County Clerk

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT

AND CAPE MAY COUNTY REGISTER.

VOLUME 4.—NO. 15. ABSECON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864. WHOLE NUMBER, 169.

DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION,
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
CAN BE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.
This tonic have performed more cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH
FOR THEIR EFFICACY, THAN ANY OTHER
BITTERS OR TONIC NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
We do not wish to be understood by the insertion
of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Cures Nervous Debility, Diseases of the
Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a
Disordered Liver or Stomach,
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Costiveness,
Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking of the Heart,
Flutering 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.,
A Dull Heavy Sensation in the Spine,
Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Depression of Spirits,
Spirits.
REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT A LIQUOR,
Contains no Rum or Whiskey,
AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.
Make the best TONIC in the world.
READ WHO SAYS SO!
From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence.
From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
WASHINGTON, January 1st, 1864.
GENTLEMEN:—Having stated to verbally to you
I have used Hoofland's German Bitters, I cheerfully
authorize my name to be used, for your Hoofland
Almanac. Hoofland's German Bitters are a favorite
tonic in this city, and I believe, from the testimony
of Congress, prescribed and recommended daily by
Dr. Hoofland, of Philadelphia, I have used them
for a long time. I have found them agreeable
to take, and prompt in their effects in cases
of nervous debility and that particular relief so much desired,
and which so often proves the misfortune of
valuable members of Congress.
Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of
Wickersham & Wood, Commission Merchants, No.
1 Commerce Street, New York, 22 Commerce St.,
Philadelphia, and 84 Baltimore St., Baltimore.
I am happy to inform you that your Hoofland's German
Bitters have been tendered me, on my
visits to the city of Philadelphia, for the relief
of the most painful and debilitating complaints
that a human frame is subject to. Prompt
in their effects, they have ever proved
themselves, during my long experience, the
most reliable and delightful tonic
Hoofland's German Bitters are a valuable
tonic, and whenever I have an opportunity,
I shall not fail to recommend them to the
invalids of my acquaintance.
Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, July 31, 1861.
From JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walter,
U. S. Bank Building, 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 421 Chestnut St.,
February 8th, 1861.
Messrs. Jacob Rush & Co.:—Gentlemen: I
feel it to be due to gratefully mention the name
of Hoofland's German Bitters, which I have
used in my family for some time, and
have found them as good as when every
thing else had failed.
Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.
From Mr. JACOB BROOM,
Firemen's Hall, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7th, 1861.
GENTLEMEN:—I feel it my duty to make
the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German
Bitters, which I have used in my family,
knowing that I have been highly benefited. In one
instance I have used them in my family with
wonderful effect, and I cheerfully recommend
them to all persons requiring a tonic.
Yours, JACOB BROOM.
From Rev. WM. CRISFIELD, Pastor of Mt.
Zion Church.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30th, 1861.
Messrs. Jacob Rush & Co.—Gentlemen: I have re-
ceived benefit from the use of Hoofland's German
Bitters, and believe them to be a valuable tonic
for persons whose system is shattered by
the effects of long continued fever, or
other disorders. I have used them in my
family with good effect, and have
recommended them to others who
have used them with like effect.
Yours truly, REV. WM. CRISFIELD.
From Rev. J. SHERMAN, of the German Re-
formed Church, Germantown.
GERMANTOWN, December 31, 1861.
Messrs. Jacob Rush & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been
troubled with a long and tedious cough
for some time, and believe that it was mainly
owing to the use of your Hoofland's German
Bitters that I was able to sleep at night.
Yours truly, REV. J. SHERMAN.
From REV. A. SEEMAN, of Germantown.
GERMANTOWN, COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
This is to certify that I have used Hoofland's German
Bitters in my family, and have found
them to be a valuable tonic, and believe
they will be a great blessing to the
public.
Yours truly, REV. A. SEEMAN.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 418 Sansom Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE—Half Dozen Large Bottles, $5.
Single Bottle, 50 Cents.
CHARLES N. CRITTENTON,
No. 439 Broadway, New York,
Wholesale Agent for New York.
For Sale by Druggists everywhere.
Feb. 27—1y.

