrs. Partington thinks the pillows of liberty are stuffed with the feathers of the American eagle. The superintendents of the United States Mint are investigating the matter.

Darkness and Dawn.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

BY EBENEZER BENNETT.

Some years ago, while making a brief sojourn in the city of Baltimore, I set out one evening with a friend for a stroll through the city. We had visited several places of interest, and were on our return to our hotel, when, in passing through a dark a narrow street, a female, closely muffled in a coarse shawl—which, thrown over her head, was drawn around her face, so as to conceal all but her eyes—hurriedly crossed over from the opposite side of the way, and accosted us in the accents of despair.

"Gentlemen, for the love of God, give me money! My mother is dying of hunger, and I have not wherewith to purchase a morsel of food!"

We were both struck with the tone of her voice, for though agitated by a feeling of desperation, it had a peculiar sweetness, and her language was that of one both educated and refined.

"Do not think me inquisitive," said my friend, in a kindly tone, as he drew forth his purse, "if I ask what misfortune has brought you to this? for it is clearly evident you are no common applicant for charity."

"Oh! no—no!" she said, shrinking back into herself, as it were; "I never asked for charity before; and though I have not tasted food for two long days, I would sooner perish than ask it for myself now; but I could not see her die, my only friend—oh, God! I could not see her die!"

"Here!" said my companion, placing a sum in her hand which I immediately doubled.

She clutched the money like a miser, and for a moment or two was completely overpowered by her emotions. Then, with a choking effort, she gasped forth—

"Thanks, gentlemen! may God in Heaven bless you!"

She turned away, and took two or three hasty steps, and then stopping suddenly, she looked around, and added—

"You asked what misfortune brought me to this! I shall seem ungrateful if I refuse to tell."

"Never mind," said my friend; "the recital will give you pain, and therefore I pray you consider the question unasked."

"Your noble generosity overpowers me, sir!" she rejoined, in a tremulous voice, "and my pride shall give way. If you have a few minutes to spare, come with me and you shall know all."

"Say," said I, "do not let us intrude upon your sorrows, unless you think we can be of further assistance. You are welcome to the little we have given, which should be doubled if we had more to spare, but we have no right to claim your secret in return."

"She buried her face in her shawl, and sobbed—

"Alas!" she sobbed, "if all mankind were thus generous, how many a miserable being might now be happy! Come with me, and hear my story! I know I can trust you, and I shall rest easier to know I have convinced you I am no imposter."

We assured her that we did not for a moment doubt of her being the victim of some terrible misfortune; but as we might be of further service to her, we would see her safely home, and she might then relate her story or not, as she should think proper.

"Follow me," she said, and set off at a quick walk down the street, we keeping a respectful distance behind, and I for one feeling an unusual curiosity to know something more of her.

At the next corner of the street was an oil lamp, which threw out a dim light; and standing near it, in a listless attitude, we espied a man in the garb of a sailor, and evidently just from sea. As our unknown guide drew near him, I noticed that she seemed much agitated; and on coming up to him, to our surprise, and apparently his, she slipped, and looked eagerly into his face for a moment; and then, with a wild cry, she suddenly threw out her arms, clasped him around the neck, and appeared to swoon upon his breast.

"See!" said my friend, making an abrupt halt; "we are duped—this is some trick that girl is an imposter!"

"Impossible!" returned I, unwilling to believe that such grief and misery as she represented could be a base counterfeit. "Hi! see!"

As I spoke, the sailor, as if in a deep surprise, partly unwound the arms of the unknown from his neck, raised her head, and looked, first curiously and then wildly, into her face, which we could see, even from where we stood, was pale and beautiful—The next moment he uttered a wild cry of surprise; and quickly throwing his arms around her now lifeless form, he exclaimed—

"My God! my God! Mary! my God!"

It seemed to be all that he could utter, as he fairly tottered with his fair burden, and for a few moments we stood dumb with amazement.

"What's this? what's the meaning of this?" he now demanded, looking fiercely at us.

"Well, if that is acting, it is the best I ever saw," muttered my companion, as we hastened forward and gave a hurried account of all that we knew of the matter.

"Great God! is it possible!" said the man, looking alternately at us and at the fair creature in his arms, and clasping his forehead as if to collect his scattered senses.—"Mary!" he continued, at short intervals; "my wife! my dear wife! oh, my God!—and my mother too! Starving!"

He continued to repeat these expressions like one overpowered by some terrible shock, and who knew not what he was saying; while we stood looking on, too much astonished to think of offering him any assistance.

At length, with a sort of gurgling gasp, the poor creature opened her eyes; and looking wildly and fondly into the manly face of him who supported her, she murmured:

"Charles! Charles! is this you? in life—in death—or in a dream?"

I pass over the wild, frantic, passionate exclamations on both sides, as each began to realize the truth—the one that he had found a loving wife in the depths of misery—the other that she had regained a fond husband as a moment of all others when she most needed his aid, counsel, love, and support.

"Come," whispered my friend, touching my arm, "let us withdraw; their meeting should be sacred from the intrusion of strangers."

Though deeply curious to know something of their history, I silently acquiesced in his proposal; and quietly departing, we returned to our hotel, musing upon the romantic, wishwashing, and sorrowful life.

Two days after, as I was sitting on the piazza of the hotel, I saw the sailor passing along the street, and curiosity prompted me to address him. The moment he saw me he came hastening up, grasped my hand, and burst into tears.

"God bless you!" he exclaimed, in a choking voice; "God bless you and your friend! and so says Mary. I've been hunting you all over the city, sir, but feared I'd never see you again. Here! let me pay you back your money; and will you be so kind, sir, as to accept these two rings for yourself and friend?"

I took the money—for I saw if I did not he would feel very much hurt; but fearing his circumstances might not justify him in making a present of so much value, I attempted to decline the rings. It was of no use—he would take no denial—and so I unfortunately accepted them, thanking him in behalf of my friend, who was absent. I then drew from him his story, which I will give in a few words.

He and his wife were both natives of a small village on the Chesapeake, and had often played together as children. His own father was then in good circumstances, but subsequently lost his property, and died soon after, leaving himself and mother to struggle along as best they might.

Among those beloved to be friends in prosperity, but who forsook them in adversity, was the father of his present wife; but though change of fortune separated the youth and maiden, it only increased an attachment which had begun in childhood.

For years, however, they did not meet; and during that time the narrator became a sailor, and acquired sufficient means to purchase a cottage for his mother, leaving a small balance to serve as a wedding-purse, against his next voyage was to clear off. While at home, he had his Mary again met; and discovering a mutual passion, and knowing her parents would not consent to the union, but were most anxious to ally her to a wealthy suitor, they took advantage of opportunity, and were privately married.

