THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT

AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY PATRIOT.

VOLUME 6—NO 12. ABSECON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866. WHOLE NUMBER [illegible]

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

$2.00 per Annum, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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

Legal advertising at the rates allowed by Law.

Yearly Advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Marriages, 25 cents. Deaths inserted free, but remarks charged advertising rates.

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

Transient, foreign and legal advertisements must be paid in *Advance.*

All communications and advertisements should be received by Thursday morning, and addressed to the Editor, Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

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

O. A. DOUGLAS, Editor and Publisher.

GREAT SALE OF Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

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

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

READ the following List of Articles, to be sold at ONE DOLLAR EACH.

250 Gold Hunting Case Watches,	100 to $125
250 Gold Watches, various styles,	75 to 100
200 Ladies' Gold Watches,	50
200 Silver Hunting Case Lever Watches,	35 to 60
300 Silver Hunting Case Lepine Watches,	35 to 55
300 Gold Composite Hunting Watches,	25 to 50
200 Music Boxes, Shell and Rosewood Cases,	20 to 75
200 Elegant Silver Plated Coffee and Tea Urns,	30 to 50
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Castor Stands,	20 to 40
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets,	20 to 50
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Butter Dishes,	15 to 25
1000 Elegant Silver Plated Ice Pitchers,	20 to 30
2500 Silver Plated Goblets, Engraved and Plain,	5 to 12
3000 Silver Plated Cups, Gold Lined and Engraved,	10 to 20
1000 Silver Plated Call Bells,	6 to 12
5000 Sets Silver Plated Table Forks, 1 doz,	10 to 15
5000 Pair Silver Plated Table Spoons,	5 to 10
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Apr 7,'66-3m.eow

$25 THE $25.

UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE, HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL, EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA.

Thomas May Pierce, A. M., President and Consulting Accountant.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

New and Permanent Arrangement of Business College Terms.

FROM APRIL 1, TO OCTOBER 1, 1866,

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Scholarships, including the same subjects as above—time limited to three months—TWENTY DOLLARS.

Penmanship, three months ... $7

Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, $10

[illegible]

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1866, TO APRIL 1, 1867,

[illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Camden and Atlantic Railroad, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave	Mail. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Accom. P. M.
Vine Street	7.30	9.10	4.15
Cooper's Point	7.45	9.30	4.30
Haddonfield	8.01	10.00	4.48
Ashland		10.16	
White Horse	8.14	10.26	5.02
Long-a-Coming	8.30	10.43	5.15
Junction	8.38	11.02	5.24
Waterford	8.50	11.24	5.33
Spring Garden	8.56	11.34	5.42
Winslow	9.04	11.48	5.50
Hammonton	9.13	12.03	5.59
DaCosta	9.20	12.15	6.05
Elwood	9.33	12.36	6.20
Egg Harbor	9.45	12.57	6.32
Patkonk	10.00	1.21	6.48
Absecon	10.15	1.53	7.03
Atlantic	10.35	2.18	7.22

UP TRAINS.

Leave	Accom. A. M.	Freight. A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Atlantic	5.50	12.20	3.45
Absecon	6.15	12.54	4.07
Patkonk	6.28	1.21	4.20
Egg Harbor	6.44	1.47	4.36
Elwood	6.59	2.06	4.49
DaCosta	7.08	2.26	5.01
Hammonton	7.15	2.38	5.08
Winslow	7.24	2.55	5.17
Spring Garden	7.32	3.06	5.25
Waterford	7.40	3.21	5.33
Junction	7.50	3.39	5.44
Long-a-Coming	7.59	3.53	5.52
White Horse	8.14	4.15	6.06
Ashland		4.25	
Haddonfield	8.27	4.46	6.18
Cooper's Point	8.44	5.12	6.35

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

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Side and Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Morocco, Kid, &c. Also, Findings of every description, at Philadelphia prices.

Shoemakers in the County are invited to give me a call, as they will find it to their advantage. 3r40-6m*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

An act to authorize the Governor to convey the estate of New Jersey in certain lands to Martha Henry.

Whereas, Richard Brown, late of the city of Paterson, New Jersey, being or claiming to be lawfully seized of a certain tract of land situate in the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic, in this state, known as lots numbers two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, and two hundred and four, [illegible]

Approved April 6, 1866.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act relative to the public streets in the town of Millville, in the county of Cumberland,'" approved March [illegible], eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, [illegible]

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March [illegible], 1866.

A further supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, [illegible]

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 4, 1866.

An act to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CENTRAL DIRECTORY.

A TEXAN'S TESTIMONY.

COL. FORSHEY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

On the application of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Colonel Forshey, of Texas was summoned to appear before the Committee, to testify to the condition and disposition of the "States lately in rebellion."

