THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 40. EGG HARBOR CITY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1866 WHOLE NUMBER [illegible]

THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

AT EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

$2.00 per Annum,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] one insertion, [illegible] Two Dollars. Quarterly advertisements, Four Dollars per square.

Legal advertising at the rates allowed by law.

Yearly Advertisements may be changed quarterly without additional charge.

Marriages, 50 cents. Deaths inserted free, but remarks charged advertising rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ten cents a line for each insertion.

Transient, foreign and legal advertisements must be paid in advance.

All communications and advertisements should be received by Thursday morning, and addressed to the Democrat, Egg Harbor City, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

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

DOUGLAS & BRINK, Publishers.

THE PATRIOT FOR 1867.

Having adopted the cash system, which to many of our subscribers was a change from the manner of other papers in this county and district, it becomes us to say, that while a large number of our subscribers renewed their subscriptions at once, yet many have delayed, either from negligence, or fear of sending the amount of subscription through the mail.

The [illegible] newspaper in this section of the State, in the publication of County and State news, as well as news of a more general character, making it fully up to the times in which we live, and such that no man who is alive to the interests of the State and County can afford to be without.

During the coming winter we shall give the proceedings of the Legislature, together with the laws passed, and a brief synopsis of the proceedings of Congress.

We call upon our friends throughout the County and District to aid us in securing for it a more extended circulation in their several neighborhoods. The circulation of the PATRIOT ought to be doubled in the County, and it might easily be done, if those who now take it would each endeavor to secure one more subscriber. [illegible] will thereby aid us in making it a better paper than it has ever been, and thus benefit themselves at the same time.

[illegible]

ARE YOU INSURED!

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

[illegible]

INSURE LIVES

[illegible]

The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Co.

[illegible]

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

THE SHIPWRECK.

"All hands on deck! take in sail!" was the hoarse shout of the mate down the companion way, and I tumbled out of my hammock, rubbed open my eyes, and hurried on deck. [illegible]

[illegible]

WOMAN.

[illegible]

GOING ASHORE.

"There she is, sir; that's she just off the pint there. She's a coming stem on; and in an hour, if she ain't on Bank Sands, I'm a Dutchman."

My companion was no native of damland; for Briton was written in every feature of his bronze red face, as he stood by me on Baythorpe shore, in his canvas trousers, heavy fisher's boots, blue Jersey shirts, and tarpaulin hat, tied on with a bit of oakum band, while the flap behind beat about in the tremendous wind that was raging in our faces.

"Bang!" went the dull smothered report of a heavy gun, and in the shade of the coming night I just caught sight of a faint flash of light. Where we stood, the spray came rushing in like a heavy storm of rain; while the whistling of the wind, and the thundering in of the huge rollers as they curled over and over upon the sands, tearing it out from among the clays, and scraping it away by tons, made standing in the face of such a storm extremely confusing; and yet hundreds were out upon the shore close under the great sand bank, drenched to the skin with the spray, for the news had spread through the village that a three master was going ashore.

Going ashore! Simple words to a landsman's ears; but what do they mean? The noble vessel tearing and plunging through the broken water, now down in the trough of the waves, now rising like a cork upon the white crests, and then a shock as she strikes upon the sand, and seems immovable; a shuddering quiver through plank and beam; and then crash, crash, crash—mast after mast gone by the board—snapping like brittle twigs on a dead stem; while huge ropes part like burned twine; then the rising of the apparently immovable vessel, as she is lifted by the waves to fall crashing again upon the sands, parting in the middle, rushing billows pouring tons upon tons of water over the deck; a wild, wild cry for help; and then the shore strewed with fragments, casks, bodies, as the merciless waves sport with them, tossing them on the sands, and then curling over to drag them back.—Going ashore; not safety from a wild storm, but death.

"Ah," said the old salt by my side, shouting at me with his hand to his mouth, "did yer hear that gun?"

I nodded.

"There goes another," he continued, stretching out his hand, and pointing to where the flash could be seen, while directly after came another dull heavy report—"Can't yer see her now, sir?"

Mine were not sea-going eyes; and it was no easy task to make out a distant object through the blinding storm of spray which beat dead in my face; but I just managed to make out a dark mass right out amongst the boiling waves, and I shuddered as I thought of the fate of those on board.

