VOLUME 4--NO. 31. ABSECON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. WHOLE NUMBER, 187.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC,.
These Bitters have performed more Cures!
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.
We dare any one to contradict the assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will procure a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.
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 of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight after taking, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, 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., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings, of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC
Contains NO RUM or WHISKEY,
AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,
But is the best TONIC in the WORLD.
READ WHO SAYS SO!
From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence.
From the Hon. Thomas H. Florence.
From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1st, 1861.
GENTLEMEN:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters During a long and tedious session of Congress, preaching and constant exertion, I prostrated me. A friend strongly suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief usually needed and desired. Others may be similarly affected by using the same preparation.
Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, Life Preservers.
I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred—the restoration of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and distressing complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhœa.
During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by really good physicians, having the best temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I resorted to the use of your Hoofland's Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of this valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.
I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 20, 1861.
FROM JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street Philada.
MESSRS. JOHN S. EGBERT—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invigorating tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had the opportunity in the most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me more relief than anything else has failed.
Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.
From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 7th, 1863.
GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry, as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the patient, who was long confirmed dyspepsia, for there has been no symptom of its return for the last six years. In my individual case of it, I find it to be a valuable tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce street
From Rev. W. D. SHEPHERD, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26th, 1863.
MESSRS. JOHN S. EGBERT—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of dyspepsia, accompanied by a most troublesome dysmenorrhœa. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tried, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and with wonderful results—I was induced to procure and use it by them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off a worthless and drugged liquor upon the community, for a shy way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medical preparation, I tried it, and happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gentifying. I feel that I have derived benefit, and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours, &c.,
W. D. SHEPHERD,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.
From Rev. J. S. HERMAN, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.
DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have tried nearly as many remedies. I can say in good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, &c.,
J. S. HERMAN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the *WRAPPER* of each bottle.
PRICE
Single Bottle One Dollar; a Half Dozen for $5.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the infinitely preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal OFFICE and Manufactory,
631 ARCH STREET.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in Every Town in the United States. 6411-1y

TO THE PEOPLE

ADDRESS

OF THE

National Democratic Committee.

The Perils of the Nation—Usurpations of the Administration in Maryland and Tennessee.

THE REMEDY TO BE USED.

To the People of the United States:

The Democratic National Committee of the United States hold it to be their duty to call the attention of the people of the country without distinction of party, to certain portents of usurpation and wrong now practiced upon the citizens of Maryland and of Tennessee, but involving the dearest rights of the people in all the States; and the very existence of those constitutional remedies against excessive wrong-doing which have heretofore saved the nation from the convulsions through which popular liberty in other lands has been forced to assert, to maintain, and to extend its guarantees.

In the state of Maryland, on the 20th day of September, the *Evening Post*, a journal printed in the city of Baltimore, which had that day for the first time published the electoral ticket of the Democratic party of that state was suppressed by the following order of Major General Wallace, commanding the U. S. troops in that city:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

Editors of Evening Post:

As the surest means of preventing your paper being made the subject of violence you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post*.

The sole pretext for this order was the assertion that several soldiers subject to the command of Major-General Wallace intended to create a riot in the streets of Baltimore and to destroy the property of the supposed on account of a statement upon its bulletin-board, announcing as an item of news "a fearful riot in Cincinnati, during which "a Lincoln club procession from Kentucky "fired upon the citizens, women and "children, several being killed and wounded."

Such a pretext for such an order is so manifestly disgraceful to the military officer who in issuing it confessed his inability to restrain soldiers of the national army from acts at once of military insubordination and of civil outrage, that it is impossible to believe it could have been continued as he assumes it has been in his command by the President of the United States, had not the suppression of the *Evening Post*, which was the only Democratic journal published in Baltimore, been called for by the executive for the express purpose of depriving the political opponents of the existing administration in that city of their means of advocating their opinions; and even of disseminating the information necessary to guide the voters of their party to intelligent action at the polls.

Maryland is a loyal state. To her fidelity President Lincoln in his message, to Congress on the 25th of December, 1861, bears this emphatic witness: "Her bridges and "railroads were protected by her own people "without call upon the general government; she already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none "to the enemy; and her people have just given "election have sustained the Union by a large "majority, and a larger aggregate vote "than ever before, indicative of their zeal to uphold "state on any question."

No enemy now treads her soil. The vituperous allegations of the President are in her further borders of all rebel in arms. Her people are so fully entitled to absolute freedom at the polls and in the exercise of their political questions as the people of Massachusetts or New York.

Of secession as set by which they are shamelessly deprived of this freedom is a disunionist and traitor by the executive of his intention to perpetuate his authority by any exercise of arbitrary of power in the contempt of the people will, and in violation of all the laws by which liberty in America has been hitherto protected.

All doubts as to the meaning of this conduct of the executive in Maryland is put at an end by the simultaneous occurrence in the State of Tennessee of an act equally lawless, and equally eloquent of a similar purpose to retain the control of the resources of the government in the hands of those hostile to our institutions and fatal to our liberties.

On the 20th day of September, Andrew Johnson, a Democrat and a strict constructionist, holding by appointment of the President the office, unknown to our laws, of the military governor of Tennessee, issued his proclamation of the Republican party, a candidate for the Vice President of the Union, issued a military order declaring that the electors for the presidency and vice presidency to be held in that state, and prescribing arbitrary qualifications for the voters of the state. This order is based on the proceedings of a political meeting which the military governor forces to be convened for the purpose, and is solidly adopted by the will of Mr. Lincoln in his authority; and on it the following ticket is presented to be voted at the polls:

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States, and will recognize and maintain the union of the states; that I sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion, speedy and permanent, of the United States; that I sincerely relate in the triumph of the laws, and union of the states, and that I will do all in my power to aid in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all aiders and abettors in the traitorous and rebellious Confederate states; *that I will constitutionally support and defend the United States against all rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States shall be duly established in the said states, and that I will henceforth aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the establishment of the same.*

This oath is directly intended to deprive all loyal citizens of Tennessee who may be constitutionally entitled to vote of their right to support at the polls any policy for the suppression of the existing rebellion, save that which is advocated by Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Johnson, and by the party sustaining them. That policy repudiated the idea of the war now waging, save the subjugation of the states in rebellion and the abolition of slavery, and utterly forbids all negotiation, not only with the so-called republic of the Confederate states, but with any single state while a solitary remains in arms against the Union. The oath prescribed by the military governor requires of the citizen of Tennessee the supreme allegiance to the government of the United States, and the duty of the citizen of Tennessee requires of them an absolute allegiance to this political party. Such a party as the exercise of their exercise of the most sacred right of citizenship. In other words, this oath commands every loyal citizen of Tennessee to vote for the Republican candidate or be ostracised from the polls. Under the operation of this oath, any citizen who holds such views of the policy proper to be pursued toward the states in rebellion, as those put forth for example by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, actual minister of the United States in London, would be disfranchised by the bayonets of the Executive in Tennessee.