SWORN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q. Of what State are you a resident, and how long? A. I have resided twelve years in Texas.

Q. From what State did you emigrate to Texas? A. I claim to be a Virginian, though chiefly reared in Ohio, whither my father removed from Virginia in my childhood; I received my collegiate education at Kenyon College, Ohio, my military and scientific elements at West Point; my life of manhood has been passed in Louisiana and Texas.

Q. Have you been in the rebel service, and in what way? A. I have served during the war—was Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers; chiefly engaged in the defenses west of the Mississippi.

Q. What knowledge have you of the condition and disposition of the people of the States lately in rebellion against the United States? A. I think I have pretty good knowledge as to the three Southwestern States, in which my acquaintance is very extensive, and, perhaps may assume to have a fair degree of general knowledge as to the other Confederate States; at least I have made the matter a continual subject of inquiry and observation, and without knowing the kind of information desired, will answer when I can.

Q. What is the state of public order and obedience to the United States authorities in Texas and the other States of which you have knowledge? A. Good order and obedience are universal in Texas and elsewhere, as I believe. It has never been otherwise in Texas, unless possibly on the Rio Grande frontier there may be occasional exceptions among the turbulent characters that have no special habitation either side of the border.

Q. Please state whether that good order you describe is due to the presence and authority of the United States troops, and whether, upon their removal, there would not be disorder and disloyalty? A. It is certainly in no degree due to the presence of troops. In fact, any exceptions to the remark may be imputed to the irritating fact that soldiers are about. Their removal would be everywhere a public blessing, unless needed on the frontier to guard against Indians or Mexican robbers.

Q. Why do you say "irritating," are they not well behaved? A. Generally they are, but their presence is understood as emblem of our submission. Every bayonet is a symbol of our subjugation, and is viewed as an evidence that our surrender and parole are not received in good faith. We need no watching, and naturally dislike the guards that watch us.

Q. Would loyal men be safe among you without Federal protection? A. All men were safe before there was any Federal authority among us. After the surrender we were months without officers or law. A military order vacated or annulled all official functions, and deprived us of every species of legal restraint, and for months furnished no substitute for the authority suppressed. Troops have not at any time reached our interior generally, and yet, throughout the vast area of Texas, just replenished by the return of fifty thousand disbanded soldiers, there was as much respect for rights and morals as in any northern State or elsewhere. I regard it as a great test of our civilization; I wish the fact to be put on record in our favor. The same was true, as I believe, in most of the Southern States. Not a single resistance to Federal authority has ever taken place to the present day; and when it is considered that nearly a half a million of men have just returned from a conflict of four years, in which they have fought for national life and honor, we think they should claim a respect that should remove sentinels and disband the armies white and black, that watch us.

Q. Is it generally believed that the troops are kept to humiliate the people? A. Perhaps that would too strongly express it.—They feel it is calculated to humiliate, and that those who order it are reckless of this fact. We believe it to be obvious to all, both North and South, that negro troops placed to guard their late masters, is viewed with repugnance and proper indignation by every man, woman and child of true spirit in the South; and some of the military treatment of the South is accepted by them, as intended to degrade them.

Q. Have negro troops been generally sent as garrisons in Texas? A. Fortunately they have not. On the frontier they have been sent in great numbers, but we have very little population there and do not feel it. At Galveston they have had them, but only passing to or from other service. I feel that the result would have been serious had they been generally sent through Texas. There are some things our returned soldiers would not bear, and I believe that is one. The question as to the safety of loyal men I have not fully answered. From the time of surrender there were agents and drummers, cotton buyers from the northern States all over Texas; and at this time they and other emigrants and travelers from the loyal States, so-called, probably number thousands in Texas. In no case have they been interrupted, so far as I know. If there have been exceptions, they were doubtless the result of imprudent meddling or censorious language. This will provoke individual retort and chastisement anywhere in Texas. Those who mind their own business will be unmolested. It is one of our habits to mind our own business, and to expect and require it of others. We are glad to receive men who bring capital to help us revive our shattered fortunes, and do not care whence they come. I believe these remarks hold good for all the late Confederate States.

Q. Do your people view the Freedmen's Bureau as a valuable and useful institution, and profitable to the re-establishment of negro labor? A. They do not. According to my own observation and the testimony of [illegible] State, the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau is universally pernicious, and the institution is viewed by the people, almost unanimously, as a nuisance. This remark applies [illegible] information [illegible] other States.

Q. Why so? A. [illegible]

[illegible] of the subject they have to deal with, as to blunder continually, and excite ridicule; in Texas we have been unfortunate in the chief of the Bureau, who was a fanatical, and exceedingly self-sufficient man; he began by preaching to the negroes, and offending society by his social treatment of them; we don't need missionaries to teach us social relations or a labor system; and he offended us by his arrogance, and turned the heads of the poor ignorant negroes.