"She must come to it," said the man; "she's comin' fast there;" and he pointed to a spot among the waves where they seemed roughest; "she'll be there in less time than I could say, and then the Lord have mercy upon 'em, I say."

As he said this the old man reverently took off his tarpaulin sou'wester, and stood with the storm tearing through the remains of his grizzly hair, bold, rugged and weather-beaten, the coarseness of his features seemed for the moment subdued—softened by the feeling within his breast—as he stood there no inapt representation of a seer of old.

"Is there no chance for them?" I shouted.

It did look a desperate venture, indeed, to attempt to launch a boat with such a sea on; and having no reply, I stood shading my eyes and gazing out to sea.

"Bang!"

There was another flash, and another dull, echoless report, and as the veil of spray seemed to clear during a lull in the storm, I could perceive a large three masted vessel about five hundred yards from the shore; and once, as she heeled over, and showed her deck, I could see that it was crowded with people.

"God help them!" I muttered.

"Amen," said the old man; and just then, away to our left, we saw the life-boat carriage coming down at a trot, drawn by two stout horses; while a loud and prolonged "hurray" welcomed its arrival—as another flash, and its following heavy report, seemed to come from the doomed vessel like a groan of pain in its hour of sore distress.

"They'll never go out to her," said the old man, shouting in my ear, for after the lull, the storm came down with redoubled fury—the wind shrieking and howling past, cutting the crests of the waves off as it came tearing over the hill of waters, and dashing the salt spray in my face till it almost seemed [illegible]

[illegible]

under the gunwale of the boat; and it's all over. I could see it in the doctor's looks."

A gush of blood stopped his utterance, and I dared not whisper the comfort I could not feel.

"It's all right sir," he whispered, after lying with his eyes closed for about half an hour—"it's all right, and an old tar couldn't die better than doin' his duty. I never thought to; but I always felt as I should like to die in harness, as they say, and so I shall, but I wish there had been more."

"More what?" I asked.

"More saved," he whispered. "Yer see I've been afore now in action and the Almighty only knows how many souls I've cut off; and I should like to feel sure as I'd saved more than I did for—that's all. Perhaps they might go in the scale to help balance the bad."

"But you did all as a part of your duty."

"Ah," he whispered, "duty! Yes, sailors should do their duty; and I felt it was mine to-night to go. We old men-o'-war's-men were trained to answer to a call in calm or storm, and when lives were at stake to-night, I felt that I was called, and I hope I did my duty. Will you ask them [illegible] just say a word or two for the old man in their prayers, sir; I mean when I'm gone? I think I should like 'em to, for I'm an old sailor, and can't boast of my past life."

"Have you no relatives?" I whispered; "no friends that you would like to see?"

"Far away—far away," he said, with a mournful shake of the head; "and some are a waitin' for me to join their watch.—Don't leave me, sir," he said piteously.

I promised I would not; and sat watching the [illegible] to sink into a state of stupor, only moaning at intervals, as he tossed his head from side to side of the pillow, and muttered a few words broken and half spoken. The storm gradually sunk till the wind quite lulled; and about three [illegible] out upon the sea, which still tossed fearfully, though all above was calm and peaceful—a light cloud just drifting slowly past the pale bright moon.

I stood gazing at the soft blue sky, now so placid and serene, almost wondering that so great a change could have taken place, when I was startled by a voice behind me shouting "Morning watch. Draw the curtain, and let that moon shine in."

I obeyed—turning cold and trembling as I did so—still looking at the dying sailor, who sat erect in the bed. "Here," he said; and as I approached the bed he seized my hand. "Hark! don't you hear that? It's the boatswain piping for me to keep my everlasting watch. Ay, ay, sir! There—

[illegible]

In the Omnibus—A Sketch.

[illegible]

A Talk With Dolly.

[illegible]

CHANGES OF LIFE

[illegible]

BADGERING [illegible]

Every day [illegible] the South [illegible] showing progress [illegible], in spite of the obstacles thrown in her way by Congressional persecution. That any improvement should be made at all, under the unfavorable circumstances which surround the Southern [illegible] little [illegible] ered by Northern fanaticism, and so retarded in their efforts to recuperate, by partisan malevolence, that almost any other people so hampered, would have yielded to despair, instead of manfully stemming the [illegible] of discouragements which have met them at every step. None will deny that they have exhibited a high degree of perseverance and patience—sufficient, at least, to have extorted both commendation and mercy from every grade of tyranny, save that which comes from radicalism.