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT
AND
CAPE MAY REGISTER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT
Absecon, Atlantic County, N. J.
$1.50 per Annum,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—Cash.
$1.50 per annum.
ADVERTISING—Ten cents a line at the, one
insertion. Each subsequent insertion,
Twenty Cents. Quarterly Advertisements,
Twenty Dollars a column.
Yearly Advertisements made with parties
attending to their wants.
Job Printing, Notices, Receipts also for
sale at this office.
Advertisements and communications
should be in by Thursday, and addressed to the
Editor Atlantic County, N. J.
Printing of every description, such as
Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Programmes,
Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, &c., Neatly and
Promptly executed, and at reasonable rates.
G. A. DOUGLAS, Editor and Publisher.

POETRY.

MY MOTHER'S LAST "GOOD-BYE."

BY S. T. SHUEY.

I heard the tolling of a bell this day,
Its echo's rolled on my heart to stay;
My boy, with a sorrowful face
Said, "Mother, I'm going to leave you a place
In the Heavenly Home, where there is no pain,
Or disease to trouble, or care or strife;
Where the Shepherd's flock, safe from the storm,
Gathering, of the Head, Harried, and Diffrid,
Beneath the shadow of the Tree of Life
Lie down in the Pastures of Paradise.
Yes, I know the sorrow of Widow, Bride
Mother, Sister, Wife, Friend, Lover and Child Parting
Yet, I know, that the Angels will bear
Tidings of the Skies and Eyes, Pain
Sorrow, Death, Sin, Shame, Hell, Grave,
Are Conquered Foes, Jesus, Redeemer, Friend,
Brother, Father, Mother, Sister,
Spirits.
Mother, I'm going home, I'm going home,
Where the Angels are, and Jesus is,
Where the Angels are, and Jesus is,
Where the Angels are, and Jesus is

DEMOCRAT AND REGISTER.

O. A. DOUGLAS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA ACE.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The National Democratic Committee decided this evening to POSTPONE THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, which had been called for July 4th. THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

☞ Hon. A. J. Rogers will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on the Resolution to expel Hon. Alexander Long.

☞ In the race that will soon take place over the Dalton course, the shoddy horse Lincoln will be ruled out. Reason, a ruined Constitution.

☞ There will be a large sale of Bull-ing Lots in Atlantic City, on Saturday next. Parties desirous of purchasing will find this a good opportunity. The sale takes place at the United States Hotel.

MORE DRAFTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that in addition to the call for 200,000 men which will be made in a few days, there will probably be a call for 300,000 in the winter.

☞ The Democratic Executive Committee of the city of Philadelphia have recommended the National Democratic Committee to postpone the time of the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to some convenient day in the month of September.

☞ The Rahway *Republican* says that the German Republicans of that place are going over to Fremont in a body. They are decidedly hostile to Old Abe's re-election. They say they have tried him for four years and he has nearly ruined the country.

☞ Since the nomination of Fremont the Lincoln papers have fallen upon our foreign population, especially the Germans, with dire out mercy. Fremont they now declare is an adventurer put forward by infidel Germans and foreign disorganizers. Is that the way you talk of your own darling Fremont?

☞ A fine new smoking car has been placed on the Camden & Atlantic railroad, which will be found of great convenience to passengers desirous of enjoying the luxury of the "weed." The best of ventilation is afforded to carry off the smoke. The enterprise of the company in thus looking after the comfort of travelers will be duly appreciated.

THE GERMAN PRESS.—It is stated that there are only six German newspapers in the United States which advocate the cause of Lincoln, while twenty-one have hoisted Gen. Fremont's name, and all the rest seem to favor himabove all other candidates. In Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's home, there is only one German paper—the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*—supporting his claims.

☞ A bust of Lincoln has been gotten up by a man by the name of Swain, who is a Washington official. It is to be sent to the Philadelphia Fair. Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said, on beholding it, "There is the ho-se which it won't pay to swap."—This piece of flashing wit was received with cears of applause by a large concourse of ladies in attendance.