"For one," said Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1861, "I am not ready to take the responsibility of absolutely refusing the idea of reconciliation. I cannot persuade myself to forget the warnings that have descended to us from many of the wisest and best statesmen of antiquity against this rigid and haughty mode of treating great discontents. I cannot overlook the fact that in the days of our fathers the imperious spirit of Chatham did not feel itself as sacrificing any of its proud dignity by proposing to listen to their grievance, and even to concede every reasonable demand long after they had actually proceeded in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had George III. listened to his counsel of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown.

"He took the opposite course. He deemed it beneath the dignity of a king to yield the olive branch. History records its verdict in favor of Chatham, and against the King."

Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Union, without distinction of party, animated by a similar spirit, have given a like instruction from the lessons of history, before with General McClellan, in his letter accepting the presidential nomination.

So soon as it is clear or even probable that our fellow citizens are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should cease to hear of the necessity of statesmanship practiced by civilized and Christian nations, and should hear the people constituted of the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every state. The Union is the one condition of peace, we ask no more.

All such citizens are outlawed in Tennessee by the arbitrary will of the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, nor will any man be suffered by him to the highest duty of a citizen, namely, that of being accepted a policy which substantially recognizes the republic of the Confederate States, by refusing to the several states, now represented by helpless together under that name, the right of returning to, and of making peace with sister states of the Union.

Such is the necessary effect of this unprecedented act of the military governor of Tennessee, a course of which, in the words applied by two distinguished members of the Republican party, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Davis, of Maryland, to the conduct of President Lincoln in similar proceedings, "creating monarchy in the corner" for the State of Louisiana, it may be said is "without authority of law and "therefore void." It is a crime against humanity and all the principles of republican government." This course the President has sanctioned as he has sanctioned the course of Major-Gen. Wallace in Maryland, and has thus forgotten to use the words of the same distinguished Republican in litigation "to confine himself to his executive "functions, to execute, not make the laws; to suppress by military force rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress."

"If the supporters of the Government," Senator Wade and Representative Davis go on to say, "fail to insist that the Union come responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to indignation of the people, whose liberties and security committed to their keeping they sacrifice."

We appeal to plain speaking of men eminent in the Republican party we might well content ourselves with pointing the citizens of the United States, in the announce of the bold and atrocious attempts upon the freedom of discussion and the sovereignty of the people, which we have put forth. We appeal to those who have so earnestly denounced executive usurpation in the past have now become its most strenuous instruments and advocates. We appeal to those who have so earnestly denounce the suppression of the press in the interest of the Democratic party by the seditious act of President Lincoln, makes it imperative upon us to warn the people of America that the perils prefigured by such men as Senator Wade and Representative Davis are upon us to-day, and that they can only be conjured from our future of our country by the united and resolute action, not of the partisans supporters of a party or even of a party, but a patriotic people combined for the defense and constitution and the laws.

The remedies President Lincoln in Maryland and in Tennessee distinctly reveals a revolutionary purpose. The electoral votes of these states, sufficient in number, cast at the dictation of arbitrary power, would destroy the same number of electoral votes cast by the lawfully cast in other states of the Union. Upon those votes, therefore, the whole future of America may turn. To secure those votes in the way attempted by Mr. Johnson in Tennessee, and by General Wallace in Maryland, is to plan a crime against the people and the republic, which, fully aware of the gravity of the charge: but the rights, the interests, the issues here at stake we do not hesitate to charge.

Again and again for the past four years, Mr. Lincoln and his ministers, under one or another pretext of military necessity, "have transcended the limits of executive authority, have trampled upon the sacredly of communal and individual rights, it may well be doubted whether any government in the old world, claiming to hold its authority by Divine right, would have been permitted by any people of modern Europe to have exercised the infractions of laws and its contempt of liberty so far as the American people, in their devotion to the Union, have suffered the administration of Mr. Lincoln to go.

But the patience of the American people has borne the fruit of their forbearance upon the remedies provided by the Constitution—*the right freely to speak their mind, the right freely to petition the authorities, the unalienable right freely to choose and to change the agents of the public weal.*

Once before in our history, under the pressure of an imminent national danger, there were Democratic voices raised in the tones of popular right, tame and insignificant though to-day beside these usurpations in Maryland and in Tennessee.

Then, however, though in the infancy of our constitutional experience, the wise devotion of the people to the principles of constitutional liberty triumphed over the assumption of the Executive. The administration of Mr. Adams, in the year of our Lord 1801, under Thomas Jefferson, accused to six sixty years of freedom and of progress.

Against the ambition of Mr. Lincoln and his supporters now threat-ns the very remedies through which the "peaceful revolution" of 1801 was accomplished.

The revolutionary ambition has already been met by Senator Wade and Representative Davis in a temper as revolutionary, as fearless, a formal summons of the people to extreme and decisive measures.

"If those voters turn the balance in his favor," they exclaim, "it is to be supposed that his congressional majority, by any means, will acquiesce?" "Let the people consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it."

We the National Democratic Committee do not so far despair of the future of the republic. They believe that the American people armed with the majestic authority of the Constitution and the laws, will meet these beginnings of usurpations in the spirit, and with the determination of our fathers, nor suffer executive ambition so far to corrupt the constitutional remedies of executive wrongs, as to condemn this great and free people in the immediate future to the condition, and with the prospects of the republics, of the subject populations of the older world.

AUGUST BELMONT, *Chairman.*
F. O. PRICE, Secretary.

The Usurpation in Tennessee

Protest of Loyal Citizens Against the Proclamation of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply—He Expects to Manage His Side of the Contest in His Own Way.

The following is a copy of a protest, subscribed by a number of prominent citizens, Esqr., of Nashville, (one of the signers,) in behalf of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, disfranchised by the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of that state, issued on the 20th of September last:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, on our own behalf and in behalf of the loyal people of our State, ask leave to present our protest against the proclamation of his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, ordering an election to be held for President and Vice President, under certain regulations and restrictions therein set forth. A printed copy of said proclamation is herewith enclosed.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," &c. Under this provision of the Federal Constitution, the Legislature of Tennessee, years before the present rebellion, prescribed the mode of election to be observed, which will be found to differ materially from the mode prescribed by the Military Governor. We herewith enclose a copy of the law of Tennessee, on the holding of said election.

