THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT,

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

VOLUME 6. NO. 33. EGG HARBOR CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. WHOLE NUMBER 295.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1867.

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THE DEMOCRAT.
EGG HARBOR CITY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

Did they Hang the Wrong Woman?

A Report is going through Democratic Journals, which, if true, will do Hang the wrong Mary!" Recent developments in the Surratt prosecution which connected Mrs. Surratt to the gallows, suggests the question — "did they hang the wrong woman?"

It will be remembered that Gen. Holt, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, had in his employ one Sanford Conover, who was a Democratic Editor, of some note, but a Copperhead of the deepest dye. Conover was regularly employed by Holt to hunt up testimony that would convict those who were hung, and others now imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas, of participating in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. Conover travelled from city to city, in search of just such evidence as would substantiate his statements, and thus entitle him to his pay. All the time he was in confidential correspondence with Gen. Holt. "You pay depend," he writes to Holt, "that I can and will, if desirable to you and the Government, accomplish all I promise, and more." In December, 1865, he reports progress and says he has secured a woman witness who will answer his purpose. "At any rate," he states, "you have only to put into her mouth what you want her to swear, and she will repeat it in good style." General Holt wrote back, enclosing $150, — which," he says, "I suppose will be needed from the number of witnesses you have in hand. Spare no pains to get the woman you can, but do your work thoroughly."

Now will any reasonable man doubt that there was an understanding between Holt and Conover to procure just that character of witnesses who would swear to anything that should be put into their mouth, regardless of truth, whether to satisfy the clamor for blood which then prevailed? The language in their confidential correspondence cannot admit of the opposite construction. Holt was using Conover as an instrument for suborning witnesses to convict the accused, whether innocent or guilty. The fact that he said that she will swear to what you want," was proof positive to him, as it must be to the reader, that she was ignorant of the circumstances, and was to be prepared some one who took the witness stand. But Gen. Holt can never clear himself of the infamy which this dirty job has cast upon him—because he is made responsible to the subornation, whether the purchased testimony was based upon fact or fiction.

Mr. Bingham, however, pressed the testimony of Sanford upon the War Department, as "proof strong as Holy Writ;" for Conover assures that "he had been for some time a clerk in the War Department at Washington, that in Canada he knew Thompson and the other rebel agents—that he knew John Surratt and John Wilkes Booth, and saw John Surratt in Booth's office, —that about the 5th or 7th of April Surratt delivered to Booth Thompson's despatch brought by him from Benjamin at Richmond to Lee, and that before this Thompson had proposed to him to engage in a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and all the other rebel authorities that concerted the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, Johnson, Stanton, Seward, Judge Chase, and General Grant."

Yet this Sanford Conover is a confessed perjurer, and has just been arrested, and is in jail on a plaint to answer for grievous forgery. But it be possible that the arrangement and conviction of Mrs. Surratt, and others who suffered death with her, was brought about by a heinous conspiracy, once exed by these bloodhounds who then? It is horrible to contemplate the Republic of Sanford, an innocent woman. But should it turn out that every one of the victims of these perjured hirelings had his or her in a certain way, how will it be felt? The "Chief of Military Justice," in our opinion, occupies a very questionable position in this affair, to say the least, for the history of other transactions connects him so closely with it, that he must share whatever of glory or shame may be attached to it, after a thorough investigation. Should one of our editorial contemporaries, of compiling against the lives of those executed, the fate of their victims would be too merciful a punishment.

Gen. Holt was the assassination of Mr. Lincoln more strongly than we do. We regret that Booth escaped the ignominious death he deserved, for a fearful example was necessary; but if both Booth and Surratt were cheated in his case, it was no reason why the innocent should be made to atone for the crimes of the guilty! If Mrs. Surratt was a sufferer, caused by just indignation, warrant the prosecution and which, in some believe, stimulated those who were free from blood, and, however deep there may have been stepped in treason. We hope that all doubt on this point will be removed, and Gen. Holt and Conover be brought to light. If it shall be the question "did they hang the wrong woman?" must remain unanswered.

RIDING TWO HORSES

Some of the radicals attribute the defeat of Gov. Newell in the Second district to indecision, if not rascillation. It is asserted that he was a conservative among conservatives, and a radical among radicals. The dividing line which separates the two parties is too marked to admit of double dealing. A man may ride two horses, when they are nearly abreast, but when one is in the Union and the other out of it it is an equestrian feat that even Gen. Newell, with all his spirits, cannot accomplish. Opposed to the Union or the States, he had no right to expect the suffrage of conservatives. Pronouncing negro suffrage in New Jersey a dangerous experiment at the back legislature convention, he lost the confidence of the radicals; and has met the fate of the ass between two stacks of hay.