In addition to the severity which has been exacted from them, they have been grossly misrepresented in regard to the obedience and submission they have given to proscriptive laws, and the acceptance of the changed situation since the termination of the rebellion. Scarcely a week passes that we do not read a contradiction of, or a protest against the groundless stories heralded by the radical press, which are "cut out of the whole cloth," in order to justify the outrageous restrictions placed upon the Southern people. Surely, we could ask no better evidence of their repentance and willingness to submit to, and be governed by the Constitution and laws, than is exhibited in their resumption of industrial pursuits, and their struggle to improve their social condition. Poor, impoverished, *disfranchised*, and goaded in every possible manner by radical malice, they make no attempt at resistance, but hope and work on with a resignation that surpasses even their persecutors. This patient endurance convinces us, as it must every other reasonable man, that they are sincere in their desire to be restored to their old position in the Union, and are willing to make all the atonement that even tyrants can exact, to accomplish this one great purpose.

And yet while the South is thus badgered, the truth of all she suffers is made apparent by radical editors themselves, who are occasionally trapped into admissions forced upon them by indisputable evidence. For instance, the *State Gazette* of Nov. 23, contains a leader headed "The South," with the following sentence: "There appears to be a growing feeling among the best men of the South, that it is their duty to deal with things as they are, and waste no more regrets upon the dead and dying past." Now, why stultify this "*growing feeling*?" Since they feel it "*their* duty to deal with things as they are," is it not our duty to give them every encouragement that the magnanimity of victors can suggest? If we want them among us, and of us, why place impediments in the way of harmonious union—why give cause for irritation, when they accept of reverses, and undergo a complete change in their social condition, to effect a reconciliation? To *profess* to desire the accomplishment of a great purpose, and then thwart it by *actions*, is unblushing hypocrisy, and casts a stigma upon Northern candor and honesty.

The editor likens the condition of the South to that of the Highlands, before and after the rebellion of 1775 in Scotland.—Speaking of the beneficial change after that period, he says: "so by the abolition of slavery, the Southern States may be assured a career of prosperity such as they have never known." Why promise that "career of prosperity," when radical presses, your own among the number, are sustaining an unmerciful Congress in acts of oppression and proscription, which effectually denies to the South all you have "assured?"—Why impose social degradation upon them as one of the conditions of restoration? Why seek to make them territories, after forcing the deep humiliation of negro equality upon them? Such hypocrisy only adds [illegible] to injury.

The *Gazette* unveils itself however at [illegible] of its article, when it says [illegible] step should be the acceptance of the [illegible] proposed by Congress and their [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] admits a truth for a purpose—and [the] purpose is "the acceptance of the con[illegible] proposed by Congress." But we [have] better evidence than that which [illegible] [illegible] duty to deal with things as they are [illegible] from Union soldiers who have [illegible] to Southern States. We have had it [from] Northern men in Mobile, different [parts] of Louisiana, and all the States [illegible] [illegible] and Steadman, and General Grant [has] published it; and we now present an [extract] from the latest justification by fourteen responsible men in Memphis, the majority of them from New England, who have voluntarily sent forth a flat denial of radical misrepresentations. They assert that "Should we remain silent to misrepresentations of our locality and its citizens it would be unjust to those who have received us hospitably and treated us with [courtesy].

The freedmen work for whom they please to contract with in the same manner as farm laborers at the North; in numerous instances are employed by Northern men, who are their old masters' nearest neighbors. We think our lives and property as safe as those of old residents, that we can obtain justice in the courts if obliged to take that course, and that new-comers can feel as secure here as in any sparsely settled agricultural community of our Western States."

[illegible] has the Philadelphia *Press* and the Loyal League of Philadelphia to do with the [illegible] question in New Jersey? They have [illegible] The [illegible] whole column on the subject [illegible] may move over to [illegible] the Legislature, [illegible]

KING CAUCUS.