PERSONAL.—It is currently reported that Mr. John. Y. Foster, late of the Newark Mercury, and more recently of the New York *Evening Post* and *Harper's Weekly*, is to be connected with the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Foster is a graceful and eloquent writer, and we have no doubt that the *Advertiser* under his charge will retain its old reputation as a popular newspaper.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JULY.—The July number of this magazine has been received. It opens with a beautiful engraving, entitled "The Spirit of Spring," it also contains a very handsome Fashion Plate. The Music of this number is a Grand March from the opera of Faust—The literary matter includes several interesting stories, and other choice reading.—Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR FROM GOVERNOR PARKER.—In view of the probability of a call soon being made for Sixty-one additional volunteers for three years or during the war, Governor Parker has issued a circular calling upon the municipal authorities of the several cities and townships to inspect the new enrollment before it is returned and have all inaccuracies corrected. The names of non-residents, aliens, persons deceased, those under or over the required ages, those exempt by reason of physical disability, and those now in the army and navy, should be erased from the lists.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—Mr. Chase and the State of New Jersey asked for a loan at the same time. Both loans were for six per cent, but with this difference, that Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase got part of his loan at premiums varying from 104 to 106. A large share, however, was not taken. New Jersey had four times as much offered as she wanted, and sold it at as high as 108. This looks very much as if New Jersey had a far better credit than the United States. The fact that New Jersey is under Democratic rule, and the United States is controlled by the Abolitionists, may perhaps explain the reason.—*Philadelphia Age.*

The War.

Grant's army arrived at the James River 13th inst. On Tuesday afternoon the fording began. Hancock got all his train over on Wednesday morning. Burnside passed the bridge on Tuesday night, and Wright with the trains at once took up the line of march south from the transports on Wednesday began to take Warren's corps over from Wilcock's Landing, and by night all were over. As Wright had charge of the trains, it was not until Thursday night that he got all his men over.

Petersburg is eighteen miles west-south-west of the place where Grant's army crossed the James. The Confederates have it strongly fortified.

On Tuesday night General Kautz's Cavalry crossed to the south bank of the Appomattox, from Bermuda Hundred and marched against the line of works northeast of Petersburg, running from Dutch Gap to Port Walthall. On Wednesday at noon, Hancock began moving from the James River, opposite Wheatam Point, towards Petersburg. The march was about eighteen miles. Burnside followed Hancock, and late on Wednesday night Warren began to move in rear of Burnside. Wright was guarding the trains and did not start until late on Thursday. On Friday at noon the rear of his column had not left the James. The entire army was thus stretched out in long columns between the James River and Petersburg.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, General Smith, from Bermuda Hundred, reached the outer line of the Confederate works northeast of Petersburg, running from Dutch Gap to Port Walthall. Without any resistance they were abandoned to him.

At daylight on Thursday Hancock, after a long march from the James River, reached the enemy's line south of Petersburg. On Thursday night Burnside's corps arrived and took position on Hancock's southern flank. He approached Petersburg from the south and on Friday morning, by a surprise, captured two small redoubts on the outer line with four cannon and four hundred and fifty prisoners. During Friday Warren came up and took position west of Burnside. Wright was still busy with the trains. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning the Federal troops were in a semicircle around Petersburg. The enemy made a strong defense, and except the capture of the undefended line of works from Port Walthall to Dutch Gap, the only gains of the Federal army had been the capture of the two redoubts by Burnside. The Federal losses up to Thursday evening were about one thousand.

There seems to be very little chance of General Grant's capturing Petersburg by direct attacks. It still resist all assaults and is defended by the entire Confederate army. *On Friday* last a heavy battle was fought in which General Grant was repulsed. The Federal loss is estimated at eight thousand.

On Friday, Wright with the Federal trains began to arrive, and Lee's troops continued pouring into the city. On the same morning the Federal troops approached Petersburg from the north around to the east. To the south the ground was open. At daybreak of the same day Burnside captured the two small redoubts in his front, but the enemy soon forced him to retire, and recover their cannon. In the afternoon, a general assault was ordered along the entire Federal line. Warren, Burnside and Hancock advanced to the attack of the enemy's work. The conflict was severe and desperate. The works were found too strong for capture. After fruitless struggles, the columns were withdrawn. At such the Confederates became heavy ammunition, and as soon as it was completely dark they made an attack upon Burnside's position. After a short conflict they captured a portion of a Michigan regiment, and forced Burnside to retire from his position to a new line. Yesterday it was reported that Petersburg was evacuated by the Confederates. Yesterday it was ascertained that it was not so. Grant, at daybreak on Saturday, the Confederates withdrew from the outer line of works.