Charles Delaine, for such was his name, then took leave of his wife, and shipped for a whaling voyage, bidding a short time only elapse before he should, his wife's parents, discovering the secret of her marriage, disowned and drove her forth, and she took refuge with his mother.

Together the widowed mother and wife struggled along, both anxiously looking for the return of their only friend; but he came not at the time expected, the mortgage was foreclosed, the property sold, and, almost penniless, they repaired to Baltimore, hoping to be able to maintain themselves.

I need not prolong the story—it is an old tale. Sickness and misfortune followed them, they failed to procure sufficient work for their necessities, and on the night when the wife appealed to me, they were in a starving condition. Charles had just returned from his cruise, and at the very moment when his Mary so unexpectedly met him, he was thinking of home, which he expected to reach the next day. He had been prudent, the voyage had been more than usually profitable, and his share, he said, would enable him to start in business.

"Come what will," he concluded, "I'll never leave my dear mother and Mary again while we live. They're happy now, I think I and it shall be the aim of my life to keep them so."

He urged me to come and see him and his new happy family, and bring my friend; and then invoking upon us the blessing of Heaven, he wrung my hand, and turned quickly away, to conceal the emotions he cared not to display.

"Ah! such is life, in this world of selfish and unselfish humanity," mused I, as I watched his retreating footsteps, till a turn in the street concealed him from my view.—We never met again.

MARY, why did you kiss your hand to the gentleman opposite this morning?" said a careful mother to her blooming daughter.

"Why, the gentleman had the impudence to throw a kiss clear across the street, and of course I threw it back indignantly. You would not have encourage him by keeping it, would you?"

GEORGE SELWYN once affirmed in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, when, after her signature, stood: "P. S. Who is right now, you or I?"

Eighty-Eighth Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5th, 1864.

Senate.

10 A. M.—Prayer by Rev. E. W. Appleton.

A message was received from the House announcing that Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Sussex, had been unanimously elected Speaker for the remainder of the session.

Reports.—Mr. Garwood, (Militia,) asp. to act for relief of military called into service (extending State pay to families six months after death.)

Ordered Third Reading.—Joint resolutions relative to disabled soldiers of the State.

To general bounty bill authorizing the counties, cities and towns of the State to borrow money to raise volunteers was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Holsman moved to strike out the poll tax of $5 which the bill provides shall be paid by non property owners.

Mr. Ludlam moved to amend so that all male persons of eighteen and upwards be compelled to pay a poll tax not to exceed $5.

The yeas and nays were called and amendment agreed to—10 to 8.

Mr. Buckley finally moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed for the present. Agreed to.

Bill Introduced.—By Mr. Buckley, act to provide for compiling and publishing in a singly volume the laws of the State and the supplements thereto relating to the various corporations of the State.

The bill to prevent the admixture of races in the State of New Jersey was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the enacting clause, deeming legislation on this subject in the State of New Jersey entirely unnecessary. Agreed to. Adjourned.

3 P. M.—Senate met.

Mr. Chandler moved to recind the resolution which prohibits the introduction of private bills of the 20th of March. Agreed to.

Ordered Third Reading.—To continue State pay to families of deceased and disabled soldiers (after being amended by Mr. Reeves so as to include those who may have been killed or disabled previous to the passage of the act, and who may have not drawn their pensions;) to enable townships of Camden county to raise bounties.

Passed.—Act to facilitate judicial proceedings in Camden county; to provide for commissioners of the Agricultural College Company; to increase salaries of Judges of Court of Errors.

The following resolutions to amend the Constitution, so as future to prohibit the granting of special privileges to corporations, were taken up on their final passage.

Mr. Randolph inquired whether it was wise at this time to pass an act depriving us of again amending the Constitution within five years, when it might be necessary to make considerable change in the fundamental law before the close of that time, when he offered the following substitute for the Joint Resolutions:

Resolved, (House of Assembly concurring,) That a committee of five members of the Senate, and five of the House, be appointed to prepare such amendments to the Constitution of the State as are necessary, and to have power to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and to report to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Scovel urged that the resolutions should be passed at once; there was no subject superior to this upon which an amendment to the Constitution might be asked.

Mr. Randolph moved to commit the resolutions, together with the substitute, to a committee, that further action might be had upon them.

Mr. Holsman should vote for the committal, but he did think, that a convention of the people should be called to revise the Constitution.

Further argument took place between Messrs. Randolph, Trudell and Ludlam, in favor of the committal, and Mr. Jenkins against.

The motion of Mr. Randolph was then agreed to.

Mr. Holsman offered a resolution that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of calling a convention to remodel the Constitution. Adopted.

HOUSE.

10 A. M.—House met.

Mr. Albertson moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. Mayhin nominated Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Sussex. The vote being called, Mr. Hamilton was unanimously elected.

Messrs. Kinter and Abbott were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the chair.—Upon taking the chair the Speaker addressed the House, thanking the members for the confidence they had reposed in him.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Stokes to extend provisions of the act to authorize Burlington township to raise money.

Mr. Ward, act to repealing taxes (requiring collectors of townships, &c. to pay to the county collectors the State and county taxes.)

The reports of the majority and minority on the bill to give to citizens in the military service of the United States the right to vote, were taken up.

Mr. Irick moved the adoption of the minority report, and speeches in favor were made by Messrs. Irick, Brinck and Hayhurst, and in favor of the majority by Mr. Van Syckel.

House.

3 P. M.—House met.

Mr. Schalk offered a resolution to hold an evening session, commencing at 8 o'clock. Adopted.

The House resumed the special order, being the report on the bill to authorize citizens of the State in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage: the question being, on the motion of Mr. Irick to adopt the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections.

Messrs. Mayhin and Abbott made speeches in favor of the minority report, and was continued by Messrs. Bateman, Corey, English, Abbott, Kearney and Hamilton.—The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Irick, to adopt the minority report, and it was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Abbott, Bateman, Bates, Birdsall, Brinck, Brown, Dedaker, Drysdale, Hancock, I. M. Harrison, J. Harrison, Heritage, Irick, Lightbipe, Mayhin, Paddock, Stanton, Ware, Wise—18.

Nays—Albertson, Allen, Benson, Bess, Cooper, Corey, Curlis, Dater, Dayton, Redfield, Hamilton, Hanthorn, Hoagland, Hallman, Johnson, Kearney, Kinter, Lynch, Ross, Sanders, Schalk, Seffert, Smith, Stokes, Tatem, M. Taylor, Van Syckel, Wert, Wood, Woodruff, D. H. Wyckoff—31.

Reports.—Mr. Kearney, (Education,) asp. to school law.