[illegible] to the [illegible] of the American [illegible] will [illegible] above [illegible] prescribe [illegible] King Caucus is to dictate the legislation of the country, and from his dictation there is to be no appeal. Such was the decision arrived at by the radical conference recently held in Washington. It was then decided that every member of the party should pledge himself in advance to sustain every measure of the party, and the pledge was given. Hereafter the member composing the majority in Congress are not to be allowed to exercise their judgement or obey their consciences in acting upon the important measures that may be brought before them. They may express their opinions in caucus, but if caucus goes against them, they must go against their opinions. The Legislation of this Congress will not therefore affect the free, untrammeled views of the individual members, but the arbitrary will of a majority of the majority. Hitherto the control of King Caucus has been mainly confined to the question of officers, but now his dominion is increased so as to extend over nearly the whole range of legislation and to hold sway over the consciences of men. In ordinary times this would be inexcusable, but now, when so many schemes of legislation are contemplated striking at the organic law and at the rights of communities and individuals, it must lead to the grossest abuse. Its operation is show by a contemporary, who says:

The public of all parties must see, that the country has ceased to have a Congress—has now only a caucus. Measures are not initiated in public, but in private, and the minority there is bound, as if by law, to rule the country sometimes even by half of a Rump Congress—thus:

THE CAUCUS MEASURE PROPOSED.

For it—say,	60
Against it—say,	50
Majority for it,	10
Democrats against,	35
Union with Republican,	50
	85

These 60 men overrule 85, and enact laws of the most revolutionary character in spite of them.

There is no legislation so dangerous as this, and we never before in this country have been threatened with revolutionary legislation half so frightful.

It is thus seen how King Caucus from being capable of a little mischief within a limited sphere has been give power for great wrong. He is to decree hereafter the destruction of States. He is to decide who shall vote and who shall not. Upon his will is to depend how and by whom the next President shall be elected, and how long the American Union shall be kept divided. Though there may be a sufficient number of the Republican members opposed to some measure involving one of the above questions to secure its defeat if united with its other opponents, they must not dare to vote as their sense of right tells them they should, for King Caucus has decided the matter. We have often heard it boasted that the Republican party tolerates the largest liberty of opinion among its adherents, but how does this boast tally with a rule which binds every man down to the dictation of a caucus? What was the necessity for such a rule we are not told. But we presume there is either not that entire unanimity of sentiment among the radicals which appears on the surface, or else the men with whom the rule originated have in contemplation some scheme more infamous—if such a thing is possible—than any yet developed, and desire to bind their followers in advance. Be that as it may, however, the character of American legislation will not be greatly improved by the fact that it is not the result of the private judgement of a majority of the legislators but rather of the tyranny of a party majority.

THE BLOODHOUNDS LOOSE.

The impetuous assault upon the President at the very commencement of the session, proves that the radical heart is rancorous to [illegible] prey with more untiring energy than [illegible] our opponents commence the work of persecution. The appointing power [illegible]

[illegible] all power and yet hold him responsible for the faithful discharge of his duties.

What a humiliating spectacle we shall [illegible] belittling process of abolishing the office of President, for if they carry out their plans he will be as abject and powerless as though we had no Executive. It is virtually [ab]andoning the Constitution, and admitting that the great principle of self government is a failure. It is a stigma upon the wisdom of our fathers who framed our Constitution. It is admitting to the opponents of liberal institutions everywhere, that we cannot trust the people, and that there must be a greater concentration of power in Congress. Step by step the rights of the masses are invaded, and we are fast becoming slaves to the bigotry, fanaticism, and passion of the age. Have the constituency become callous, torpid, or *cowards*, that such monstrous innovations are silently submitted to?

"A people
Who cannot find in their own people force
Their own protection, are not worth saving."

Highway Robbery.—On Thursday evening of last week, Solomon Katz, a pedlar, was waylaid on the highway near Stanhope, Sussex county, by a colored man named Moses King, who assaulted Katz, knocking him down, and in his half conscious state robbing him of his money and gold watch. King then went to Stanhope, where he made considerable of a "splurge" on Thanksgiving day. He bought a suit of clothes, and invested in oysters and sundry drinks, and was having a grand time; by and by Katz came along, and a warrant was issued for the loyal African, who got wind of it, and broke for the wilderness of Morris county, where he eluded those who went in pursuit of him. He took the freight train at Dover, and went to Newark, where he was arrested.