It only goes to show that the same cards will not always win. In 1856 he was the nominee of the Native Americans, Know-Nothings, Whigs, Free Soilers, Republicans, &c., &c., a medley which scorned the name of "Opposition." His role of characters was so extensive one, but the natural rascality of assuming any political disguise, and honestly "all things to all men," served him. In his last engagement, it is well-nigh certain that he failed to unhitch his standard, as he came, or presumed too much upon the confidence of the people. His popularity ended in tragedy.

TYRANNY REBUKED.

The action of the higher Court in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, over which Judge Bartol presides, has resulted in a triumphant rebuke to ex-Gov. Swann. His dismissal of the old Police Commissioners, and appointment of a new set, caused the radicals to set up a howl all over the country; and had it not been for the patriotic and forebearance of the people, the streets of that city might have been flooded with blood," as Mr. Forney threatened.

Judge Bartol pointedly questioned Judge Brand of the criminal Court, and ordered the release of Sheriff Thompson, and the newly appointed Commissioners, all three of whom had been imprisoned by the rad col authorities. We command that the men thus hunted down, ought to have ample redress. The tyrants who illegally imprisoned them should be made to suffer the severest penalties of the law; because an example is necessary to check the growing tyranny of the party in power. The decision in question, a rebuke that will exercise a wholesome influence; but we need a precedent which shall establish the proper grade of punishment in all such cases of flagrant usurpation. Judge Bartol, it should be remembered, defies the law, and agrees with Gov. Swann's interpretation of it in every particular.

A DISPUTE SETTLED.

We presume all controversy upon the question of forcing negro equality upon the people now settled. Massachusetts takes the initiative by introducing two negro representatives into her legislative Hall. Just as she always takes the lead in fanatical extremes, the "loyal" States must dance to her music, as they have done in the past. Now, that the election is over, there is no disguise upon this subject. Not only is negro suffrage openly advocated, but the result is claimed as a popular endorsement of the principle. Yet all will remember how earnestly our opponents repudiated it as an issue in the campaign in the middle States, and particularly in New Jersey. When a party so repeatedly betrays confidence by flying in the face of all its pledges and protestations, how can the people forget or ignore its duplicity? The living issue of their perfidy will be found in negro suffrage legislation in Massachusetts.

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THE SENATORSHIP.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen has been appointed by Gov. Parker to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Hon. William Wright. This appointment, of course, is subject to the action of the joint meeting of the Legislature which assembles in January. Mr. Frelinghuysen has for five years past held the office of Attorney General of the State. He is a young man but of efficient ability and as a jurist holds a commanding position. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most honorable families in the State, and the Governor could not have found in the party a more fitting man for the place.—Since a Republican must be appointed it is to be hoped that the Legislature will appoint Mr. Frelinghuysen for the unexpired term.

This is the third Frelinghuysen who has held position of Senator from the State of New Jersey. The first was Frederick Frelinghuysen, of revolutionary fame, who is believed to have filled the Hessian commander, Col. Rahl, at the battle of Trenton, after he was made a Major-General by Washington 1700, and who was elected a United States Senator in 1793; holding the office for three years only, when he resigned on account of ill health. The second of the name was Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was Senator from New Jersey from 1826 to 1835, was candidate for Governor of the University of New York; was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1844, with Henry Clay; was for many yes a President of the American Bible Society, which he held with his public life as President of Rutgers College.

This appointment holds only till the second Tuesday following the meeting of the Legislature when a Senator will be regularly chosen to serve till March 1869. There is no doubt but that the appointment will be confirmed by the Legislature.

The Georgia Legislature.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Legislature rejected the Constitutional Amendment. The rejecting resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the amendment adding the 14th article to the Constitution of the United States.

A motion was made in the Senate to postpone the consideration to some future day but was amended to merely adopting the above resolution, and this passed, yeas 36, nays none—a full Senate voting.

In the House the vote stood yeas 131, nays 2, Ellington, of Gilmer, and Humphreys, of Fannin.

The Committee on reporting the resolution recommended that report with a lengthy argument, the substance being as follows:

First. That the States of the United States alone are authorized to consider constitutional amendments.

Second That such amendments must be proposed by two thirds of Congress of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

Third. That Georgia was one of the original States, and must always have continued such, unless she reserved the right to secede or give the Federal Government the right to secede from her.