The Military Governor expressly assumes, by virtue of authority delegated to the President, so to alter and amend the election law of Tennessee (enacted under authority of the Constitution of the United States, as above set forth) as to make the qualifications of the voters, as set forth in the proclamation aforesaid, the law of the state so to modify our laws as to admit persons to the franchise who are not entitled to vote under the laws and Constitution of Tennessee. Instance this: our constitution and laws provide that no voter shall be "a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote" order's order only requires, that he shall (with other qualifications named) be a citizen of Tennessee for six months. This provision would admit to vote many persons not entitled by law.

We will, for the sake of brevity, pass over some less important points of conflict between the proclamation and the law, but will instance in this place another. By our laws the qualifications of voters are prescribed by the Constitution, which provides only for their being open at one place in each county. This provision would put it out of the power of a large vote to prevent the elective franchise.

We, as loyal protest against these infringements of our law, conflicting as they do with the very letter of our constitution and laws, and with our authority, and because they will prevent a free and true expression of the will of the loyal people of Tennessee.

But we protest still more emphatically against the most unusual and impracticable provisions of the oath required to be taken of all citizen voters in Tennessee.

The oath is as follows: "I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion, speedy and permanent, of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all aiders and abettors in the traitorous and rebellious Confederate states; *that I will constitutionally support and defend the United States against all rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States shall be duly established in the said states, and that I will henceforth aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the establishment of the same.*

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Tennessee in the Rebellion

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The Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," &c. Under this provision of the Federal Constitution, the Legislature of Tennessee, years before the present rebellion, prescribed the mode of election to be observed, which will be found to differ materially from the mode prescribed by the Military Governor. We herewith enclose a copy of the law of Tennessee, on the holding of said election.

The Military Governor expressly assumes, by virtue of authority delegated to the President, so to alter and amend the election law of Tennessee (enacted under authority of the Constitution of the United States, as above set forth) as to make the qualifications of the voters, as set forth in the proclamation aforesaid, the law of the state so to modify our laws as to admit persons to the franchise who are not entitled to vote under the laws and Constitution of Tennessee. Instance this: our constitution and laws provide that no voter shall be "a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote" order's order only requires, that he shall (with other qualifications named) be a citizen of Tennessee for six months. This provision would admit to vote many persons not entitled by law.

We will, for the sake of brevity, pass over some less important points of conflict between the proclamation and the law, but will instance in this place another. By our laws the qualifications of voters are prescribed by the Constitution, which provides only for their being open at one place in each county. This provision would put it out of the power of a large vote to prevent the elective franchise.

We, as loyal protest against these infringements of our law, conflicting as they do with the very letter of our constitution and laws, and with our authority, and because they will prevent a free and true expression of the will of the loyal people of Tennessee.

But we protest still more emphatically against the most unusual and impracticable provisions of the oath required to be taken of all citizen voters in Tennessee.

The oath is as follows: "I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion, speedy and permanent, of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all aiders and abettors in the traitorous and rebellious Confederate states; *that I will constitutionally support and defend the United States against all rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States shall be duly established in the said states, and that I will henceforth aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the establishment of the same.*

This oath is directly intended to deprive all loyal citizens of Tennessee who may be constitutionally entitled to vote of their right to support at the polls any policy for the suppression of the existing rebellion, save that which is advocated by Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Johnson, and by the party sustaining them. That policy repudiated the idea of the war now waging, save the subjugation of the states in rebellion and the abolition of slavery, and utterly forbids all negotiation, not only with the so-called republic of the Confederate states, but with any single state while a solitary remains in arms against the Union. The oath prescribed by the military governor requires of the citizen of Tennessee the supreme allegiance to the government of the United States, and the duty of the citizen of Tennessee requires of them an absolute allegiance to this political party. Such a party as the exercise of their exercise of the most sacred right of citizenship. In other words, this oath commands every loyal citizen of Tennessee to vote for the Republican candidate or be ostracised from the polls. Under the operation of this oath, any citizen who holds such views of the policy proper to be pursued toward the states in rebellion, as those put forth for example by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, actual minister of the United States in London, would be disfranchised by the bayonets of the Executive in Tennessee.

"For one," said Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1861, "I am not ready to take the responsibility of absolutely refusing the idea of reconciliation. I cannot persuade myself to forget the warnings that have descended to us from many of the wisest and best statesmen of antiquity against this rigid and haughty mode of treating great discontents. I cannot overlook the fact that in the days of our fathers the imperious spirit of Chatham did not feel itself as sacrificing any of its proud dignity by proposing to listen to their grievance, and even to concede every reasonable demand long after they had actually proceeded in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had George III. listened to his counsel of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown.

"He took the opposite course. He deemed it beneath the dignity of a king to yield the olive branch. History records its verdict in favor of Chatham, and against the King."

Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Union, without distinction of party, animated by a similar spirit, have given a like instruction from the lessons of history, before with General McClellan, in his letter accepting the presidential nomination.

So soon as it is clear or even probable that our fellow citizens are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should cease to hear of the necessity of statesmanship practiced by civilized and Christian nations, and should hear the people constituted of the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every state. The Union is the one condition of peace, we ask no more.

All such citizens are outlawed in Tennessee by the arbitrary will of the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, nor will any man be suffered by him to the highest duty of a citizen, namely that of being accepted a policy which substantially recognizes the republic of the Confederate States, by refusing to the several states, now represented by helpless together under that name, the right of returning to, and of making peace with sister states of the Union.

Such is the necessary effect of this unprecedented act of the military governor of Tennessee, a course of which, in the words applied by two distinguished members of the Republican party, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Davis, of Maryland, to the conduct of President Lincoln in similar proceedings, creating monarchy in the corner" for the State of Louisiana, it may be said is "without authority of law and "therefore void." It is a crime against humanity and all the principles of republican government." This course the President has sanctioned as he has sanctioned the course of Major-Gen. Wallace in Maryland, and has thus forgotten to use the words of the same distinguished Republican in litigation "to confine himself to his executive "functions, to execute, not make the laws; to suppress by military force rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress."

"If the supporters of the Government," Senator Wade and Representative Davis go on to say, "fail to insist that the Union come responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to indignation of the people, whose liberties and security committed to their keeping they sacrifice."