[illegible] were con[illegible] and [illegible] for pretending that the [illegible] reduce the Southern States [illegible], and that if they were permitted to remain in power, this outrage would be perpetuated upon the South. Time has proved that we were no false prophets. The effort is made thus early in the session, with a unanimity and zeal that proves it to be a measure long since decided upon. If ten Southern States are thus summarily forced out of the Union, and governed by the tyranny centered in Washington, what number of troops will be required to maintain this despotic rule?—What will be the cost to the tax-payers of maintaining such a standing army? These are questions that will be forced upon every reasonable mind, and are independent of many others that will arise from constitutional considerations, which must involve incessant broils and endless litigation.

Of course, the standing army for the South will be composed, in main, of negroes. This will be necessary to make the people of those States more keenly alive to the humiliation and degradation forced upon them by radical malignity. They must be still further humbled, and made to feel more sensibly, their dependence upon radical mercy. With the negroes in the army, lording it over their former masters, the planters left without hands to cultivate the land, kept in servile subjection, and robbed of every incentive of recuperation, the country will lose millions by the nonproduction of cotton, rice, sugar, and other commodities, which give employment and sustenance to the numerous population of the North. But, the tax-payers must make up the deficiency, and foot up the bills incurred by this tyranny. Truly, radical rule is a costly article.

General Grant's Report.—We have inadvertently omitted to notice the annual report of General GRANT which was included among those recently published. It is a model of brevity. It states that the volunteer force has been almost entirely displaced by the regular troops organized under the act of Congress passed July 1866.

In alluding to the Southern States and their condition General GRANT does not manifest the vindictive feeling exhibited by the humbug "patriots" of the radical school. He says:

"Passing from civil war of the magnitude of that in which the United States has been engaged to governments through the courts, it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States, to ensure the execution of law and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has however been sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. On the whole the condition of the States that were in rebellion against the government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed."

The contrast is strong between this language and that of the teachers of hate and disunion who, unfortunately for the country, now have control of its legislation.

The report says that the abuses connected with the Indian Bureau have been considered, and General GRANT recommends that this branch be transferred to the War Department and that Indian Agencies be abolished. He says:

The reason for this change seems to me both obvious and satisfactory. It would result in greater economy of expenditure and as I think, diminution of conflict between the Indian and the white races.

Statement of the Public Debt.

Debt bearing Coin Interest.

U. S. 5 per cent bonds.	$198,091,350 80	
6 per ct. bonds 1867 and 1868.	15,537,941 80	
6 per ct. bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	
5 per cent 5 20 bonds	[illegible]	
Navy Pension Fund.	11,750,000 00	$1,371,866,581 80

Debt bearing Currency Interest.

6 per ct. bonds	$19,302,000 00	
3 year comp'd int notes	[illegible]	
3 year 7 30 notes	[illegible]	

[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of December 1866. [illegible], Secretary of the Treasury.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been looking into the past, and it produces the following resolution offered at an abolition meeting in New York by HENRY WARD BEECHER twenty years ago as affording a key to the attitude of the Radicals at present:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Abolitionist, South and North, to agitate and reagitate until they effect the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and effect the dissolving of the *American Union*.

Commenting on this, the *Enquirer* says with force and truth that there were never men who more faithfully carried themselves to respond to a sentiment than did the class to whom it was addressed. In session and out of session, in the press, in the pulpit and in the forum they labored with an energy that was satanic to effect its objects, and at last, after seventeen years of vehement struggle, substantially accomplished their purpose. Then they—the planners and schemers of secession—took a new *role* before the political world, and appeared as the champions of Union, the defenders of the Constitution. To-day they are the leaders of what facetiously calls itself, "the Union party," and there are hundreds of thousands of men who affect to believe in their sincerity and long service in the cause!

THE GREAT PACIFIC ROUTE.—On the occasion of a recent railroad meeting at Chicago, Brigadier General [illegible], President of the Board of Government Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railway, delivered an address containing much interesting information respecting its progress.

[illegible] CONGRESS.

MONDAY, December 10.