Mr. Van Syckel, (Ways and Means,) asp. to act to fix salaries of officers of the legislature; asp. to act authorizing an enlargement of the State House.

Mr. Tatem, (Incidental Expenses,) incidental bill.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

House.

House met at 8 P. M.

Mr. Stokes introduced a supplement to charter of Mount Holly, Hainesport, Moorestown and Camden horse railroad.

The bill to charter the American Dock and Improvement Company was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended, and the bill passed.

The bill to ascertain the rights of the State and of riparian owners to lands adjoining water, was ordered to a third reading, the rules suspended, and the bill placed on its final passage. It was lost.

Mr. Albertson moved to reconsider this vote. This motion, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, was laid on the table.

Mr. Schalk moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to charter the American Dock and Improvement company was passed.

Mr. Hamilton moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to, 27 to 20.

Mr. Kearney introduced joint resolutions relative to compensation of members and officers of the Legislature (to pay in gold or its equivalent.) Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

SENATE.

10 A. M.—Senate met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall.

Reports.—Mr. Randolph, Finance, asp. to act concerning taxes.

The President announced that the special committee in reference to amending the Constitution would be composed of Senators Randolph, Jenkins and Ludlam.

Bill Introduced.—By Mr. Ludlam, to the bill securing State pay to families of deceased soldiers were concurred in; to enable Mullica to raise bounty money. Adj.

3 P. M.—Senate met.

Passed.—Joint resolution relative to soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg. Adjourned.

House.

10 A. M.—House met.

Reports.—Mr. Smith, Municipal Corporations, supplement to Atlantic City charter; to legalize bonds in Burlington county.

The Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts reported that they had examined the accounts in relation to Banks, and found them correct. The committee reported a large amount of bills, returned and destroyed according to law. The report was adopted.

Mr. Van Ripper, Ways and Means, reported the bill refecting Guynott's map, respecting act of Congress devoting lands for Agricultural Colleges.

Passed.—To incorporate New Jersey and Philadelphia railroad company. Bill appropriating $8,000, and appointing trustees for soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg.

Resolved, Joint resolution to act to incorporate Williamstown Railroad Company.

The vote by which the bill to appoint commissioners to ascertain the rights of the riparian owners in lands under water was lost, was reconsidered. The bill was called up on its final passage. Pulsession ensued in regard to this bill. Mr. Van Ripper, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Albertson, and Mr. Brinck, advocated a recommitment of the bill, and Messrs. English, Taylor, and Lightbipe opposed the recommitment.

The motion was lost. The bill was then passed.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the American Dock and Improvement Company, was passed, was withdrawn, as the bill stands passed. Adjourned.

3 P. M.—House met.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, to continue the State pay to the widows and families of deceased soldiers for six months after their decease, were concurred in.

The bill to secure to workmen the payment of their wages (abolishing the order system) was taken up on its final passage, and the bill was amended by the Hon. Mr. Irick on second reading, so as to exempt from operation the counties of Burlington, Warren and Ocean, in addition to the counties exempted by the Senate.

Mr. Rice. Harrison moved to postpone the bill to next session. After considerable debate the Section was lost.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Albertson, Allen, Banghart, Bates Boss, Brooks, Cendall, Dater, Ingham, Hathaway, Hartlage, Hagland, Hallman, Irick, Johnson, Kearney, Kintner, Lightstine, Polding, Sanders, Schalk, Seibert, Smith, Stokes, Strader, Tatem, Taylor, Weart, West, Wooring, D. B. Wyckoff—31.

Nays—Abbott, Bateman, Berson, Bedsall, Bunce, Corey, Curtis, DeCamp, Duryee, Hamilton, I. M. Harrison, R. S. Harrison, Lynch, Ross, Stanitf, Van Reiper, Van Vorst, Ware, D. B. Wyckoff—19.

Ordered Third Reading.—Joint resolution relative to Banks in this State (instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their influence to prevent the passage of any law imposing burdensome taxes on the Banks of this State;) joint resolution relative to compensation of members and officers of the Legislature, to pay in gold.

Mr. Banghart offered a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next, at 12 M.

This, on motion of Mr. English, was amended by substituting Thursday, and in that shape the resolution was passed. Adj.

DEMOCRAT AND REGISTER.

O. A. DOUGLAS, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several County Township or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint our delegates for every *One Hundred Democratic Votes*, and one for every fraction over *Fifty Votes*, polled at the Gubernatorial election held in such County, Township or Ward, to represent their delegates in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON,

On Wednesday, the 20th of May,

at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

to appoint Fourteen Delegates to the *Democratic National Convention* to hold at CHICAGO, Illinois, on the 4th day of July next to nominate Democratic Candidate for President and Vice President of the United States.

PETER D. VROOM,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
Members of Assembly.
BENJAMIN F. LEE, 1st Dist.
JOSEPH S. BEDLE, 2d Dist.
PHINEAS B. CENSOY, 3d Dist
JOHN X. BALLS, 4th Dist.
THOMAS B. PEARSON, 5th Dist
Democratic State Central Committee

☞ Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Atlantic County Courts.

The April term of the Courts of this county, which on Tuesday last, Judge Elmer presiding, assisted by Judges Dougherty, Sooy and Wheaton.

The Grand Jury found bills of indictment against the following persons:

Jonathan Sooy selling liquor on Sunday—Uriah Gandy—do.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Observer and Reporter.

Freedom of Opinion in the Army.

Speech of Col. Frank Wolford, of Ky.

Those of our citizens who failed to hear the speech of this distinguished Kentucky soldier, at the Melodian in this city, on Thursday, have lost a treasure which they never be regained. The time, the occasion, the circumstances and the man, all conspired to render it one of the most significant and important efforts that the present terrible crisis in the nation's history has enabled us to utter. The occasion was the presentation to him of a splendid sword, sash, pistols and spurs, suitable to his rank, by a portion of his fellow-citizens; but instead of its being a mere commonplace acknowledgment of such a compliment, it proved to be one of the highest efforts of a patriot fully imbued with that devotion to his country which patriotism alone engenders—of a statesman whose capacious mind grasps the momentous questions of the hour and of a soldier who has imparted his life upon innumerable battle fields in defence of that glorious government which was handed down to us by our ancestors as a legacy of blood. Coming, too, from Colonel Frank Wolford, a man who has signalized his devotion to his country upon the breaking out of the present rebellion, by raising the first regiment in Kentucky to be wielded for its suppression; who has been uninterruptedly in the service for the last three years and who, as before remarked, has risked his life almost every day during that period, it was calculated the more to command the respectful attention and thoughtful consideration of his fellow-citizens. The time, too, just after the passage of an order for the enrollment of the negroes in Kentucky, to be drafted into the United States army, in utter violation of her State Sovereignty, and in derogation of the clearest provisions ever given the force of law by constitutional enactment—made the views of this distinguished Kentuckian deeply interesting. He charged Mr. Lincoln with usurping the Constitution, and trampling under foot the behest of military power the rights of the people guaranteed by that instrument; he charged him with violating his solemn pledge, as repeatedly enunciated at the commencement of his administration, as to the purposes of the war; he charged him with a violation of the rules of civilized warfare in the indiscriminate, widespread ruin which he was seeking to visit on the heads of the South; he charged him with the inauguration of a policy for the prosecution of the war, which was not only unconstitutional and unwise, but the inevitable result of which would be to prolong the war, if indeed it ever ended in peace, and, if so ended, would result in its being a constitutional freedom as it had fallen under the blows of armed rebellion.