Q. Could you manage the institution better yourselves? Would your people deal fairly and humanely by the negroes? A. The institution is offensive in itself, and a nuisance in practice. If left to ourselves we would reject it as the only management it deserves. We would probably pass but few laws relating to the late slaves, that would not apply to whites; and as to fair treatment, the best and only real friend the negro has on earth, is his old master. This the poor deluded creatures are fast discovering; and many thousands are returning to their former homes, tired of the freedom thrust upon them, which they never sought.

Q. How would you better the matter?—Would the people return the negro to slavery? A. There is no such intent or disposition anywhere to re-enslave the negro. They regard that as an entirely settled question, and impossible if they desired it. It would be presumption on my part to submit a plan extemporaneously upon which our people would work. I can give you only the views of a private citizen, who has never been in, or aspired to political position. I would suggest, (and believe it would find favor with our people,) such legislation as should compel all men to comply with their own contracts for services, in kind at least for one year, under penalty of working on public works without wages.—All men nearly would bargain with and treat them justly, and most men even kindly. The reported antagonism which fills northern Radical papers is not merely exaggerated. It is manufactured out of whole cloth—it is false. No such antagonism exists; and collisions have occurred only, within my own knowledge, where negroes have been stimulated to impudence and hostility by opinions of soldiers or agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This will never be tolerated.

Q. Have the freedmen gone to work in Texas? and on what terms? A. I am informed that they have generally, since the first of January. Up to that time they had a vague expectation of something more than a freedom, which had only deprived them of homes. Finding that nothing but work would get bread, they have hired generally at good wages; men at $8 to $15, and women at $5 to $12 per month, they clothing themselves. Some planters have hired by giving a share of the crop, one-fourth to one-third.

Q. Is there a disposition to educate and christianize them? A. We would first endeavor to find bread and clothes for them; I think no one would oppose their getting an education for themselves, like other poor people. It would doubtless be well if they could read the Bible, which has hitherto been taught them gratuitously. It will be well if the negro can maintain the moral and religious teachings he has enjoyed. I have no hope of it myself, as he will have to keep himself, and has neither disposition nor capacity to ameliorate the condition of his race. He has no history, no traditions; nothing without or within, to stimulate pride; no aspiration above the service of the master race. Heretofore his master has furnished him religious instruction, to the extent that one single denomination, the Methodist Church, south, reports a membership of hundreds of thousands. This is at an end now. They will have to pay for their own religious teachings like other poor people.

Q. Have they capacity to learn? A. To some extent they have. The little children learn rapidly to read and write. But their capacity is limited, I think. They are imitative, but without ambition. They will learn, but cannot apply their learning.

Q. Has this not been caused by their long degradation in slavery? Will they not now have sufficient stimulus to produce a different result? A. We believe not. In fact we view the whole matter from a standpoint so different from that of northern men, that there is little room for debate.

Q. Will you state whether you are not a believer in slavery, and whether most southern men share your opinion? A. Emphatically so. I believe that so far from the black man's degradation by slavery, he was exalted by it, and that to the best condition he has ever enjoyed, and to the best of which, as a race, he is capable. For some thousands of years he has been in contact with white civilization, and has ever aspired to serve the master race. He seeks the menial employments, wherever he is found. Even in northern States, after half a century of freedom I find him no where teaching your schools, filling your pulpits or legislative halls; but blacking your boots and cleaning your stables and ditches. By appropriating him to this department and to manual industry, taking his service and paying him by thinking and providing for him, we believe we served God and the cause of humanity.

And as the questions have led to this point, please to indulge me in reciting some of the evidence that my researches have furnished; that this people have seen their best condition and will never flourish again.

Q. Certainly. Proceed. A. Our census takers furnish industrial and vital statistics from which there is no appeal. They show three points that I will state from memory.

1. The free blacks in the Northern States, in spite of the continual supplies from the South, decreased, in the last decennial period, nearly eight per cent. in numbers.

2. The free blacks of the Southern States increased about as much, making a difference of sixteen per cent.; while the slave blacks by his side increased twenty-four per cent. in numbers.

Taking, then, the axiom of political science, that the reproductiveness of a people is the most unfailing evidence of their social condition, the slave black has been in a better condition than any other people, white or black, on this continent. It is to this conclusion that you may impute our tenacity in defending the system! Our experience [illegible]

[illegible]

nally? A. No, I was a revolutionist, and this merged, in my view, all minor questions of State rights to secede. The right of a people to change their rulers and their form of government was questionable only with tyrants, and such I was ready to resist, from the date of Mr. Lincoln's election.