The report adduces the legislation of Congress, the Proclamation of the President, and the resolutions during the war by our Legislature in support of the position that it was held by that Government that no State could secede, and was only interrupted in its practical relations at the State and Federal Courts and that the opposition of a million was to restore these relations fully, and the Constitution then became the supreme law of the land. The argument proceeds on to declare that Georgia and the other States are integral parts of Congress, and no Constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral parts are held by force and fraud in the delegations of the Emancipation amendment was not accorded to the adoption of the 13th, the 14th is States having at that time delegation to be seated into Congress, as one, and denied admittance.

It concludes by saying that as the amendment in question was not proposed by two thirds of a Constitutional Congress, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution above given.

ALBANY, MONDAY, A.M., Nov. 13.—The Governor's message is published today. The only portion of general interest is that relative to the Constitutional Amendment:

After a long and careful consideration of the proposition, I am decidedly of the opinion that the amendment should not be ratified. Twelve States have already rejected it. Twelve others remain to act upon it, and in an appreciable number of these it will be met with severe opposition. Ratification by the requisite number of States, even if it should not be defeated. Twelve States remain to act upon it, and in an appreciable number of these it will be met with severe opposition. Ratification by the requisite number of States, even if it should not be defeated, would relate those unrepresented to any city and nation. We are sincerely desirous of the complete restoration of the Union. We want constitutional relations and national tranquility. We feel we have given every evidence of honesty of purpose, to convince us that we are in a state to do our duty under these. It is not known what course the old Board will now pursue. Whether they will accept the situation and resign themselves as if wrongly displaced, or further contest the question before the Courts, is not known. Should they refuse to surrender the property, funds, etc., held by them as Commissioners, the new board will resort to a mandamus.

The present position of this affair causes no excitement, and all parties seem disposed to regard the decision to-day as a final settlement of the difficulty.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The police still quietly rapidly coming to a solution. Nearly the entire force reported for duty to the new Commissioners this morning, through Marshal Cassidy and other subordinate officers. A few have resigned, whose places will be filled by new appointments.

It is now believed that the books, property, &c., in the possession of the old board, will be turned over to the new Commissioners as soon as they can adjust and close up the business of the concern.

CONTEST.—Colonel Jones, Democrat, it is stated, will contest the seat of N. H. Tyrrell, Republican, as the next Assembly from the second District of Middlesex county.

THE BALTIMORE COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Judge Bartol has just rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Sheriff Thompson, and the action of Gov. Swann to remove the Commissioners of Police." He says the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, that the parties be held in bail, and in default thereof to be committed, to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of the Police Commissioners until their claim to said office shall be established by the courts, was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to pass such ad judge. He reviewed the code in regard to the Police Commissioners and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter; that if, in his judgment, Morris, Woods and Hinds had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors. That at the time Messrs. Young and Valliant were appointed, they had been duly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners, and that, although with the commission of the Governor, they were in truth in office and authorized to rightfully exercise all functions of the same, in the place of Messrs. Woods and Hinds, removed, and who had been officially notified of their removal.

The action of the Governor was final; as much so as if these Commissioners had been removed by the Legislature, and from his action there was no appeal.

Whilst the decision of Judge Bartol fully sustains the action of the Governor and concludes that of the Criminal Court, virtually by the order issued granting an injunction against Messrs. Young and Valliant, and discharges them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment on such order, the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to entertain the charge alleged against Messrs. Young and Valliant of conspiring to break the peace by forcibly taking possession of the police station and other property held by Messrs. Woods and Hinds.—Such a charge was an indictable offence, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail.

Judge Bartol, and he would issue an order for immediate discharge on Sheriff Thompson, and in the case of Messrs. Young and Valliant, he discharged them from custody under the illegal order of Judge Bond requiring them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners; and as to the other charge of conspiring to break the peace, he would respond

DRY GOODS!

GARRISON & STATTON'S

CHEAP

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOOD STORE.

We have on hand and will keep a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, SATINS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, DENIMS,

CANVASS, BROWN SHEETINGS, &c.

MEN'S WEAR:

CASSIMERES, SATINETS,

WOOL FLANNELS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

Ladies' Fancy Gaiters, Gloves and Hosiery.

Country Merchants will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash Paid for Wool.

Commerce Street,

Six Doors East of the Post-Office,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

DAVID C. GARRISON,
WILLIAM S. STATTON.

Sept. 20, '66—tf

Fall Dry Goods!