And not only did he charge these things, but he cited the acts of the President and his party as proof in which these could be offered no successful refutation. The purposes of the war were the same to day that they were at the first. Kentucky was charged, and Congress by resolution declared that they were not for conquest or subjugation, nor for interference with the domestic institutions of the States, but simply to preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. The effort to pervert the war from this legitimate purpose, and to make it a war upon slavery, was an issue which the dominant party had no right to make—it was a startling usurpation of power and for which he should denounce it as without the order of right, justice or constitutional justification. He referred to the recent order for the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky, and denounced it as alike unconstitutional and unwise. It was but another of the series of startling usurpations of power which were being made, and he said it was the duty of the people of Kentucky to resist it as a violation of their gun protected rights. He said he would be one of the first to refuse to obey this order, then he advised them to appeal to the law for protection, and he was mistaken in the temper of the State, unless he had misunderstood and misjudged her people, if the appeal was not responded to in the proper way. He said the rising generation of Kentucky would not tamely submit to the degradation, which was being attempted to be forced upon them by the Government, was illegal to the Constitution and to the laws of the land, and intended to resist it. He said he called on demand that her constitutional and the rights of the people under it should be respected, and he believed that their constitutional rights would be respected. He asked at the same time that he should be had in mind, if giving up his government or qualifying to service, by reason of one constitutional and impolitic enrollment of negroes, and that they should neither respect nor aid in the other, yet as a Kentucky Volunteer, he had a clear conscience upon the subject, and did not hesitate to express it. The people of Kentucky did not want to keep step to the music of the Union, also gentlemen, negro soldiers—it was an insult and a degradation of which their fathers and manly spirits were not prepared to bear. He asked the same time that he had in view

Mr. Ryan Harrison moved to postpone the bill to next session. After considerably debate the Section was lost.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Albertson, Allen, Bangham, Bates, Boss, Brooks, Corsall, Dater, English, Harrison, Herring, Hoagland, Holtman, Irick, Johnson, Kinney, Kinter, Lightstone, Podgis, Schaffer, Schalk, Scofield, Shotwell, Stringfellow, Taylor, Vacher, Wert, Wetherby, Wolverton, Wood, Wright—27.

Nays—Abbott, Bittner, Benson, Burdsall, Bowen, Corey, Curtis, DeCamp, Durfee, Hamilton, Lt-Mr. Harrison, R. S. Harrison, Lynch, Ross, Stasif, Van Reper, Van Vorst, Ware, D. B. Wyckoff—19.

Ordered, Third Reading.—Joint resolution relative to Banks in this State (instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their influence to prevent the passage of any law imposing burdensome taxes on the Banks of this State;) joint resolution relative to compensation of members and officers of the Legislature, to pay in gold.

Mr. Bangham offered a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next, at 12 M.

This, on motion of Mr. English, was amended by substituting Thursday, and in that shape the resolution was passed. Adj.

DEMOCRAT AND REGISTER.

O. A. DOUGLAS, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several County Conventions, at such places and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every *One Unlisted Democratic Voter*, and one for every fraction over *Fifty Votes*, polled at the Gubernatorial election within such County. Township and Ward, to represent said electors in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, **On Wednesday, the 18th of May,** at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

to appoint Twelve Delegates to the *Democratic National Convention*, to be held at CHICAGO, Illinois, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

PETER D. VROOM,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
Members at Large.
BENJAMIN F. LEE, 1st Dist.
JOSEPH B. BEBEE, 2nd Dist.
THOMAS B. REX-NEDY, 3d Dist.
JOHN N. BATEH, 4th Dist.
THOMAS B. PERKINS, 5th Dist.
Democratic State Central Committee.

☞ Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Atlantic County Courts.

The April term of the Courts of this county, mekon Tuesday, Judge Elmer presiding, assisted by Judges Doughty, Somers and Wheaton.

The Grand Jury found bills of indictment against the following persons:

Jonathan Soy—selling liquor on Sunday.
Uriah Gandy—do.
Peter Gow—selling liquor without license.
John C. Morris—for cutting timber.
William Veal—for keeping disorderly house.

Jacob Johnson—for manslaughter.

Charles Emmel—assault and battery, with intent &c. on Sarah Strickland.

The following licenses were granted:—James H. Collins, Edward Dufrene, Abscocon; Jonathan Doughty, Leed's Point; Albert Adams, James Baker, Clay's Landing; Thomas D. Winner, George T. Albertson, Somers Point; William Veal, Buena Vista; William Holdskom, Brigantine Beach; Soey Wilson, Pleasant Mills; John B. Champion, English Creek.

Applications to lay out the following roads were granted:

To lay out road in Galloway township beginning in the road leading from Port Republic to Chestnut Neck, on the line between Edward Johnson and Jos. F. Cake, and leading thence to Nacott Creek at Shell Landing. Also, in the same township a road commencing on the old causeway on the road leading from Blackman's Landing to Soey's Landing, and extends to Springhole Creek."

The following cases laid over from previous terms were acted upon:

Daniel Peterson, for petit larceny retracted former plea, and plead guilty.—Fined $1 and cost.

Daniel Leeds, non pros.

John Butterhof, for cutting timber retracted former plea, and plead guilty.—Fined $1 and costs.

Charles Buckhardt, assault and battery. Found guilty of assault, and fined $1 and costs.

Richard Adams, picking cranberries with intent, &c. Found guilty.

ABSECON ACADEMY.—The Absecon Academy will open on the 25th inst under the instructions of the Rev. W. S. Drysdale, late of Mays Landing. Mr. Drysdale comes well recommended, and is to be assisted by Mrs. Drysdale, who is an accomplished lady. With such teachers, whom we believe are fully qualified to take charge of this school, we solicit for them the co-operation of all parents and friends of education. We would here mention that the entire amount of the school fund for this district, by decision of the State Superintendent, is to be applied to the pupils of Absecon Academy. For particulars see advertisement.