Q. Was this the general view of Texans, or were there many who opposed?

A. There were many who voted against secession, but a large majority for it. I do not remember the difference. But after the vote was taken and the result declared, the people were nearly a unit in support of the measure.

Q. There were not then many loyal people in Texas.

A. They were almost unanimously loyal—that is, to their Government. A few men of influence and character left the State under the influence of the President's proclamation, giving forty days for departure; and a few men who had wielded influence, but opposed, as was understood, to the Government.

Q. Were such persons safe?

A. Not entirely so. An expression of their opposition would have endangered the best of them. They received such epithets as southern sympathizers in your Northern States, but were not so generally published. Some were arrested.

Q. Were many put to death?

A. None that I know of. It was stated that, on the frontier, some were hung. I was not in service in that quarter, and such obituaries were not likely to be published.

Q. Are they safe now in returning?

A. Many have returned, and I believe all are unmolested. Generally they are not much respected. Some are now in the Convention. One is Governor.

Q. What portion of the Convention are known as Union men?

A. I am not informed. I have seen a statement that eleven were what we term Radicals.

Q. What will your Convention probably do? A. I believe they will acquiesce in all that has been prescribed to States reorganizing, viz: the abolition of slavery by the Government of the United States; the surrender of secession; the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the recognition of civil rights in the late slave.

Q. Will the people of Texas probably prepare for the enfranchisement of the negro, or such of them as may meet certain qualifications of property and intelligence?

A. Never, as I believe. They hold to a distinction of race that they have a repugnance to compromise. They do not believe in the capacity of the negro for republican citizenship, and if they did, will not consent to affiliate with him. In this they are probably as stubborn as the people of the North, who, like them, feel the repugnance of the race that God has planted in our instincts.

Q. You stated in the former part of your testimony, that the census tables exhibit a great disparity in the reproductive power of the negro in freedom and slavery. Please state to the Committee how you account for the difference?

A. The difference between the free blacks, North and South, is chiefly due to climate, I believe; the tropics being the native clime of the negro. But it may be partially due to the readiness with which all destitution is relieved at the South. As before, we have no poor-houses and no beggars.—The difference between the free and slave blacks is chiefly due to two special causes. The care we take of infants, and the protection of the marriage relation in slavery. The discipline and police of the plantation, enforces faithfulness in husband and wife, and secures, as a consequence, the prolificacy of families. There is little continence in the race, free or slave, and no pride of chastity. Promiscuous commerce is fatal to fecundity. This is recognized almost universally by those who know them well by close observation. Negro mothers are proverbially reckless of, and cruel to their offspring. Blacks, whether infant or adult, have little of the vital force to resist disease that whites have. When they get sick, unless well cared for, they die. The owner's interest in his slave (and possibly a little sense of duty and humanity) prompts him to take care of every life. Nurseries are established on plantations, supervised by the doctor and the mistress, that save the lives of infants. The mother only comes to nurse her child, and is too happy to be rid of further care. She has little of the affection for her young that characterizes white mothers, or many of the lower animals. Her devotion to the children of her mistress is often far greater than to her own. These facts will explain why the negroes lately emancipated are dying so fearfully. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. I think not. The return of good feeling has been greatly repressed, I think, by the rejection of members from States already reorganized. There seems to be a suspicion of bad faith, and a fear that they have been decoyed into the steps they have taken; and much apprehension. And should this be continued after the Texas Representatives got here, there will be, I fear, a great revulsion of feeling.

Q. What will they do in that case?

A. I cannot answer. They cannot resort to arms, because they have surrendered them. They are tired of war, and utterly broke in fortunes. But they are not without the spirit that feels indignation at broken faith and continued oppression.

Q. In case of a war with any other power how would your people act?

A. I cannot answer directly. Should they not be admitted into the Union, as expected, they certainly would not feel called upon to resist the enemy. If admitted, they want peace above all things, and would not unite in an aggressive war upon Mexico, Canada, Cuba, or any other nation. In case of invasion sweeping over them, they would resist, and do their whole duty, as they have heretofore done in two wars. But they desire peace, above all things, and take very little interest in politics. They have gone to work to mend their fortunes, and are determined to prosper, whatever the political condition of the country. They believe that the Northern States have possession of the Government, and are determined at all hazards to keep it. They therefore look to the support of their families, and are indifferent about general politics. So long as they can make a living in spite of the tax-collector, they may be quiet; but if the State should be rejected, as the others have been, I should rather have any other office than tax-gatherer. Taxation without representation is tyranny, and they will so regard it, in my judgment.