We appeal to plain speaking of men eminent in the Republican party we might well content ourselves with pointing the citizens of the United States, in the announce of the bold and atrocious attempts upon the freedom of discussion and the sovereignty of the people, which we have put forth. We appeal to those who have so earnestly denounced executive usurpation in the past have now become its most strenuous instruments and advocates. We appeal to those who have so earnestly denounce the suppression of the press in the interest of the Democratic party by the seditious act of President Lincoln, makes it imperative upon us to warn the people of America that the perils prefigured by such men as Senator Wade and Representative Davis are upon us to-day, and that they can only be conjured from our future of our country by the united and resolute action, not of the partisans supporters of a party or even of a party, but a patriotic people combined for the defense and constitution and the laws.

The remedies President Lincoln in Maryland and in Tennessee distinctly reveals a revolutionary purpose. The electoral votes of these states, sufficient in number, cast at the dictation of arbitrary power, would destroy the same number of electoral votes cast by the lawfully cast in other states of the Union. Upon those votes, therefore, the whole future of America may turn. To secure those votes in the way attempted by Mr. Johnson in Tennessee, and by General Wallace in Maryland, is to plan a crime against the people and the republic, which, fully aware of the gravity of the charge: but the rights, the interests, the issues here at stake we do not hesitate to charge.

Again and again for the past four years, Mr. Lincoln and his ministers, under one or another pretext of military necessity, "have transcended the limits of executive authority, have trampled upon the sacredly of communal and individual rights, it may well be doubted whether any government in the old world, claiming to hold its authority by Divine right, would have been permitted by any people of modern Europe to have exercised the infractions of laws and its contempt of liberty so far as the American people, in their devotion to the Union, have suffered the administration of Mr. Lincoln to go.

But the patience of the American people has borne the fruit of their forbearance upon the remedies provided by the Constitution—*the right freely to speak their mind, the right freely to petition the authorities, the unalienable right freely to choose and to change the agents of the public weal.*

Once before in our history, under the pressure of an imminent national danger, there were Democratic voices raised in the tones of popular right, tame and insignificant though to-day beside these usurpations in Maryland and in Tennessee.

Then, however, though in the infancy of our constitutional experience, the wise devotion of the people to the principles of constitutional liberty triumphed over the assumption of the Executive. The administration of Mr. Adams, in the year of our Lord 1801, under Thomas Jefferson, accused to six sixty years of freedom and of progress.

Against the ambition of Mr. Lincoln and his supporters now threat-ns the very remedies through which the "peaceful revolution" of 1801 was accomplished.

The revolutionary ambition has already been met by Senator Wade and Representative Davis in a temper as revolutionary, as fearless, a formal summons of the people to extreme and decisive measures.

"If those voters turn the balance in his favor," they exclaim, "it is to be supposed that his congressional majority, by any means, will acquiesce?" "Let the people consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it."

We the National Democratic Committee do not so far despair of the future of the republic. They believe that the American people armed with the majestic authority of the Constitution and the laws, will meet these beginnings of usurpations in the spirit, and with the determination of our fathers, nor suffer executive ambition so far to corrupt the constitutional remedies of executive wrongs, as to condemn this great and free people in the immediate future to the condition, and with the prospects of the republics, of the subject populations of the older world.

AUGUST BELMONT, *Chairman.*
F. O. PRICE, Secretary.

Proclamation of Gov. Johnson.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embrace the restoration of Tennessee, including strict the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the amnesty now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial, not collateral points, and the hearers of bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is certainly a proposition to treat with the rebels, and is so understood by them. We now to understand by this proclamation of one acting under your authority, and himself a citizen of Tennessee, and a loyal office, that even the above proposition is withdrawn—that you will henceforth have no treaty with the rebels, but will carry on the raging war to the bitter end! Or are we to understand that while you hold this proposition open for yourself for the time, your judgment may dictate, we the citizens of Tennessee shall *accede* to oppose your negotiations?

In the other breath, the rebels who have already had time to read and to be required to swear that he will heartily aid and assist the loyal people *in whatever measures may be adopted* by the Government of the United States. Adopted by whom? The oath

SABBATH READING.

OUR MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Oh! softly, most softly lead over the bed!
Let silence be hushed as round here we tread.
'Tis a calm hallowed spot, a sacher-ed spot deed,
It held speak the sod and now slumberth here.

Bring flowers and scatter upon this low mound,
The fairest and brightest that e'er can be found.
Fit emblems they are of the good and the blest
'Tis meet that they should bloom where the loved one doth rest.

'Twas here when the angel of death hovered nigh,
And closed, aye, forever, the soft beaming eye,
Then left there his impress upon the pale brow,
The spirit had fled, she was happier now.

Then tenderly, gently we held her to rest,
And kindly hands placed the dark earth o'er her breast;
While many an eye wept the sorrowful tear,
As we left her to sleep mid the solitude drear.

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully singing his melody.

"You must be well off, old man," said the King. "Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?"

"No sir," replied the farmer, who knew not it was the King. "I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages."

"How much do you get a day?" asked the King.

"Eight groschen" (about twenty cents,) said the farmer.

"This is not much," replied the King.

"Can you get along with this?"

"Got along and have something left."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled and said:

"Well if I must tell you—two groschen are for myself and wife, with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away, and two I give away to the Lord's share."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," said the King.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer. "I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help, and now that they are weak and need help I keep them. This is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The other pair of groschen which I lend away I spend for my children, that they may receive a Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old—With the last two groschen I lend to my sisters whom I could not be compelled to keep. This is what I give for the Lord's sake."

The King, apparently well pleased with the answer, said:

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me thy tutor, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the King. Thereupon his hand dived into his pocket and counting his fifty brand-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, "who know not what was coming:

"The coin so genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

That which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it to them—Rom 1:19; see also John 1:9.

There are some things declared and enjoined in the gospel which have their foundation in the law and light of nature; such are all the moral duties which are taught therein; there, the remaining light of nature, though obscurely, yet does teach and confirm. The apostle, speaking of mankind in general, says, "That which may be known of God is manifest in them;" the essential properties of God rendering our moral duty to him necessary, are known by the light of nature, and by the same light men are able to form a judgment of their actions, whether they be good or evil.—Rom. 2: 14, 15. The same law and light which discover these things, do shew upon their observance. This is in accordance with all on before the preaching of the gospel to them. The gospel adds two things to the mind of men. First, it directs us to a right performance of these things, from a right principle, by a right rule, and to a right end; that so they, and we with them, may obtain acceptance with God: hereby it gives them a new nature, and turns moral duties into evangelical obedience. Second, by a communication of that Spirit which is joined to its dispensation of its supplies us with strength for their performance in the manner it directs.