☞ The Life, Speeches, Proclamations, Acts and Services of President Lincoln, is the title of a new and popular work just issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It contains a full history of his Life, his career as a Lawyer and Politician, his Speeches in Congress, &c., &c., with his Portrait. One large volume, price 50 cents. Copies will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

☞ *The Old Guard* for April is at hand and is not unlike its former numbers in useful information. The engraving in this issue is from a recollection of Dr. Otis, who was among the early victims of the battle at Fort La Fayette. Published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street.

From the Chicago (Ill.) Convention Reported.

Freedom of Opinion in the Army.

Speech of Col. Frank Wolford, of Ky.

Those of our citizens who failed to hear the speech of this distinguished Kentucky soldier, at the Melodeon in this city, on Tuesday, have lost a feature which can never be regained. The time, the occasion, the circumstances and the man all conspired to render it one of the most significant and important efforts that the present terrible crisis of the country has called forth. The occasion was the presentation to him of a splendid sword, sash, pistols and spurs, suitable to his rank, by a portion of his fellow-citizens; but instead of its being a mere complimentary acknowledgment of such a compliment, it proved to be one of the highest efforts of a patriot fully imbued with that devotion to his country which patriotism alone engenders—of a statesman whose capacious mind grasps the momentous questions of the hour and of a soldier who has imperiled his life upon innumerable battle fields in defence of that glorious government which was handed down to us by our ancestors as a legacy of blood. Coming, too, from Colonel Frank Wolford, a man who has united his devotion to his country upon the breaking out of the present rebellion, by raising the first regiment in Kentucky to be wielded for its suppression; who has been uniformly faithful in the *Service* for the last three years, and who, as before remarked, has risked his life almost every day during that period, it was calculated the more to command the respectful attention and thoughtful consideration of his fellow-citizens. The time, too—just after the issuance of an order for the enrollment of the negroes in Kentucky, to be drafted into the United States army, in utter violation of her State Sovereignty, and in derogation of the clearest precedents ever given the force of law by constitutional enactment—made the views of this distinguished Kentuckian deeply interesting. He opened his address with some only trampling upon the Constitution, and crushing under them the heel of military power the rights of the people guaranteed by that instrument; he charged him with violating his solemn pledge, as repeatedly enunciated at the commencement of his administration, as to the purposes of the war; he charged him with a violation of the rules of civilized warfare in the indiscriminate, widespread ruin which he was sowing broadcast throughout the South; he charged him with the inauguration of a policy for the prosecution of the war, which was not only unconstitutional and unwise, but the inevitable result of which would be to prolong the war, if indeed it ever ended in peace, and, if successful, would be utterly destroy constitutional freedom as if it had fallen under the blows of armed rebellion.

And not only did he charge these things, but he cited the *acts* of the President and his party as proof to which there could be offered no successful refutation. The purposes of the war were the same to day that they were when Mr. Lincoln in his message and Congress by resolution declared that they were not for conquest or subjugation, nor for interference with the domestic institutions of the States, but simply to preserve the federal union and the supremacy of the Constitution. The effort to pervert the war from this legitimate purpose, and to make it a war upon slavery was an issue which the dominant party had no right to make—it was a startling usurpation of power and for one he should denounce it as without the color of right, justice, or constitutional justification. He referred to the recent order for the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky, and denounced it as alike unconstitutional and unjust. It was but another of the series of startling usurpations of power which were being made, and he said it was the duty of this people of Kentucky to resist it as a violation of their guaranteed rights.

If they were compelled by force or intimidation to obey this order, then he advised them to appeal to the Law for protection, and he was mistaken in the Governor of the State, whom he had known long and intimately (Governor Bramlette occupied a position on the platform with the speaker, having come up especially for the purpose of hearing him,) if he did not protect them in their constitutional rights. If, when the people of Kentucky appealed to the law for protection against this unconstitutional edict, Mr. Lincoln persisted in enforcing it, he would himself be the rebel, and not the people of Kentucky. He would by no means offer resistance to this unconstitutional order to the end of throwing the State into secession; and when Kentucky had fulfilled all her duties and obligations to the Federal Government, was loyal to the Constitution and to the laws of the land, and intended so to remain, she had a right to demand that her Constitution and the rights of her people under it should be respected, and he believed that Governor Bramlette would see that they were respected. He added at the same time that while he had no idea of giving up his government or quitting its service, by reason of unconstitutional and impolitic enrollment of negroes, and that they should neither respect nor would he to them, yet as a Kentucky freeman, he had a clear opinion upon this subject, and did not hesitate to express it. The people of Kentucky did not want to keep step to the "music of the Union," alongside of negro soldiers—it was an insult and a degradation for which their fathers and manly spirits were not prepared, while it involved at the same time an infraction of the rights of the State, which it was the duty of the Governor, under his oath to support the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed, to resist with all the constitutional power of the Commonwealth.

For the above speech Col. Wolford was arrested by order of General Burbridge for alleged disloyal sentiments. The finale of it is told in the following paragraph:

[From the New York Tribune, March 26.]

Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, who made the speech for which he was arrested, has since been dismissed from the army. His regiment is very light.

OUR TRENTON LETTER.

TRENTON, April 14th, 1864.

To-night will see the close of the Eighty Eighth Legislature—the longest session ever held in this State. As usual, a large amount of business is left to the close of the session and everything goes rushing through. The Tax-Bill varies but little from the Bill of last year, but that is not so necessary for a history of a marriage to reside in the township where the land lies, which is considered just and equitable. The Incidents bill was cut up considerable, and without be passed till tonight. The business of this session has been much more than usual, a large amount of which relating to bounties in the different counties and townships.

Senator Ludlam rose to a question of privilege to-day, and brought to the notice of the Senate the fact of a speech printed in the *New York Tribune*, purporting to have been made in the Senate, on Thursday last, by the Senator from Camden, in reply to a remark made by the Senator from Cumberland, but which was entirely arranged, an apology being offered.

For the Atlantic Democrat.

MR. EDITOR—I suppose that, in accordance with the school law, trustees were elected in the various school districts in our county last Monday. It would, perhaps, be well to consider some of them of one of the very important duties that devolve upon them at this time. The latter part of Section 16 of the School Law, that is Sec. 9, of the Act of April 17, 1861, says: It shall also be the duty of the said trustees, within twenty days after their election to make out a list of the children capable of attending school between the ages of five and eighteen, afterwards changed to eighteen, within their said district, together with the names of the parents or guardians of such children, and to transmit the same to the Town Superintendent of the township of which said district forms a part; and in case the trustees refuse or neglect to return such report they shall be subject, respectively, to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every neglect. The form of such report is also given in the school law, viz:

To A. B., Town Superintendent of the township of ——, county of ——, N. J.