Q. Do they expect admission at once to representation, and will they elect loyal men to Congress?

A. If by loyal men, you mean such as could take the test oath, or iron-clad, as they term it, they would not, generally.—We have not respectable material for that purpose, if so disposed. One or two men, such as Judge Hancock and Judge Evans, who have been spoken of for the Senate, and who have preserved their integrity and respect for their people, though disagreeing with them in the matter of secession, might be elected as a compromise; but they understand an election as giving them a choice, and they could not choose the men they have been fighting, and who have aided in their subjugation. Certainly they expect admission on reorganization, as a part of the bond, but will not be greatly disappointed at a rejection, common to the other States. If they are re-admitted, they will deem it but in accordance with the plan they accepted in good faith. If not, there are many who will say—"that is just what we said before; we are out of the Union;" [illegible]

[illegible]

The Population of New Jersey.

INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS, 101,671.

We are again indebted to Hon. Wm. [illegible] McDonald, State Comptroller, for the following abstract of the population of New Jersey in 1865, by counties, as returned by the various assessors:

Atlantic	11,344	Middlesex	35,916
Bergen	24,636	Monmouth	42,866
Burlington	50,710	Morris	35,513
Camden	38,454	Ocean	[illegible]
Cape May	7,625	Passaic	[illegible]
Cumberland	29,233	Salem	23,162
Essex	134,141	Somerset	21,610
Gloucester	[illegible]	Sussex	[illegible]
Hudson	87,819	Union	[illegible]
Hunterdon	40,758	Warren	[illegible]
Mercer	41,478		

Total Population [illegible]

Population in 1860 [illegible]

Increase 101,671

[illegible]

mighty growing West, and [illegible] able to hold her own in [illegible] importance, it will be [illegible] note to the State pride of [illegible] increase of 101,671 since 1860 [illegible] of fifteen per cent. for the [illegible] the same ratio applied [illegible] lation we shall have in 1870 [illegible] souls, but as the ratio [illegible] and the census have [illegible] their activity, it is not [illegible] a census of very [illegible] souls for New Jersey in 18[illegible]

An Encounter with the [illegible]

In Victor Hugo's last [illegible] graphic description of [illegible] hero of the novel and [illegible] is crab-hunting among [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CAMDEN POST

CAMDEN, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

☞ We are glad to see that Mr. Douglas's sentiment was right in principle, but he should have added the qualification given to it in his speech at Freehold.

☞ The Camden Mail fell from the lips of Senator Douglas, the Senate of the United States, when alluding Mr. Douglas's sentiment to the radical plan of reconstruction, bore a singular importance at this time. Without enlarging upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill which the gentleman must have felt after their utterance, at this part of our article, we seek to expose the shameless misrepresentation which the important subjects now pending before our country are disposed of, in which manner is called "legislation."

Mr. Sherman is admitted on all sides to be a man of much ability, of great celebration of character, and of much influence in his party. He is one of the men who love to be convinced, or "coaxed," and does not yield to the creak of the party whip with the complacency that many of the present members of Congress have done, and will do, to the end of their political existence.

He is no novice to the pressure that is sometimes brought to bear upon members to carry out a favorite measure, and cannot plead his ignorance of the appliances made use of among the class of men with whom he now associates. His knowledge of our laws, their operation and effect, is unquestioned, and his large experience places him among those whom the nation should look to with hope and confidence. We are therefore constrained to repeat, that these words have at this time a singular significance.

We cannot view Mr. Sherman in any other light than that of a member of the Senate of the United States—of that body which, in days gone by, was held to be the conservative element of the legislative branch of our government, and was supposed to be free and clear of designing and corrupt politicians—supposed to be made up of men who felt themselves honored by their constituents in their elevation, and fell to the lot of those around them: were capable of appreciating the positions they were called to fill, and rose above the clamor of party strife, when sitting as representatives to the whole people.

But what is the admission made by these words—and by a man who knows what he says—deliberately, honestly and candidly? Simply, that he has been bridled and coerced, and now stands cowed by the whip of his party, yielding that which he knows and admits to be right, and bending the knee to a corrupt caucus dictation, which emanates from designing and dishonest politicians. He admits that his own convictions of right and justice have given place to the wishes and designs of those who regard not the needs and wants of the people, so long as they can fatten upon the government and which no man knows better than himself. He proclaims it to the world, that the midnight and secret caucuses of his party must hereafter frame his opinions, and that he does not represent his own State, or utter his own sentiments.

Mr. Sumner has another victim within the reach of his lash, and Mr. Stevens can smile to see his imitancy enough in bounds.