SENATE.—[illegible] the Committee on Territories reported back the bill admitting Nebraska, with a recommendation that it pass. The Retrenchment Committee reported back a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, relating to the tenure of officers. The bill does not essentially differ from that of Mr. Williams. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the admission of Colorado, which was referred. Mr. Harris, of N. Y. offered a bill, which was referred, providing that persons guilty of offences against the United States shall have the benefit of the laws of the State in whose penitentiaries they are confined, so far as their good conduct may deserve. On motion of Mr. Brown of Mo., the Postal Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines along the post routes or to make contracts for the control of lines already established. The bill conferring the franchise on negroes in the District of columbia was taken up and read, with a substitute excluding ex-rebels from voting, and was discussed until the time of adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Ward, of N. Y., introduced a bill appointing provisional governments for the Southern States, and prescribing terms on which such States may gain representation. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, introduced a bill to repeal the Neutrality laws, which was referred. Mr. Farquhar, of Indiana, disfranchising ex-rebels in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare valid certain acts and proclamations of a military nature during the rebellion. Referred. On motion of Mr. Perham, of Me., the Pension Committee were instructed to inquire whether ex-rebels whose names had been struck off the pension rolls where returned to the list, and wherefore. On motion of Mr. Rice, of Mass., the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into measures necessary for the better safety of passengers on steamers and other vessels. On motion of Mr. Hart, of N. Y., the President was requested to furnish a list of the rebels pardoned by him, with information as to the reasons, &c., for the pardons. On motion of Mr. Broomall, of Penn., the Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on manufacturing. On motion of Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, the Reconstruction Committee were directed to report the expediency of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress in regard to reconstruction. On motion of Mr. Moulton of Ill., the Judiciary Committe were instructed to inquire into the policy of repealing laws for compensation to slave owners for loss of slaves. Mr. Schenck's bill, fixing the time for the meetings of Congress, was passed. It provides for the meeting of the Fortieth and each succeeding Congress on the 4th of March. The Senate bill of last session, providing for payment of pensioners' claims, was also passed. On motion of Mr. Hale, of N. Y., the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire into the case of Charles V. Culver, detained from his seat by arrest. Communications were received from the President in relation to the occupation of Mexico by United States troops and the arrest of John H. Surratt. The President's Message was referred to Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, December 11.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate the Territorial Committe reported a bill for the admission of Colorado, recommending its passage. Mr. Fessenden stated that the Finance Committee have not yet had time to consider the Tariff bill referred to it at the last session, but would do so as soon as possible. The House bill fixing the meeting of Congress was read twice and referred. Mr. Anthony, of R. I., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legislation necessary to provide better for the Presidential succession. Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee reported the bill to suspend payment of claims for services of colo[red] [illegible] The District Suffrage bill [illegible] and Mr. Cowan's amendment extending suffrage to women was [illegible]

[illegible] House [illegible] Representative elect [illegible] were presented and [illegible] The bill providing for the organization of the House so as to exclude members [illegible] Judiciary Committee and passed—yeas [illegible], nays 31. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill excluding the unreconstructed States from voting in the Electoral College and after some discussion it was made the order for to-morrow. The bill repealing the Neutrality laws was also reported and placed upon the order for the same day. The bill repealing certain portions of the act of 1790, and providing that prosecutions for treason and other capital offences against the United States may take place after the expiration of three years from the commission of the offence, was reported and discussed. Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, urged the passage of the bill, and Mr. Stevens of Pa. opposed it, and said he would prefer to deal with rebels as captives, not criminals. The bill went over until to-day. The bill regulating appointments to office was considered. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies for the year ending June 30 last. It was made the order for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the Freedman's Bureau act. Mr. Morgan, of N. Y. introduced a joint resolution proposing thanks and a gold medal to Cyrus W. Field, which was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., offered a resolution requesting information of the President as to whether office-holders commissioned during the recess, particularly the Surveyor or Naval Officer at Philadelphia, have been continued without submission to the Senate for confirmation. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, the resolution was amended so as to call for information as to compensation of such officers. [illegible] the District Franchise bill [was] taken up, Mr. Cowan's amendment, striking out the word "male" was discussed, and Messrs. Brown, of Mo., and Buckalew, of Pa., spoke in advocacy of it. Messrs. Doolittle, of Wis., and Davis, of Ky., spoke against it. The amendment was finally defeated, by 37 nays against 9 yeas. Mr. Dixon, of Conn., offered an amendment limiting the suffrage to persons able to read and write; and Messrs. Hendricks, of Ind., and Saulsbury, [spoke] against it.—The Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

HOUSE.—In the House, the credentials of Mr. Epperson, Representative elect from Texas, were presented and referred. Messrs. Blaine, of Maine, Price, of Iowa, and Miller of Pa., offered resolutions relating to the taxing of national banks, the currency, and the Constitutional Amendment as a measure of reconstruction, all of which, being objected to, were not received. The bill to provide for the punishment of treason, by repealing the act of 1790, came up in order, and Messrs. Jenckes, of R. I., and Rogers, of N. J., spoke against the measure, after which it was re-committed. The bill authorizing brevet promotions for merit in the volunteer service passed. The bill regulating appointments to office came up, and after several amendments and some discussion was postponed for a day. On motion of Mr. Niblack, of Ind., the President was requested to communicate information in regard to the New Orleans riots of July last.