On Sunday very little was done. Skirmishing and picket firing continued. The Confederates front of Warren advanced to close on his lines that it was dangerous to use shell in their front, and many Federal soldiers were killed. On Sunday night an attack was made upon Burnside, but it was repulsed. In the afternoon Grant send a flag of truce to Lee, asking for a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead. It was refused. On Monday morning there was a little cannonading, but nothing of importance occurred. The Federal losses during Friday and Saturday were very heavy. Warren reports a loss of two thousand; Hancock forty-two hundred. The others have not reported. The railroad between Petersburg and Richmond is in the possession of the Confederates. On Thursday the Confederates captured a hundred prisoners from Hancock.

In the time of our going to press Friday morning there had been nothing more important heard from Grant's army. From the daily paper we learn these is but very little doubt that General Grant has given up direct attacks upon Petersburg. It is thought he has begun a new dark movement, but which he expect to turn it. Which way he has marched, however, is not yet evident.

On Sunday, beyond a sharp skirmish after night, nothing was done. The flag of truce sent into the enemy's lines was refused, but an arrangement to bury the dead was subsequently made.

☞ Nearly fifty thousand acres of land in Canada have been sown with flax this year—ten times as much as last year.

LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24th, 1864.

EDITOR ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT:—As you are so doubt basking in the shade and cool breezes of Schooley's Mountain, and absorbed in the business pertaining to the State Editorial Convention,—I thought it proper to post your readers in the doings of Atlantic City.

This may be called the opening week.—The United States opened on Thursday.—The Mansion House is also ready for visitors; and it may be said that all the hotels are prepared for company.

Schaefer cast aside inactivity, and entertained his annual excursion visitors on Monday last,—winding up with a well conducted "hop" in the evening, which continued for "beyond the wee sma' hours." Schaefer has thoroughly renovated his house, and his accommodations will vie with the best on the Island. The festivities of the day closed with Operatic Music and firing of cannon.

Clawson of the Starr Hotel (late Adams) also gave a "hop" on Monday evening, which was well patronised by our citizens as well as the visitors. During the night the company were pleasantly entertained by the band which accompanied Schaefer's excursion. This evinces a fraternal feeling; truly commendable. Clawson has winging hosts of friends, and will make a popular landlord.

On Wednesday evening, Kain & Snedley of the National Hotel and Excursion, opened with a grand "hop," which gave general satisfaction. "Gay dancing was there, and a vast of mirth" prevailed. The firm have displayed great enterprise in fitting up the National, and visitors, as well as excursionists, cannot be better entertained on the Island. They were wise in selecting Mr. John Whitehill as their Superintendent.—He is an experienced and obliging gentleman, and a splendid performer on the violin.

Smack, of the Neptune, is in full blast.—He has added to his capacious and well-ordered House a new attraction in the shape of a novel and splendid garden. His bowling is of the best, and his table and bar well add to his well earned reputation as a popular host.

Bedloe still leads the van in the pioneer caterers. His establishment has been put in perfect order, and his annual visitors are already dropping in. But, prize of Bedloe would be superfluous,—as he can please the most fastidious taste.

Let me not forget Lawler of the Central—a house which will always command a liberal patronage: for there the comforts of a home can always be found. Attentive to his guests, profuse in his liquors, and his liquors unexceptionable, the public will take care of him.

The Duc De Clover, of the Tammany, is already well patronised, and has even now a favorable of company prosecuting this season. Congenial and kind of heart, and having the inimitable "Ned" in the bar, with a good attendant in his billiard room, you may "bet your life" Clover will not get lonely for three months to come.

Legion of the Fulton House, has also "put his house in order," and has secured the services of an experienced lady to manage household affairs. You know Legion will keep good liquors, and there is no disputing his qualifications as a landlord.

Not should the visitors to Atlantic forget Green's confectionery. He keeps a splendid establishment, and the best of ice cream can always be had in his saloon. He is polite and attentive, and deserves success.