But what is the hope of the people, when our laws are discussed by, and decided upon among those who are not their representatives, and when the representatives themselves admit they are influenced and controlled by such means. Discord and confusion must and will continue to long as this state of things exist. No good can or will emanate from such a source, and we need not look for the return of peace and prosperity, so long as our legislative halls are filled by such corrupt and vacillating men. The few men who dare to throw off the trammels of party, and who will speak boldly for that which is just and patriotic, deserve well of their country. The abuse and vilification of those who could not control them, cannot tarnish their reputation, and they will be remembered in days yet to come, with gratitude and respect.

If Mr. Sherman so have but to say, that his prestige has departed. By his own admission, he now follows the lead of other men; and responds to the call of those who are in no respect his equal in ability or experience. He now stands within the reach of evil-disposed men, who are actuated by the single motive of self-aggrandizement, and looks upon the necessities of the people as only accendary to the gratification of such ends. No good can emanate therefrom—no good need be expected.

Sowing Discord.

Our exchanges announce that the colored men of this State will make an effort to vote at the next election; and, if refused, will bring their claims to the courts. It is asserted that wealthy colored men are at the head of this movement, and that Gen. Butler has been retained as counsel in anticipation of legal proceedings. The wealth devoted to this purpose will come from the pockets of leading Abolitionists—men who would subject the poor negroes to popular vengeance in order to carry out their fanatical measures. If the negroes suffer themselves to be cats-paws to drag chestnuts out of the fire for radicals to crack, they should not cry if they burn their fingers.

We can readily divine the motive which prompts reckless men to sow discord in our peaceable communities. It is a device resort to bolster up the falling fortunes of a party already in its death throes. We should be sorry however, to see the negroes in this State made the victims of the unscrupulous demagogues who are urging them on to their own injury. The colored people of this State have always been protected in the enjoyment of every right which belongs to them. They have been secure in person and property, and have escaped the prejudice which proscribes them elsewhere. If they would maintain those pleasant relations, they would be wise to turn a deaf ear to their bad advisers, and "let well enough alone."

☞ The United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, convenes on Tuesday last, when the following cases were drawn, when they probably will be brought before the Court for trial, viz:

Case of the Steamer Cumberland, for violation of the Revenue laws.

Case of the Steamer Cumberland, for violation of the Passenger laws.

Case of the Steamer Cumberland, for violation of the Steamboat laws.

Case of the Steamer Cumberland, for violation of the Steamboat laws.

Case of the Steamer Cumberland, for violation of the Steamboat

ADAMS & KING'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Office, No. 22 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Farmers, Dealers, and Others :

HAVING greatly increased our facilities for the manufacture of our superior

Raw Bone Super Phosphate,

we hope now to be able to meet the increasing demand for it. In support of its excellence we do not deem it necessary to state that our RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE is equal to any, and sold to be by those who have used it superior to anything of the kind in market, and we ask those who have not yet used it to test it, whereby they will be convinced of its excellence.

PURE RAW BONE DUST,

warranted 2000 pounds of Bone to the nett ton, the reputation of which for purity is so well established that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in support of it.

ADAMS & KING, MANUFACTURERS, Office, No. 22 S Del. Avenue, Philadelphia.

N. B.—None other than our own manufacture sold by us. mar. 14, '66-3m

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
HOPKINS' "Own Make."

MANUFACTURED and sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 628 Arch street, Philada. The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first-class trade, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length —from 22 to 4 yds round.—20 to 50 springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2½ to 3 yds round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability, varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs, at 55 cents to $2 25.

All Skirts of OUR "OWN MAKE" are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab! Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS. Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern States, which we sell at very low Prices. A lot of cheap Skirts, 15 springs, 55 cents; 20 springs, 65; 25 springs, 81 15; 30 springs, $1 25, and 40 springs, $1 50. Skirts made to Order, and Repaired.

Terms Cash. One Price Only.

March 2,'66-4m

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, Lepine and Plain Watches,

JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

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

They are also manufacturers of

GOLD & SILVER WARE,
AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES

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

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

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

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, which he 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 60 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,'65.

Cumberland Bone Works, Bridgeton.
FRESH GROUND BONE DUST,

AT THE BONE FACTORY, near the ROLLING MILL.

THIS is a new and valuable MANURE for garden and truck purposes. Now is the time to secure this valuable Phosphate of Lime. Bone ground on shares or bought for cash at the Bone Factory, near the Rolling Mill. Bone Dust on favorable terms.

☞ A good few horse power Steam Engine at a Wood Planer for sale. Enquire at the Wood Factory. JOHN S. WHITE.

Sept. 28th, 1865.

Returned to the Old Stand.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Deerfield and vicinity that he has returned to his old place of business on Deerfield street, lately occupied by Charles C. Cobb, and will be doing anything done in the line of

WHEELWRIGHT WORK

are requested to give him a call, as he is now prepared to make new, or repair, Wagons, Ploughs, Carts, &c., at fair prices.