Report of the trustees of district ——, in said township, of the names of the children in said district, capable of attending school, between the ages of five and eighteen, and the names of their parents and guardians.

Children.	Age.	Parents or Guardian.
Andrew Muir.	10	John Muir.
James Brown.	9	Samuel Brown.

A. B.
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F.

It is very important that this report be handed in to the Town Superintendents, as a neglect to do so, deprives the district of its apportionment of the State money for that year. The Town Superintendent transmits a copy of these lists, or the number of the children in each district, to the Board of Freeholders, and they apportion the State money in the ratio of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen. Now, if the Town Superintendent does not receive the lists, he cannot return the whole number of children in his township to the Board of Freeholders and consequently the township must lose part of the money to which it is entitled. This loss must and does fall upon the district whose trustees have been neglectful of their duties.

It is also important that the names of the children be written in full in those lists, so that they may be examined to see if they are correct. Sometimes some children are left out that ought to be numbered, and sometimes, some are numbered that ought not to be there. This is not an imaginary case.—In one of the district of —— township last year, in this county, the Trustees inserted a great many names that were in another township, and in another county name were left out that ought to have been inserted. These mistakes were rectified and the correct number of children sent to the Board of Freeholders. B.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The Ways and Means Committee, it is said, have finished the Revenue Bill, and decided to have it printed before it is reported. It will be reported to the House on Thursday or Friday next. The bill is very elaborate, and it is estimated that it will raise upwards of three hundred million of dollars. A tax is imposed upon all brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, merchandise, etc. The scope of the stamp tax is extended, and rates increased on many instruments. The tax on distilled spirits is one dollar and twenty-five cents; on tobacco, thirty cents, with a sliding scale on the refined article. A small tax is imposed upon credit, and twenty-five cents on manufactured petroleum.

HOW IT IS.—The object of the Abolition faction is to overthrow our system of government and build up a great monied aristocracy upon its ruins. This is plain enough to the comprehension of anyman of intelligence. We have often charged the thing upon them, and we now have it admitted by one of their leading organs. The New York Tribune says:

"The property of the wealthy should not be voted away by, or be in any way under the control of the laboring classes, and the right of suffrage should be regulated between the rich and poor according to their wealth."

This is essentially British, and if these fellows are allowed the power another four years, the laboring men of our country will have all their rights "regulated" by the rich, and they will be nothing but slaves and serfs.—*States and Union.*

☞ The Bohemian is the twenty-fourth Steamship, running between Europe and America, that has been lost at sea.

☞ There are now twelve Revolutionary pensioners now living—the youngest is 92, the oldest 105.

☞ To tip one fashion over by another is unmoulderly the tip fashion.

Eighty-Eighth Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14th, 1864.

Senate.

3 R.—Senate nets.

Ordering Third Reading.—Supplement to act incorporating Phillipsburg Iron Company; act in reference to purchase made on account of the State; supplement to act to enable Salem County to raise bounties; act for relief of James N. Lawrence; supplement to act to enable Northampton Iron Company to hold lands in this State; to incorporate Eagle Rock Hotel Company; supplement to charter of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 12.

10 A. M.—Senate met.

Passed.—Supplement to act authorizing Salem county to borrow money 12 to; supplement to Morris and Essex railroad. Adj.

House.

10 A. M.—House met.

Mr. Van Reper, Ways and Means, reported the Tax bill.

Mr. Peddie, Passed Bills, reported a number of bills presented by the Governor.

Mr. Smith, Municipal Corporations, supplement to act to incorporate Salem county Bank of Delaware.

Mr. Van Reper introduced supplement to charter of Paterson and New York Railroad.

Passed.—To legalize bounties in Burlington, Burlington county; joint resolution in relation to disabled soldiers, (the resolutions were read a second time, and passed under a suspension of the rules. They provide for the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. L. Ward, Daniel Haines, Wm. A. Newell, Edwin A. Stevens, Charles S. Olden and Theodore S. Paul, to report to next session the facts, and recommend such actions as they deem necessary, particularly as to the erection of a State Retreat, its plan, cost, &c.)

Supplement to charter of Gloucester turnpike; joint resolutions relative to military commission; joint resolutions relative to banks; instructing our Senators and Representatives to oppose any increase of duties on banks.

Ordered Third Reading.—Supplement to act concerning marriages.

The tax bill was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Woodruff, so as to allow the deduction of debts held in any part of the State.

The amendment was advocated by Mr. M. Taylor, and carried.

Ordered Third Reading.—To regulate the speed of railroads through towns and cities.

Mr. Kearney called up the joint resolutions to pay members and officers of the Legislature in gold or its equivalent, and moved their indefinite postponement.—Agreed to.

Lost.—Supplement to act for the relief of widows of the State called into service (continuing State pay to families for six months after the death of the soldier) 29 to 7—31 votes being required.

Supplement to act to confirm act of Freeholders of Sussex county.

On motion of Mr. L. M. Harrison, the bill to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. L. M. Harrison, a supplement to tax law, relative to tax on mutual insurance companies, was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

3 P. M.—House met.

Mr. Curtis (Commerce and Navigation) reported bill relative to removal of illustrations from Shrewsbury river.

Mr. Kearney moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to continue state pay to families of deceased soldiers for six months after the death of such soldiers, was lost.—Agreed to.

Mr. Koster moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the tax bill allowing debts held in any part of the State to be deducted from the tax on real estate.—Lost—18 to 21.

Mr. McMahon moved to reconsider the vote by which a supplement to landlord and tenant law.—Lost—21 to 22.

Passed.—Supplement to charter of Morris and Essex Railroad, (as amended by the Senate) supplement to act concerning court of chancery; supplement to tax law (the bill levies a tax of $300,000, apportioned as last year, and the bill is the same as last year, except the amendment offered by Mr. Taylor this morning.) 38 to 2. (Schalk and Seiffert.)

Mr. I. M. Harrison, from the Committee of Conference on the supplement to act concerning wills, reported that the Senate had receded from the amendment requiring the consent of the husband to make a will by a married woman valid.

Lost.—To define and limit the powers of chosen freeholders in certain cases.

Mr. Baughart moved that the House hold an evening session—agreed to.

Mr. Brinck offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House as to the number of persons employed in the executive and military departments, and the amount of compensation to each. On motion of Mr. English the resolution was postponed to Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution to furnish each member and officer with $25 worth of stationary. Mr. English moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—25 to 16.

The Senate resolution, giving the Governor power to give guardians and flags to the New Jersey regiments, on motion of Mr. English was laid upon the table.