A young lady in Indiana ordering child's Papers to distribute to children, says, "I find no other papers that I love so well as The Child's Paper and the American Messenger. If able, gladly would I pay in a hundred copies of each to supply the destitute; but if I cannot do great things, I will endeavor to do what I can, and join in the prayer that those papers may be made more richly blessed."

When God bestows upon thee the consolations of the Spirit, receive them with all thankfulness; but remember, they are his gift, not thy desert; and instead of being elate, careless, and presuming, be more humble, more watchful and devout in all thy conduct.

Sometimes the heartbreaks and desires of the soul are only expressed by sighs and groans. Yet these are signs of spiritual life. If a man groans, it is plain that he is alive.

☞ What a whisky-hunting it will be a dealer in that article. "Bringing men to the gallows, and women and children to want," was the answer.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

REMOVAL!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his many patrons of Atlantic and adjoining counties that he has removed to

No. 238 North Front street,

one door below Vine, Philada.,

where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S,

MISSES, BOYS',

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS,

which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and by adhering to his former style of doing business, that is of asking what he intends to take, hopes to merit the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed on Dix while on Second street.

If you but give me a call

SATISFACTION will be GUARANTEED,

AS HERE WILL BE NO

MISREPRESENTATION TO EFFECT SALES.

☞ Before purchasing elsewhere, call at

E. T. FRAMBES'

CHEAP BOOT, SHOE

AND TRUNK STORE,

No. 238 North Front street, Philada.

N B—Special attention given to the Wholesale Department. 4tp

C. M. Englehart & Son,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepines and Pins.

WATCHES,

Fine Gold CHAINS, **Seals & Keys.**

BREASTPINS, **EAR-RINGS.**

FINGER-RINGS, **Bracelets.**

MEDALLONS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES,

PENCILS, THIMBLES, **Spectacles.**

Silver

TABLE, DESSERT and TEA SPOONS,

equal to coin, at their Store,

No. 254 North Second Street,

Where the best Plated Ware first is sold in the United States—well tested.

They are also manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilled workmen. 1y

JOHN S. ERE. RICHARD B. WILLIAMS.

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,

Rope Makers, Ship Chandlers, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 46 NORTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANVAS of Ericson's Patent Machine and Hand Loom, Duck, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Tiller Ropes, Twine, Rope, Cordage, Coal Tar, Rosin, Paints, Oils, Blocks, Canvas, and every article used on vessels, which they will sell on as low terms as any other house in the city.

Will keep on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

suitable for Ship's Stores, which they will sell on as low terms as any other house in the city. 4m

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. E. W. SMITH,

No. 28 North Fifth street between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

DRESSES WOOLEN AND FANCY GOODS, Merino Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Carpets Renovated, Scoured, Polished and Silk Dyed—Dyed all Colors, and warranted not to fade.

☞ Gentlemen's Clothes Colored or Dyed without ripping. 4m 4-12-15

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. & W. JONES,

No. 102 North Second street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

DYESTUFFS WOOLEN AND FANCY GOODS—Merino Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Carpets Renovated, Scourged, Polished and Silk Dyed—Dyed all Colors, and warranted not to fade.

☞ Gentlemen's Clothes Colored or Dyed without ripping. 4m 4-12-15

THOMAS E BALLINGER,

No. 13 North Third Street,

Between Market and Arch,

PHILADELPHIA. 3m 3-5

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS charitable institution, now in the 10th year of its existence, relieves the poor, visits the sick at their dwellings, furnishes them with medicine, and provides them with food, fuel, and other necessaries of life. Address Dr. J. H. SHAPLEY, Resident Director, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philada. Pa.

ULLMANN'S HOTEL,

312 and 314 Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Second above Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

South West cor. Vine and Water sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELIAS OLIVER'S, Proprietor

FERDINAND KELLER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR

No. 4 Eckley Street, near Second, above Spring Garden, Philadelphia.

EGG HARBOR CITY,

PATENT POCKET SIFTERS,

For sale at the ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Egg Harbor City Advertisements.

LOUIS STEUER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

and Manufacturer of

CLOTHING,

Cor. Philadelphia Avenue and Claudius Street,

Five Blocks below Camden & Atlantic R. R.,

EGG HARBOR CITY.

☞ Having had long experience in the manufacture of Clothing in New York, he flatters himself that he can make to order, or furnish ready made as good Clothing as can be found in Philadelphia or New York, and at lower prices. The citizens of Atlantic County are invited to call and be satisfied. Egg Harbor City, July 6th, 1861. 4t 7-13

FRANCIS STRAUS,

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Japan, Britannia and Hollow Ware,

Liverpool Avenue, between Agnes & Arago sts.,

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

KEEPS constantly on hand all the latest improved Air Tight Parlor, Hall and Store Stoves, and a general assortment of Cooking and other Stoves. Tin Ware Slate Pipe, Zinc, &c.

☞ Roofing and Repairing, Gutters and Leaders put up at short notice.

COAL OIL at the lowest market prices.

PRINTED and CAMPHINE LAMPS offered to burn Coal Oil. Mica Chimneys on hand. 4t 4-14

BERNARD GRAWES

LUMBER YARD,

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

Corner Philadelphia Ave. and Bergen street,

EGG HARBOR CITY.

Has constantly on hand all kinds of building lumber, Also,

FLOUR, MIDDLINGS, SHORTS & CRACKLINGS

Best quality of Rye, and sold at the lowest price.

ALL ORDERS will be promptly attended to. 3m 2-17

CHARLES KRAUS,

FASHIONABLE SHOEMAKER,

Liverpool Avenue, Near Agnes street,

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

has constantly on hand, and will make to order

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

of the best workmanship and materials, warranted to fit, and to wear well. Prices moderate, and strictly adhered to. 4t 2-24

W. H. BOLTE,

Philadelphia Ave. bet. Agnes & Arago Sts.,

EGG HARBOR CITY,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with promptness, and all work warranted. 4t 4-13

AUGUSTUS SEIFT,

Cottomwill Avenue, between Agnes and Bergen streets,

EGG HARBOR CITY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Vinegar and French Mustard, and Dealer in Choice Liquors.