Particular attention given to repairing, which will be done with despatch. JACOB TEAL. March 17,'66-3m* Deerfield, N. J.

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 Dry 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,
Fish,	Ropes,	Brushes,	Soap,
Buckets,	Candles,	Starch,	&c.

January 24th, 1866. feb. 3 66-

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 amusement every three minutes. Single rooms, 50 cts. per day. Doubles $2. J. F. DARROW & CO. Feb. 17,'65-1y-p Proprietors.

The American Statesman and Journal,

PUBLISHED weekly, at 37 Nassau Street, New York, at $1.50 per annum, is a first class, independent and family newspaper published in this country at the price. Being ... the ... and market reports, politics, agriculture, horticulture, select stories, poetry, wit and humor ... Sewing Machine, Bal... Illustrated Dictionary, and many ... Specimen copies sent free, by ... STATESMAN, 37 Nassau St.

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.

1y3-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 ...

Wax Calf Skins, Spanish Sole, Hemlock Sole, Slaughter Sole, ... 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

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 for sale 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 will be sold at reduced prices and on favorable terms, and respectfully solicit those intending to build, as he feels confident that the inducements offered will be found advantageous. 1v1-1y NORTON L. PAULLIN

Bridgeton and Millville Stage.

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

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.

We also 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 county, 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 good goods comprising all the newest styles of Cassimeres, Cloths, Coatings, French and English Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c. and with Zouave, Linen &c. ... to ... the public ... which ... at ... prices.

A full assortment of HATS, CAPS, and

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

constantly on hand.

LADIES' FURS,

of every description will be closed out at cost. Ladies are respectfully invited to ... 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,'65 CHARLES D. BURROUGHS.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

HAVING purchased the Jewelry Establishment formerly William H. Thompson ...

Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel.

I am prepared to sell all goods in my line at greatly reduced prices. I have lately bought a new stock 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 Gold and Silver American Watches, Fine Gold Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Rings, Spectacles, Lockets, Chains, Jewelry, Eye, Pens, Jewelry, Fine Plated Ware. All the above articles 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 ... F. M. LEWIS.

GEORGE W. ELWELL,

House Painting, Graining ...

UPHOLSTERING

Warren st., between Laurel & Pearl, Bridgeton, N. J.

...

WINDOW BLINDS.

He is prepared to repair or make Window Blinds at short notice and on reasonable terms.

GEORGE W. ELWELL.

... and Prices of Beds ...

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 on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions ... the lowest cash price ... sell at the lowest possible prices ... A few of the articles for sale.

White and Brown Sugar, Rice, Green and Black Teas, Mould and Dipped Candles, Fresh and Tub Butter, Dried Beef, White and Codfish, W. India & N. O. Molasses, Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by the ... barrel,

1v1-1y GEO. DONATHAN.

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

SUPERIOR Family, equal Extra and Superfine Wheat and Rye Flour; all kinds of Mill Feed ... large assortment of Seasoned Building Material ... made to order, by ...

☞ Ship Plank cut to order 1v7

EXTENSION TABLES, AND PICTURE FRAMES

OF Gilt, Rosewood, Rustic, Walnut, &c., on hand, and made to order, by J. HUNT, CABINET MAKER. 5th Sayre's Building, Commerce street. West of the Bridge, Bridgeton, N. J. mar. 10,'66-1y

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

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

This Medicine increases the power 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 tablespoonfuls 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 of the ... 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.

L

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.

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

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

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJ. TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER!

T. J. McGUIGAN,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
Fireworks, Flags, &c.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,

No. 2, STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above Second, between Market and Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA. 1v7-tf

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,'66-1yamp

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,'66-1yamp

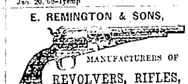
Dr. Strickland's TONIC.

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 Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

Jan. 20,'66-1yamp

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

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Gold and Silver Watches.

OWING to the great decline in gold and general depression of business, the Geneva Manufacturing company have decided on disposing of their stock of Watches immediately for cash, and as their Agents, we have concluded to adopt the average plan, and have put the price at the low figure of $12 each, thus bringing it within the reach of all to obtain a reliable timekeeper. Look at the following SPLENDID WATCHES to be sold at

TWELVE DOLLARS EACH!