Passed.—To authorize Ocean township, Monmouth County, to raise money to remove obstructions from Shrewsbury river.

The joint resolution to authorize the purchase of Guyot's maps for the use of schools and appropriating $12,000 for the purchase of the maps, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. West offered a resolution, that during the continuance of the session no member or officer of the House be allowed to leave, except by permission of the majority of the House. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

A Defence of New Jersey.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

THOUGH long replete to our statutes of the railroad legislature of New Jersey is so courteously and intelligently written, that we give it a prominent place. The writer's promised defence of the monopoly, as a monopoly, will be looked for with curiosity, some interest.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In a leading editorial article which appeared in your paper on the 29th ultimo, it is announced that the right claimed by the State of New Jersey to impose a *transit duty* upon the transportation of passengers and merchandise across its territory, is one of the most iniquitous that has been presented to the people of the United States; that it involves a principle which if allowed to pass without resistance, will consequently change the character of the Union, and make way for the destruction of the Constitution. This is a very serious charge, to prefer against a loyal State of the Union; and one which certainly ought not to be made, in such startling manner, and with such solemn emphasis upon the most solid grounds. Will you allow me space in your valuable paper, while I endeavor to show, that the charge which you so boldly against the State of New Jersey is utterly without foundation, and rests for its support upon a misapprehension of the facts? To pronounce correctly upon the character of the right thus claimed, we must see what it really is, and what it is not, stripped of its dress of words. Permit me, then, in the first place, to say that New Jersey claims no right to impose a *transit duty* upon passengers or merchandise transported across its territory. No such right is ever claimed by New Jersey. No such *transit duty* as applied to her legislation, is a mere creature of imagination. No such duty is to be found in the original charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. And if in some of the subsequent acts these words do occur, they are erroneously used, and serve to idea very different from that which they were designed to represent. The right which New Jersey claims, and the only right she has exercised, is simply the right which is conferred upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company as a tax on all other property in the State—Disguise it as you may, the right claimed has no other, no more. The company was incorporated on the 4th day of February, 1830. Railroads were then in their infancy in this country; or rather, they had not yet been thought of. The journey from York with Philadelphia was regarded by most people as a wild and visionary scheme. Many of the wealthiest citizens of the State of New Jersey, the company would never have been organized. When the act of incorporation was before them for their consideration, they were fearful of the result of the taxation presented therein. The tax was to tax its capital stock, the other to tax its business, in the nature of an income tax. The company preferred the latter mode of taxation, as less hazardous and burdensome to them. They said, and truly, that the amount of the capital stock required was very uncertain; and that no idea could be formed of the cost of constructing the road; that it might be completed, or if completed, that people might not choose to travel upon it; that they desired, therefore, that the tax laid upon them should be in proportion to the amount of business done. This was thought by the Legislature to be under the circumstances, a fair and equitable mode of taxation, and it was adopted. Accordingly, the third section of the charter provides that from and after the completion of the road it shall be the duty of the treasurer of said company to make quarterly returns to the treasurer of the State of the number of passengers and the amount of merchandise transported upon said road, and the sum paid the said treasurer of the State ten cents for every passenger, and fifteen cents for every ton of merchandise so transported; *and that no other tax or impost shall be levied or exacted upon the said company.*

This is the whole of the obnoxious section which has subjected New Jersey to the lash of your editorial. It has been the theme of so much eloquent denunciation on the floor of Congress and in the columns of your paper, that it has become a terrible instrument which, unless stricken from the statute book of New Jersey, will, to use your language, "change the character of the Union, subvert the Constitution, and consume the bones of our political edifice." New Jersey, unconscious of having offended, and ninety cent of any designs to trample upon the rights of her sister States, listens with astonishment to the clamor that has been raised.—Wherein has she transgressed? In what was one of the first of those States to adopt the Constitution, and ever adhere to it unanimously. It has always been to her object of especial veneration, almost idol-ized. She has ever been true to its behest, and never have she faltered or have failed. Has she, then, unintentionally, been guilty of such a violation of the Constitution, as to merit the terrible denunciation which you have uttered? Well, then, ask you prepared to say that every railroad ought to be exempted from taxation, by the States in which they lie? This is the inevitable conclusion to which your reasoning conducts. What possible difference can it make to the passenger who travels upon a railroad, whether the company are taxed upon their capital or upon their income—whether they pay a tax upon the amount which their road has cost them, or upon the number of passengers which they transport? In either case the company must be indemnified for the tax out of the price of transportation. And suppose it can be made to appear that this tax upon the receipts of the company really amounts to less than if they were taxed in any other way—does not this operate in favor of the passenger and relieve him from the burden of a portion of the tax? Now the average price paid by the passenger for the use of the road is 2 cents per mile. But this sum is taxed by the Camden and Amboy railroad company to the State of New Jersey, and the tax is collected from the passenger. Now if it be true that the tax paid by the passenger enters into the price of transportation, then, whatever lessens that tax diminishes in the same decree the price of transportation. What proportion the aggregated way-passengers bears to that of through-passengers, I have not at present the means of ascertaining. But it must be very considerable; and this proportion is constantly increasing, as the books of the company abundantly testify. Of this fact, I do not, in reality, so much complained of, is simply this, that it diminishes in a great degree the tax which the company would otherwise be obliged to pay upon the receipts. Taxes are the price of of transportation, both to through and to way passengers. And yet, we hear the clamor against this company upon the invidious distinctions which New Jersey makes between its own citizens and those of other states. It is from this that the loudest clamor ceased. So long as it was confined to newspapers, the recklessness of whose statements upon all subjects depends from their weight and render them incapable of doing mischief, it might have been left unanswered. But when the editors of a paper, so capable and so much respected, as the *Evening Post*, raise it into a sage sort of dignity by stamping it with their approval and support, it is time that an effort should be made to enlighten public opinion in reference to a matter which, seems to be so perversely misrepresented, or so strangely misunderstood.

Mr. Kearney moved to reconsider the vote on the tax on real estate—Lost 18 to 21.

Mr. McMahon moved to reconsider the vote by which a supplement to landlord and tenant law.—Lost—21 to 22.

Passed.—Supplement to charter of Morris and Essex Railroad, (as amended by the Senate) supplement to act concerning court of chancery; supplement to tax law (the bill levies a tax of $300,000, apportioned as last year, and the bill is the same as last year, except the amendment offered by Mr. Taylor this morning.) 38 to 2. (Schalk and Seiffert.)

Mr. I. M. Harrison, from the Committee of Conference on the supplement to act concerning wills, reported that the Senate had receded from the amendment requiring the consent of the husband to make a will by a married woman valid.