Well, Mr. Editor, the bar is gone! We have now the best bathing on the coast, the driest atmosphere, the most experienced and accommodating landlords, liberal guests, pretty girls, dashing beaux, and such "hops!" If this is the beginning, I will not say what the end shall be. I will also add, that the Railroad Company will start a two hour train on the first, and no pains will be spared on their part, to accommodate the public.

On another occasion I shall notice others of your patrons. Till then, adieu.

Yours, J.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The following persons are appointed Committees in Galloway township to select orators and arrange for the table.

BEAR SWAMP.—Mrs. Jonathan Bird, Miss Josephine Somers, Miss Ann Eliza Somers.

CENTREVILLE.—Mrs. John V. Conover, Miss Solomon Leeds, Mrs. Chas. Clement.

LEEDS POINT.—Mrs. B. B. Buckman, Mrs. Joel Leeds, Mrs. Wm. Tedy.

SMITHVILLE AND HIGHSTILE.—Mrs Rebecca Andrus, Mrs. I. W. Chimm, Mrs. J. Tucker, Miss Sarah Johnson.

URBANVILLE AND VICINITY.—Mrs. J. P. Cake, Mrs. Nicholas Endicott, Mrs. Chas. Stathis, Mrs. Samuel Gaskill.

IN HARMONY.—The following Committee will superintend the work:

Mr. T. Leavenworth, Mr. T. S. Weatherbee, Mrs. Wm. Black.

If the people from Elwood and Pleasant Mills and other parts of Mullica townships will attend the celebration they will please organize for preparation in any way they may think best.

Hamilton township has been asked to appoint their own committee. The Executive Committee are anxious to have the hearty cooperation of all parts of the County.—They have been greatly encouraged by the interest manifested. They would be glad if the people of Waymouth would make arrangements to help celebrate the day.

SIMON LAKE,
JOSEPH P. WILSON,
DANIEL WALTON,
Executive Committee.

The Military Horizon.

Our prognostics begin to be realized more and more every day, and it public which clings to ignorance, did not prevent the recognition of the truth, every one would publicly grow what which confessed in private. Grant is the conquering and decisive failure of all the many blunders made by the Administration, and the Administration, of almost heroism. Grant is still more worthless, but does much more harm. As was thus was inevitable, he cannot fail to be so used up by public opinion that the Administration feel the need of breathing itself up by a popular name; it was then that Washburne appeared like a *deus ex machina*, with his Grant, whose popularity had been designedly kept up at the expense of truth, and at that of the people more especially, by the well-known bombogs of the unconditional surrender of Donelson, the famous thirty-seven thousand prisoners of Vicksburg, the famous combat beneath overhanging clouds which were as stupid as useless. By a strange coincidence the friends and the enemies of government having formed a mutual admiration society, not, however, disinterested, in the intent of turning this mutual popularity to account, each for his own purpose, but at the expense of the people, nothing was wanting to invest the false idol within a substantial amount of divinity—neither incense, gold, nor men, all these were lavished in profusion. Very important, very science, in the name of which alone we protested against them all, and to-day we, amongst all, are in the right. Facts are and facts speak louder than our feeble voice can do; we do not wish to give ourselves the easy but tired satisfaction of verifying the series of failures and military absurdities, the consequences of the general stupidity of the plan, which for the space of forty-two days led Grant to repeat with greater success the eternal refrain of Mcclellan: "Send me men." The last demand was for fifty thousand men, without whom he could not hold the new line which his profound and novel strategy thought proper to adopt. The Administration favored his demand and thought fit to send fifty thousand men to join their unhappy comrades, in the human charnel house of the Peninsula: and the error of the Administration as regards Grant, being indorsed, it must be admitted by a blinded people, designedly deceived, costs the nation, at this moment, a difference of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men in the available force of the Army of the Potomac, of whom at least half are killed or wounded, the balance in part prisoners, but for the most part in the woods seeking to escape the fate which threatens them. The fate which threatens them. The fate which threatens them. The

SABBATH READING.

MY MOTHER'S PRAYER.

My mother's prayer! I hear it still,
Amid the busy world's shrill hum,
At noon, at eve, at midnight hour,
Amid the world's wild mirth,
Amid the world's wild mirth,
Amid the world's wild mirth