☞ The best quality of Articles constantly on hand. 3t 2-24

HENRY WELSH,

Tannery, Shoemaking and Leather STORE,

Liverpool Avenue, between Agnes & Arago sts.,

EGG HARBOR CITY,

SHOEMAKERS will find a good assortment of Leather of all kinds of Shoe Stock, Findings &c., on hand.

☞ The highest CASH price given for HIDES. Egg Harbor City, July 6th, 1861. 4t 6-13

E. PECHMANN'S

CLOTHING STORE,

PHILADELPHIA AVE. NEAR AGNES ST.,

EGG HARBOR CITY,

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public his assortment of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, which he will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, and warrant to give satisfaction. Also, a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Clothing made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ Cutting done free of charge to Customers.

ERNST PECHMANN

Grocery and Provision Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Atlantic County and vicinity to his well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell at reasonable prices, together with a fine assortment of **Provisions.**

He also keeps on hand *FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SPICES, FANCY SOAPS, &c.* Give me a call. 3m 2-17 **S. PETEL,** *Philadelphia Ave. below R. R. Ave.,* Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Farmers and Teamsters Attention!

J NATTER,

Blacksmith, Horse Shoer & Machinist,

CHARLES KRAUS,

WHEELWRIGHT

are now prepared to accommodate the citizens of Atlantic County who may wish to work here in their line of business.

☞ Blacksmithing done to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Egg Harbor City, July 6th, 1861. 4t 6-13

AUGUSTUS MEISTER,

SUGAR MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,

Corner Avenue opposite Hardwick Engine House,

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

August Meister would respectfully inform the public that he has on hand regularly the best quality of Cigars as well as other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. 4t

H. NELOWSKI & CO.,

APOTHECARIES & CHEMISTS,

Corner Bremen and Pine Sts.,

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

Have Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. Also, Best Brandy.

H. NELOWSKI

S. LOUZOWSKI.

LOUIS KUHLKE,

NEW YORK HOTEL,

COR. ATLANTIC AVENUE AND LIVERPOOL AVE.

(Opp. Railroad Depot)

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

KUHLKE IS PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE Boarders and Transients. Meal Tickets at all hours.

SAMPLE STABLES

are connected with the Hotel, and every attention paid to travellers.

☞ Egg Harbor City, April 6, 1861. 4t 4-13

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

J. M. KRUG,

Corner Connecticut Avenue and Camp street,

EGG HARBOR CITY,

Has constantly on hand a full assortment of SIDE AND SOLE LEATHER, CALF and KIP SKINS, MOROCCO, LINING, &c.

Also, FINDINGS of every description.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES

☞ Shoemakers in the County are invited to give us a call as they will find it to their advantage. Egg Harbor City, July 6th, 1861. 4t 6-13

SOMETHING NEW!

PATENT SLATED MEMORANDUMS,

For sale at the ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT Office. Price 12c

New York Advertisements.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION!

250,000

Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c.,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to the subject, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES!

WORTH THE MONEY FOR SIX EACH!

250 Gent's Gold Hunting Case Watches	$70 to $150 each	
250 Ladies' Gold and enameled Hunting Case Watches	35 to	70
500 Gent's Hunting Case Silver Watches	20 to	70
500 Ladies' Hunting Case Silver Watches	20 to	40
100 Diamond Rings	30 to	100
300 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 to	30
500 Gold Pens	10 to	50
500 Gold Gold Band Bracelets	4 to	8
500 Enameled Gold Bracelets	4 to	10
2000 Christofle Chains and Guard Chains	5 to	20
2000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 to	10
2000 Cameo Brooches	4 to	10
2000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 to	6
3000 Gold, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 to	8
3000 Gold, Cameo, and Pearl Ear Drops	4 to	6
3000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Filigree Gold Brooches	4 to	8
7000 Coral, Opal, and Emerald Ear Drops	4 to	6
4000 California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to	10
3000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Chains	2.50 to	8
4000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Sliders	3 to	10
3000 Gold Solitaire Ear Buttons, studs, &c.	3 to	8
3000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.	2 to	5
1000 Miniature Lockets	2.50 to	5
1000 Gold Mosaic Mosaic Spring Rings	2 to	5
3000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 to	8
3000 Plain Gold Rings	4 to	10
3000 Chased do	4 to	10
1000 Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 to	10
3000 California Diamond Rings	2.50 to	10
7000 Gents' Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 to	15
6360 Gents' Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, Opal & other Stones	4 to	15
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils	4 to	10
10000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	3 to	6
5000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	2 to	5

In consequence of the great magnitude of trade the undersigned has purchased the entire stock of the Bankrupt Stock of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of Broadway, consisting of a large quantity of Valuable Jewelry, originally intended for the Fall trade which has been sent off for sale in this country and MUST BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE!!!

Under these circumstances, R. N. DALE & CO., acting as agents for the principal European Manufacturers, have received upon a **Great Gift Distribution,** subject to the following regulations:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value are placed in Envelopes, sealed, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address, on receipt of 25 Cents.

All Articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the Dollar and take the article for one. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any one of the articles on our list for **One Dollar,** and no one can say they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:

One for	25 cents.
Five for	$1.
Eleven for	$2.
Thirty for	$5.
Sixty for	$10.
One hundred for	$20.

AGENTS will be allowed 10 cents on every Certificate sold at 25 cents, provided their remittances amount to one Dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate they may dispose of, either in cash or Postage Stamps.

R. N. DALE & CO.,

4t 10-26 *161 Broadway, New York.*

Great Improvement in Sewing Machines.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

PATENTED, FEBRUARY 16th, 1860.

SALESROOM, 556 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of construction, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the Scientific Council of Experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP or RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Gossamer to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass—*it is emphatically a Noiseless Machine!*

IT HAS THE ALL PRAISED CAM Motion power to drive it than any other Machine in the Market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful SIMPLICITY (from its simplicity it is almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine the UNRIVALED MACHINE.

Machines will be exposed hourly to select the mechanics of

Blacksmiths, Harness Makers, Coach Makers, Hub Maker Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Shoe Makers, Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

PRICES OF MACHINES COMPLETE:

No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer, Feller and Binder, $60 to $70

No. 2 Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table, $80 to $90

No. 3 Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, $100

No. 4 Large Manufacturing for Leather, with Rolling Foot and Hot Cupboard, 110

Every full length instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.

AGENTS WANTED for all towns in the United States and Territories. Agents are not already established in the Sewing Machine business, and who can produce a liberal discount will be given

THOMAS HOWARD'S COMPANY,

T. J. MARTHICK & CO.,

556 Broadway, N. Y.

To Professors of Music, Amateurs, and the Musical Public Generally.