BLEACHED MUSLINS—Full 7-8, 22, 25, 31, and 37½ cents; Williamsville and New York Mills Unbleached Muslins, 25 cents; Pepperell Unbleached Muslins, 25 cents; 10, 10-4 and 12 cents; 4-4 Fine Muslins, 14 cents; 4-4 Fine Shirtings, 16 cents; 4-4 Heavy Shirtings; Merrimac Prints; Low-priced Dress Goods; Brown Linen; Cloth Cassimeres; Cassimeres; Linsey; Jeans; Mixed and Brown; a choice lot of Ladies' Cloaks; Canton Flannels; White Flannels; Gray Flannels; Red Flannels; Blankets; Ladies' French Merino Hosiery; Ladies' Fancy Hosiery; Gentlemen's Hosiery; Gloves; Suspenders; Cotton Flannels; Ladies' Alpaccas; Ginghams; Cotton Flannels; White Flannels; Gray Flannels; Red Flannels; Blankets; Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Hosiery; Gentlemen's Hosiery; Gloves; Suspenders; Cotton Flannels; Ladies' Alpaccas; Ginghams; Cotton Flannels; Cloaks at 50 Cents, $1.00 and $2.00 each.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Allwool Cassimeres, 87½ cents; 62½ and 75 cents; Cassimeres, 50 cents; Satinets, 25, 30, 37½ and 50 cents; Linsey, 25 cents; Brown Jeans, 50 to $1.00. Also Bridgeton Woolen Mills Goods.

GAY SHAWLS.

Very Rich and Elegant Styles in Shawls.

HOOP SKIRTS.

Bradley's Duplex, Thread, White and Colored, Plain and Corded Hoop Skirts, from $1.00 to $1.75 and $2.00. Misses' Hoop Skirts, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 cents. Skirts, together with a full stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., &c., for sale by

H. P. SHOEMAKER,
Commerce St., adjoining Davis' Hotel, Bridgeton, N. J.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

THIS WAY TO THE

PEOPLES' STORE,

AT

MORTON & WATSON'S,

SPLENDID AMERICAN PRINTS,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Dry & Fancy Goods,

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES

AND POPULAR

PRICES.

CASSIMERES,
MERINOS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
HOSIERY,
HOOP SKIRTS,
MUSLINS,
JEANS
SATINETS,
CLOTHS,
TICKINGS,
CHECK SHIRTING
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS.

Also a full line of Ladies' Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., &c., for sale by

MORTON & WATSON,
Commerce Street, West Bridgeton.

JOHN S. MORTON,
EDWARD WATSON.

September 12, 1866.

OILS, CANDLES.

WE offer to the Trade a full assortment of Oils and Candles of the best quality, among which are

Pure Winter Sperm OIL.
Bleached Winter Whale OIL.
Bleached N. W. Coast Whale OIL.
Extra Winter Lard OIL.
Oozing or Coal (Best British) OIL.
Lubricating (time or heavy) OIL.
Sperm Candles, Adamantine Candles, Tallow Candles, and Wax Candles.

We make it our business to keep the goods that has characterized our house for years past, to observe and meet the wants of our country can rely upon getting the BEST ARTICLE.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
Commission Merchants & Dealers in Petroleum,
No. 24 Del. Ave., & 41 S. Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

October 20, '66—1y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to the inhabitants of Bridgeton and surrounding country, that she is prepared to lay out the dead, make shrouds, and do all things pertaining to burying and burying, her whole care and attention. Having for several months been asked, frequently by the best of citizens, if she attended when was wanted, I flatter myself that a continuance of patronage by a due and strict attention to the business. Residence, corner of LAUREL and FOGELSIER STREETS, formerly occupied by Mrs. Sharp's Residence.

JUDITH C. SWING.

To the public and Undertakers.—Having for a number of years followed the business of laying out the dead and burying funerals, and knowing what is required in that line, I can cheerfully recommend Mrs. Judith C. Swing, who is laying, boxes and other preparations for several months, and has business thoroughly versed in the trade, as a skilled.

REV. DR. CORNELIUS NIEUSTEAD,
REV. WM. H. CORLISS, REV. W. S. STORKS.

May 19, '66—tf

D. F. GARRISON & BRIGHT,

FIRST-CLASS

Grocery & Provision Store

AND DEALERS IN FAMILY GOODS,

BRIDGETON, N. J., N. W.

Have just received a fine assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and Fancy Family Groceries.

Oct. 11, '66—1y. 1008 Front Street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers at private sale the Dwelling House, lately occupied by Dr. Hall, situated on Commerce Street, Bridgeton, N. J. This is a large and convenient House, lot 60 feet front, and extending back 200 feet to Laurel Street. Will be sold on easy terms. For particulars inquire of

ISAAC CONDIT.

Bridgeton, N. J.