150 Gold Hunting Case Chronometer Watches	$150 to	$300 each
150 Gold Hunting Case Duplex	125 to	200
200 Gold Hunting Case Patent Lever Watches	125 to	200
... Gold Hunting Case Patent ...		
... Cased Watches	100 to	150
500 Gold Hunting Case Pat. Lev. Watches	75 to	150
700 Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	60 to	100
500 Gold ... Enamelled Watches	50 to	100
500 ...	75 to	150
500 ... Watches	100 to	150
600 Solid Silver Case Duplex Watches	50 to	100
600 Solid Silver Case Patent Lever Watches	35 to	75
600 Solid Silver Case Lepine Watches	30 to	70
400 Gold Composite Hunting Case Watches	35 to	75
400 Gold Composite Lepine Watches	30 to	60
400 Silver Lever Watches	35 to	70
500 Silver Lepine Watches	20 to	50

All of the above splendid Watches will be sold for $12 each. We have adopted the following plan:

Certificates describing each Watch and its value are prepared and placed in sealed envelopes, which are mixed up, and no favoritism shown. These Certificates can be obtained at our office, and the holder will be entitled to the Watch it calls for upon payment of the $12 and return of the Certificate.

This is not a lottery, but a *bona fide* sale, and any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, should send at once and procure a certificate, as there are no blanks, every one being sure to get a Watch at half the usual price at least, and many will get a splendid Gold Watch for the trifling sum of $12.

Certificates sent by mail to any address for 50 cents each, five will be sent for $2, eleven for $5, thirty-five for $10. When the goods are ordered, the Certificate must be returned with the money, and orders will be promptly filled.

Address GILLESPIE, MANSON & CO. No. 35 Beekman St., New York

May 5,'66 3m

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

Keep 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. 1v6-1y

WANTED! WANTED!

BEEF HIDES, CALF SKINS, SHEEP SKINS, &c. ... 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 that they equal, if not superior, to any in this country. Among the great qualities which distinguish them from others, I notice the fine easy and agreeable touch and volume of tone. Wishing you all the success which you so highly deserve, I am, &c., Yours, 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 enjoy all over the country.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

I cannot but congratulate you upon the immense progress and improvement which you continually make on your Pianos. They are, in my opinion, truly 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-eminently, without a rival in this country or in Europe. Their powerful quality of tone, combining great depth and powerful volume, with a rich sweet and brilliant and even treble, together with magic elasticity of touch and durability, are the qualities which make your Pianos incomparably superior to all other instruments, which rarely, if ever, combine these most essential requisites. Perfectly 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. 15th, 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. 15th, 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. 17th, 1864.

Wm. Knabe & Co.—Gentlemen:

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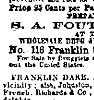

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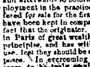

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GOING SOUTH.

	PASS.	C. MAY PASS.	ACC.	F'T.
LEAVE.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M. P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia,	8 00	3 00	3 30 6 00	
Camden,	8 10	3 10	3 40 6 10	12 00
Gloucester,	8 21		3 52 6 24	12 24
Westville,	8 25		3 57 6 30	12 34
			DUE	
Woodbury,	8 35	3 41	4 05 6 40	1 04
Mantua,	8 45	3 52	4 15	1 25
Barnsboro',	8 53	3 57	4 19	1 34
Glassboro,	9 03	4 12	4 33	2 06
Union,	9 16		4 43	2 29
Harding,	9 25		4 44	2 39
Monroe,	9 28		4 49	2 46
Pittstown,	9 37		4 59	3 10
Palatine,	9 44		5 05	3 25
Husted,	9 51		5 13	3 40
Finley,	10 00		5 21	5 03
DUE AT				
Bridgeton,	10 10		5 33	5 21
Salem,	10 21		5 48	
Millville,	10 15	5 37		
Cape May,	12 38	6 15		

GOING NORTH.

	C. MAY PASS.	PASS.	ACC.	ACC.	F'T.
LEAVE.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	
Cape May,	6 30			11 00	
				P.M.	
Millville,	5 42			2 15	
Salem,		6 45		3 35	5 40
Bridgeton,		7 00		3 50	5 45
Finley,		7 09		3 59	6 09
Husted,		7 10		4 00	6 18
Palatine,		7 26		4 16	6 24
Pittstown,		7 35		4 25	8 09
Monroe,		7 45		4 35	8 15
Harding,		7 48		4 38	8 21
Union,		7 52		4 41	9 07
Glassboro',	9 51	8 02		4 51	9 40
Barnsboro',		8 15		5 02	10 12
Mantua,		8 20		5 06	10 26
Woodbury,	10 18	8 30	7 16	5 16	11 03
Westville,		8 39	7 24	5 23	11 19
Gloucester,		8 37	7 31	5 28	11 27
DUE AT					
Camden,	10 42	8 51	7 43	5 40	12 00
Philadelphia,	10 52	9 00	7 55	5 50	P.M.

☞ A train leaves Philadelphia for Glassboro' at 9 00 a.m., arriving at 9 50; also, one leaves Glassboro' at 4 15 p.m., arriving at Philadelphia at 5 22.

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