P. A. WUNDERMANN,

Foreign & American Music Warehouse

324 BROADWAY,

having on hand the largest stock of Foreign Music in New York, which he imports from Europe expressly to meet the taste and requirements of the American lovers of Music, respectfully calls attention to the fact, that he is now supplying Music at a very little or a Reduction of *twenty-five to fifty per cent,* less than any other house in the United States.

Private Families can be supplied (post free) by forwarding the cash to the above address. Should any of the pieces desired proved the worse for the Music, the balance will be promptly returned in postage stamps.

DEALERS and PROFESSORS should not neglect this opportunity, they will find it to their advantage.

N. B.—Any and every piece of Music (vocal or instrumental) published in Europe or America, will be supplied to order, if accompanied by the cash. Remember the address,

P. A. WUNDERMANN,

Foreign and American Music Warehouse,

324 Broadway, New York.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 123 PLUM STREET, ABOVE FRONT,

CAMDEN, N. J. 157-1y

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR RAGS AND OLD NEWSPAPERS by O. A. DOUGLAS, Absecon, N. J.

PENCIL ERASERS.—For sale at the ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

New York Advertisements.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our

New Scale 7 Octave

Rosewood Piano Fortes,

which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market.

They contain all the modern improvements.

French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal,

Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c.,

and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. F. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, *is fully warranted in every particular.*

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair,

where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New York; and also at the *American Institute for five successive years,* where they received premiums over all others.

The Grand Action is made from better material than is seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer our instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES.

No. 1. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $250

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $275

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $300.

Terms: Net Cash, in Current Funds.

Descriptive Circulars sent free.

4t11-15 y

Fish's Lamp Heating Apparatus,

BOILING, FRYING, STEWING, STEEPING, with the flame that lights the room.

☞ By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. * * * * N. Y. *Tribune.*

* * * Simple in construction, easily kept in order for use in a moment. * * * convenient to have on hand. * * * *Burgess's Circular* * * * Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. * * * * the utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking in it articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance car which carry the sick soldiers * * * *Scientific American.*

* * * For family use, hospital test, barracks, picnics, fishing, scursory, or sick room. It is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. * * * *Hall's Journal of Health.*

* * * I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we have so long done without it. * * * *Editor Cod Oil Circular.*

* * * An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. * * * an impossible point is the saving in cost over coal fires. * * * *N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ Prices from $2 to $6

☞ Capacity from one to four quarts.

Three Articles Cooked at one time with one Burner.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas.

A Description Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. Also,

THE CANDY ATTACHMENT,

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or Burner, by which water may be Boiled, and Food Cooked. Also, arranged to support a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,

No. 208 Pearl street, New York.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. 4t11-15

1864 ROACHES, &c. 1864

As Spring approaches

ANTS and ROACHES

From dare before come out;

And MICE and RATS,

In spite of CATS,

Gently creep about.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, Water Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

"15 years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from poison."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all the Druggists everywhere.

☞ "! ! Beware ! ! " of all worthless imitations.

☞ "Costar's" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Absecon, N. J. 3t48-9m

$250 SEVEN OCTAVE $250

ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES,

Grovesteen & Co., 499 Broadway.

THE enlarged scale PIANO FORTES, with all the latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enables us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. Warerooms, near Canal. Call or send for descriptive circular.

4t12-5m

JOSEPH FECHER'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Philadelphia Avenue, near Agnes street,

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Children Shoes, &c. Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe made to order. 3t 27-7y

RAILROADS.

CAMDEN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

1864. Summer Arrangement. 1864.

Trains leave Philadelphia for Absecon and Atlantic City at 7.30 and 9 15 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City for Philadelphia at 5.46 and and 11 30 and 4.40 P. M.

Leave Absecon at 6.31 A. M., and 12.25 and 5 12 P. M.

☞ The above table we insert at the request of a subscriber—the Company having entered it on the DEMOCRAT last fall.

Absecon, June 11th, 1864.

1864. Summer Arrangement. 1864

NEW YORK LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA & TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES,

From Philadelphia to New York, and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

A. M.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy—C. & A. Accommodation, 2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City—Morning Express, 3 00

At 9 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City—2d Class Ticket, 2 25

At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Accommodation, 2 25

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Express, 3 00

At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy—Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1 75

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and passenger)—1st class Ticket, 2 25

2d Class Ticket, 2 00

At 7 P. M., via Camden and Amboy—Accommodation—Freight and Passenger—1st class Ticket, 2 25

Second Class Ticket, 2 00

For Church City, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 5.30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington, at 6.30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

At 1.50 A. M., (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City—Washington and N. Y. Mail, 3 00

At 11 15 A. M. via Kensington and Jersey City—Express, 3 00

At 4.30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City—Washington and New York Express, 3 00

Sunday Lines leave at 11.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. There will be no line at 1.50, A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Wrightstown, Strombhurg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.15 A. M.—This Line connects with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, at 3.30 P. M.

For Bristol, Tren ton, &c., at 7.15 and 11.15 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For Bordentown, Tenny, Wrightsville, Bridenburg, and Frankfort, at 9 A. M., 3, 4 45, and 8 P. M.

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

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

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

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

LINES FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, & BALTIMORE.

From foot of Courtland Street—At 12, M., and 4, P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7, and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Spring Street—At 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1, North River—At 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M., (Freight and Passenger), Amboy and Camden.

Camden Advertisements.

HENRY FREDERICKS

BUILDER AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shutters, WOOD MOULDINGS, HOTBED SASH

AND

Hardware of Every Description.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Builders and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,

In Federal Street, one door below Third,

Adjoining Hand, Day & Johnson's Store,

being the largest Store in Camden, and having always on hand the largest, best and most assorted stock of any other establishment in the place.

Sash, glazed and unglazed,

Scroll Sawing,

Brackets, Glass, Oils,

Paints, Putty, Brushes, &c.

HARDWARE,

Housekeeping & Farming Implements,

Plow Castings, Nails, Tools, Cutlery, Britannia and Hollow Ware and Knives and Forks,

Plated Ware, Wholesale and Retail

All of my goods being purchased for cash, and saving the advantage of several years in the business, I flatter myself I can afford to furnish as good an article, at as short a notice, and on better terms than any other establishment in this part of the country. Orders promptly attended to, and goods warranted, or money refunded.