Lost.—To define and limit the powers of chosen freeholders in certain cases.

Mr. Baughart moved that the House hold an evening session—agreed to.

Mr. Brinck offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House as to the number of persons employed in the executive and military departments, and the amount of compensation to each. On motion of Mr. English the resolution was postponed to Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution to furnish each member and officer with $25 worth of stationary. Mr. English moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—25 to 16.

The Senate resolution, giving the Governor power to give guardians and flags to the New Jersey regiments, on motion of Mr. English was laid upon the table.

Passed.—To authorize Ocean township, Monmouth County, to raise money to remove obstructions from Shrewsbury river.

The joint resolution to authorize the purchase of Guyot's maps for the use of schools and appropriating $12,000 for the purchase of the maps, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. West offered a resolution, that during the continuance of the session no member or officer of the House be allowed to leave, except by permission of the majority of the House. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

LAUREL.—The citizens of this new township and Freeland and accepted the bill passed by the Legislature setting off the township. Two-hundred and thirty-nine votes were polled, of which 190 were in favor of the new township. A full board of officers were appointed, and appropriations made for roads, schools, &c. More than half of the male inhabitants of the legal age were prevented from voting by the law requiring a year's residence in the State.

☞ The Governor has appointed Hon. George T. Cobb, Phineas B. Kennedy, and Samuel Allison, Esq'rs, commissioners under a joint resolution of the Legislature to examine and report in relation to forestalling delinquents, and the testimonials for their formation. The selection is an excellent one, on the subject committed to the charge of the gentlemen named is one of great interest to the community, requiring a great deal of judgment and discretion.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.—A National Bank has been organized at Woodstown, Salem county, with the following officers: President, William J. Ship; Cashier, C. C. Lippincott; Directors, William J. Shinn, Elijah B. Horner, John H. Lippincott, Samuel Borton, John Sp. Dickinson, Edward B. Harris, Samuel H. Weatherby, James Pancoast, and Samuel Black.

NATIONAL BANK AT PATERSON.—The first National Bank at Paterson will commence business on the 25th inst, with a capital of $100,000.—Mr. William Gledhill is President, and Mr. George M. Stimson, Cashier; the other Directors are Messrs. W. A. Buller, S. Smith, F. A. Canfield, and R. B. Chisholm.

☞ The New Jersey Board of Pilot Commissioners met at Jersey City on the 6th inst. The number of vessels brought by the Pilots during the month was 72—of which 56 were boarded out to sight homeward. The number of vessels carried out was 69. The river pilots carried 13 vessels in and out.

HIGH PRICE OF STOCK.—At an auction sale of furniture and stock by E. R. Ogden, on the farm of J. P. Pennington, Esq., in East Newark, three Alderney and Durham cows were sold at an average price of $202 each, and a calf, three months old, for $35. Hay was sold at $35 per ton.

☞ The Democrats of Trenton, on Monday last, elected their entire city ticket by an average majority of 300 to 400. A decided set was made against Mayor Mills and some of the candidates for Freeholders, but the Democracy rallied, scattered and defeated all their enemies.

CAR FACTORY AT RAHWAY.—A company for the manufacture of railroad cars has been organized in Rahway, and books of subscription will be opened on the 20th inst., between 10 and 12 o'clock, for 1500 shares of the capital stock at $50 a share.

☞ Frankford township, in Sussex county, has 400 votes; she has sent 130 men to fight for the Union; has given freely for their support, and now has raised $125 for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

☞ A supplement to the act concerning lunatics and insane has passed the House. It provides that the cases of property received by the month, that one month's notice will be sufficient to determine the tenancy.

☞ Robert J. Livingston, Esq., of New Brunswick, has presented to the Metropolitan Fair two large oxen, raised on his farm near the Raritan Bridge. They weighed 3,720 pounds.

☞ On Tuesday last the United States Senate confirmed the nomination of Richard H. Lee, as postmaster at Camden.

☞ John W. Parker, of Jersey City, has been elected Cashier of the National Bank at Somerville.

SPECIAL NOTICES
1864. 4th Volume. 1864.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT
WILL COMMENCE ITS
FOURTH VOLUME
On SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864,
and we hope our friends, who appreciate our efforts to establish a Democratic Journal in this place, and its addition will each furnish us at least one new subscriber in consonance with the new volume.

The Atlantic Democrat has been regularly issued every Saturday morning for three years, without a single interruption, and has now a circulation equal to any Democratic paper in South Jersey, and all those taking it have a sound Record to back up its principles. The Democrat is published at ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT, N. J.

☞ We shall send notices to those which we think desire to continue their subscriptions, and if they do not order their papers discontinued at the end of their subscription, we shall consider it a wish that it should be continued for another year, and we shall so continue it.

TERMS:
One Copy, one year, $1 50
Three Copies, one year, $4 00
Five Copies, one year, $6 25
Ten Copies to one address, $12 00
One Copy and a Copy of the Atlantic Gem, $2 00
Three Copies, one year, $5 00
Five Copies, one year, $8 00
Ten Copies, one year, $15 00
To any one who will get up a club of twenty-five subscribers, and remit the money, we will send a copy gratis.

☞ Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, will please inform us of the fact, and we will make the necessary enquiries and see that the cause of complaint is removed.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as our agents, and we will allow them a commission on the money they may collect and remit us.

☞ Postmasters are authorized by law to open letters containing money, to see if the money has been mailed to them.

☞ Postmasters are required by law to give notice to the publisher when any paper is not taken from the office to which it is directed, and to return the name of the person who does not take it from the office, and his reason for not taking it.

☞ Subscribers who remove from one place to another, should always give the name of the place to which their papers have been sent, and the name of the place to which they are to be sent.

☞ Postmasters are authorized by the Postmaster General to frank letters containing money for subscription to newspapers.

☞ Subscribers who change their residence from one place to another within the limits of the United States

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT AND CAPE MAY COUNTY REGISTER.

☞ The Presbytery of New Brunswick will hold a Special Meeting on Tuesday next, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Trenton.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT

WAS ESTABLISHED IN

1844, AND IMPROVED

EVERY SUCCEEDING YEAR

UNTIL 1861,

WHEN IT WAS SUSPENDED.

ATLANTIC, APRIL 30, 1864.

[illegible] will be ready for delivery, [illegible] subscribers, and to [illegible] Subscribers.

The Publisher will also issue a Special Impromptu in the Democratic interest, of which the subscription price will be

Three Cents per Copy of Reading

[illegible] will be issued the Sunday and Monday next following the Election, and will be ready for delivery on the Tuesday following the Election.

☞ We hope our friends will give us a liberal patronage in this enterprise, and we will do our best to make it a worthy successor of the old Democrat