Just Received and Published,

MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

THE MAP of half a century has elapsed since the last map of New Jersey was published. Excellent in its day, it was, of course, far behind the times, the great prosperity and increase of the State have long demanded a new Map. So greatly was this need felt that by an act of the Legislature, passed March 11, 1864, the Topographical and Geological survey was ordered. It was commenced and continued, for some years, under the direction of expenses beyond his estimate, compelled the Legislature, and it was suspended. The late Theodore D. Wilson Kitchell, who was at the head of the Topographical Survey, has lived to see the results of his years of labor laid in the State, and, relinquishing all hope of pecuniary reward, the sole aim of private capital and enterprise for the completion and issue of the map, which has been the labor of his life. He has lived to see it completed, and left the returns to be delivered up to it as a legacy to his family.

It is now presented to the citizens of our State, with confidence as the best State map ever issued of any State of our Union.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

will be found very complete. The roads, hills, school-houses, railroads, canals being carefully noted; the hill work executed the perfection of Dr. Kitchell. It forms a most complete picture of the whole state, and an immense improvement of all kinds.

THE COAST

is taken from Prof. Bache's admirable coast survey, with the roads on the bay, ocean and river shores revised by actual observation, to come and distance. The soundings and channels are most carefully marked in detail.

PLANS

of the county seats and principal towns on a large scale are given in the margin.

THE GEOLOGY

furnished by the celebrated Mr. Rogers, author of "American Climatology," with the form of perfection. The number of strata of rocks, carefully filling in different sections, is indicated by shading and colors. The economic resources for manufactures, and the year's sales indicated by lines passing through the shaft, the shaft, the main minerals found 72 degrees in a line commencing at Sussex, and ending at Cape May, shows a curve in Lambertville. In winter the town cold, 32 degrees, in the summer 72 degrees, and on Sandy Hook, Atlantic City, the year, Philadelphia is the same average, 72 degrees, or Freehold. These curious results are all shown to the eye on a magical map.

THE TIMES

shows the time at each port of the State when it is noon at Trenton.

A DIAGRAM

shows by square, the comparative numbers of varieties and kinds of Trees.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Giving various views in the State, and splendid steel lithographs, make it the finest and most complete State map yet issued, and well worthy of the State.

THE COST

has been very heavy, and will not be remunerative, except in a large sale. The work has been carried by the skillful of large private capital, it is now in the market with confidence offered for their approval.

The price is uniformly six DOLLARS, although the cost of manufacturing copies has increased, and the price of paper has doubled. The state map is sold at a much higher price.

It is sold only by subscription, and sales to non-subscribers are declined.

The following letters from Gov. Parker was received by the Publisher:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TRENTON, JULY 9, 1866.

SIR—I have examined Kitchell's Map of the State of New Jersey.

It is certainly a very valuable publication, and I recommend it to all who desire an elegant and correct Map of the State.

Very respectfully, &c.

JOEL PARKER.

The undersigned concur with the Governor of New Jersey in recommending Kitchell's Map of the State to the citizens, as the most reliable in the State and worthy of our patronage.

HENRY W. GREEN (Chancellor),
R. S. FIELD, Supreme Court,
MILAS BETTS, Chancellor School.

O. A. DOUGLAS,

GENERAL AGENT

For Cumberland, Atlantic & Cape May Counties.

Agents wanted to canvass for the above Map.

E. F. BREWSTER'S

FAMILY DRUG STORE,

N. E. cor. Commerce and Pearl sts.,

NEXT DOOR TO DANIEL FITHIAN'S NEW GROCERY STORE.

IS WELL STOCKED WITH

DRUGS and MEDICINES

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Particular attention paid to the compounding of prescriptions and Physician's Orders.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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BREWSTER'S PECTORAL

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Brewster's Cholera Mixture

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E. T. KENNEDY,

Opposite U. S. Hotel, Second Street,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity, that he has just taken the STORE lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy and is offering a large and assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

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PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC WHITE, ZINC WHITE,

COLORED PAINTS, dry and in oil,

LINSEED OIL, MACHINERY OILS

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with a general assortment of

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HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS,

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SPICES, WINES AND LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY.

September 27, '66—tf.

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A splendid stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Poplins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Linsey, Jeans, Denims, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Calicoes, Delaines, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Fancy Articles, Yarns, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Buttons, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Toilet Articles, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linen Goods, Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Quilts, Flannels, Linsey, Jeans, Cottonades, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Overcoatings, Tailors' Trimmings, Linings, Wadding, Buttons, Thread, Silk, Twist, Yarn