☞ All orders by mail and stage drivers promptly attended to

HENRY FREDERICKS,

☞ In Federal Street, one door below Third,

105—3t CAMDEN, N. J.

COAL AND WOOD!

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and old customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand a very superior article of

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

JOHN'S CELEBRATED WHITE ASH COAL prepared expressly for Family Use—warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Also FEED of all kinds—for Hogs, Cows, &c. We also keep on hand

The Best Brands of FLOUR,

by the Barrel or Bag In connexion with the above you will find LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER and HAIR.

PETERSON & KIMBLE,

N. W. corner 2d and Cooper streets,

4t15-15 *CAMDEN, N. J.*

Flour, Feed & Lumber.

McKEEN & BINGHAM,

STEAM

Saw, Grist Mill, and Lumber Yard,

Front, above Cooper Street.

CAMDEN, N. J

SUPERIOR Fresh ground Rye and Superfine Wheat and Rye Flour; all kinds of Mill Feed.

A large assortment of Seasoned Building Lumber always on hand.

☞ Ship Plank cut to order. 105

A. G. FRENAYE,

DENTIST,

S. E. Corner Third and Sterman Sts.,

CAMDEN, N. J.

☞ Teeth placed from one to a complete set. ☞ Ether administered. Teeth extracted at 25 cents. 47-1y

SABBATH READING.

A Beautiful Narrative.

We think we have no where seen a more simple, touching and beautiful narrative, showing forth the power of truth, than this which follows. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, the author of "Country Hargins," and a most pleasant and genial writer.

I witnessed, a short time ago, in one of our higher Courts, a beautiful illustration of the truth. A little girl, nine years old, was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house. "Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"Then your Honor," said the counsel, addressing the Court, "is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the Judge. "Come here, my daughter." Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to his heart. "Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the Judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck as she answered.

"No, sir." She thought he intended to inquire if she had ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge. "Who saw her mistake: "I mean, were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir. I was never in Court before," was the answer.

He handed her the Bible. "Do you know that Book, my daughter?"

She looked at it, and answered, "Yes, sir."

"Do you ever read it?" he said.

"Yes, sir; every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is," inquired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. "Now" said the Judge, "you have been sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State Prison, answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall not go to Heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the passage, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that," she said, "before I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about being a witness in Court against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we knelded down together and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the Ninth Commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lip quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he announced.

"Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined.

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a sacredness about it which carried conviction to its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth, as spoken by the little child, was infinite. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner intrenched himself in lies, and he claimed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a shameless alibi. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child, to whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning device of matured villany to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity (terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his perjured associates) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

WEAK RESOLUTION CAN DO—A young man in a school district in Missouri resolved on a club for a literary paper, and got ten new subscribers. A young lady resolved for a paper of amusement with nearly equal success. But a little girl boy beat them both. She started for volunteers for The Child's Paper, and has a company of *twenty* subscribers where not one was taken. With such resolution in every school district, how much good might *little girls* do.

"Sent than a man that is hasty in his words—there is more hope of a fool than of him."

Philadelphia Advertisements.

REMOVAL!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his many patrons of Atlantic and adjoining counties that he has removed to

No. 258 North Front street,

one door below Vine, Philada.,

where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S,

MISSES, BOY'S,

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS,

which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and by adhering to his future style of doing business, that is of asking what he intends to take, hopes to merit the patronage formerly liberally bestowed on him while on Second street.

If you but give him a call

SATISFACTION will be GUARANTEED,

AS THERE WILL BE NO

MISREPRESENTATION TO EFFECT SALES.

☞ Before purchasing elsewhere, call at

E. T. FRAMBES'

CHEAP BOOT, SHOE

AND TRUNK STORE,

No. 258 North Front street, Philada.

N. B.—Special attention given to the Wholesale Department. 4-17

C. M. Englehart & Son,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepines and Quartes.

WATCHES.

Fine Gold CHAINS, Seals & Keys,

BREASTPINS, EAR-RINGS,

FINGER-RINGS, Bracelets,

MEDALIONS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES,

PENCILS, THIMBLES, Spectacles.

TABLE, DESSERT and TEA SPOONS, equal to coin, at their Store,

No. 254 North Second Street,

Where the best Plated Ware that is sold in the United States can be found.

They are also manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Ware,

AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES.

☞ Repairing done neatly repaired by skilled and experienced workmen.

N. B.—*Country orders received and returned by Mail or Express.* 4-17

JOHN S. LEE, RICHARD B. WILLIAMS.

JOHN S. LEE & CO.,

Rope Makers, Ship Chandlers, and Grocers,

No. 46 NORTH WHARVES,

BELOW ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANVAS OF ROPING constantly on hand, also, CORDAGE of all kinds on hand, also, Oars, Blocks, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, Rosin, Tar, Oilskin Tarpaulins, Tow Lines, Coal Tar, Rosin Paints, Oils, Blacks, Canvas, and every article used or required aboard vessels. We also keep on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

suitable for ships stores and Families, Wholesale or retail. JOHN S. LEE & CO.

4-25-4t Successors to Jones & Lee.

STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. E. W. SMITH,

No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

DIRECT attention of every description dyed to any Color. Ladies' Dresses Scouring, dyed of every description, dyed to the most fashionable and prevailing colors, and finished in a superior style. Merino, Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Table and Piano Covers, Carpets, Curtains, Ladies' Cloaks, Pantaloons dyed well. Gentlemen's Clothes dyed and scoured, repaired and pressed.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Clothes Colored or Dyed on reasonable terms. 1-25-3m

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. & W. JONES,

No. 42, N. Second St., Second door below Cherry, *Philadelphia.*

DYE SILKS, WOOLEN, AND FANCY GOODS of every description, such as Merinos, Cashmeres, Ladies' Cloaks, Pantaloons, Shawls, Table Covers, Hosiery, Balmoral, Counties and Shaded Waves.

No. 13 North Third Street,

West side, Upper door from Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA. 5-27-1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Sensual, Urinary and Sexual System, from indiscretion, between the ages of 14 and 60. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all sexual diseases, Gleet of Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Ulcerations, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Head Aches, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Limbs, Nightly Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Want of Energy, Want of Nerve, Want of Flesh, Want of Blood, Want of Sleep, Want of Appetite, Want of Confidence, Want of Ambition, Want of Memory, Want of Vigor, Want of Life, Want of Hope, Want of Everything, Want of Marriage, Want of Wealth, Want of Friends, Want of Health, Want of Everything, Want of Everything, Want of Everything