THURSDAY, December 13.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate a joint resolution, relieving vessels from the duty of carrying friction matches in fireproof safes, was reported and passed. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill in relations to challenge of jurors, and was discharged from its further consideration. Mr. Morgan, of N. Y. introduced a bill amendatory of the passenger Safety act, so as to extend its provions to all vessels not subject to a foreign jurisdiction and engaged in foreign trade; referred to the providing for the publication of the various colonial charters and State Constitution of the United States.—Mr. Yates of Ill., introduced a bill providing for the publications of the ratification of the constitutional Amendment upon its adoption by three-fourths of the States; referred to the Reconstruction Committee—Mr. Sprague, of R. I., introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain islands in Mobile Bay for railroad purposes; referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wade gave notice that he would call up the bill for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado. The District Suffrage bill was taken up, and, after some debate, Mr. Dixon's amendment restricting the suffrage to those able to read and write, was defeated, the yeas being 11 and the nays 54. The bill, as reported, was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 13 nays, and goes to the House for concurrence. It allows colored persons to vote on age, and excludes all who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to rebellion. The House Deficiency bill was then referred to the Finance Committee; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, on motion of Mr Hulburd, of N. Y., three members of the Committee on Expenditures were empowered to go to N. Y. to complete the investigation into the Custom House frauds there.—Mr. Scofield, of Pa., introduced a bill, which was referred, extending the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Court over the Western District of Pennsylvania. The credentials of Mr. Wiley, Representative elect from Alabama, were presented and referred. Mr. Jenckes, of R. I., from the Civil Service Committee, reported a substitute for the Civil Service bill, which was recommitted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Lawrence, of Pa., introduced a bill directing the imposition of the penalty for non-payment of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which was referred. M. Miller, of Pa., introduced a bill for the appointment of revenue assessors and collectors, which was also referred. A bill was offered by M. Stevens, providing for the admission, as a Territory, of North Carolina; referred to the Territorial Committee. A resolution, offered by Mr. Washburne, of Ill., providing for a recess of 13 days from the 20th inst., was adopted, and goes to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Donnelly, of Minn., introduced a bill, which was referred, reorganizing the Department of Agriculture. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee, reported to the House and passed, an amendment appropriating [illegible] Washington City for improvements being stricken out. The bill appropriates for public printing, overland telegraphing, and contingent foreign expenses, $820,000 and increases the pay of the District police 30 per cent. The House [illegible]

FRIDAY, December 14.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate the House Deficiency bill was reported and passed, with some amendments, including one striking out the item for telegraphic communica[tion] [illegible] A communication from the Secretary of State in reference to the pay of the Tennessee Senators was received and referred. On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, the bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up, and Mr. Brown, of Mo., offered a proviso that the act shall take effect only upon the abolition of distinction on account of color by the people of Nebraska. This gave rise to considerable discussion, pending which the resolution for a holiday recess was taken up and agreed to. It goes back to the House for concurrence in an amendment, the word "Senate" having been omitted. Debate on the Nebraska bill was resumed, but a motion to adjourn till Monday next was adopted.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing for the purchase or construction of a telegraph line under control of the Post office Department, and Mr. Washburn, of Ill., introduced another bill for a Government telegraph line between Washington and New York. Both were referred to the Postal Committee. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, presented a petition from Louisiana, asking Congress to establish a government for that State. Mr. Julian, of Ind., introduced a bill providing Territorial governments for the lately rebellious States, excepting Tennessee. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was passed, and goes to the President. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Stevens, last session providing that the 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on cigars shall be levied only on excess of value over $12 per thousand, was discussed and referred. The District Suffrage bill, as passed by the Senate, was taken up and passed under the previous question, by a vote of 118 to 46. The regular Appropriation bill was reported, and made the order for Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, the Pension Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that, for the purpose of pensions, all Union soldiers who died in rebel prisons shall be considered as having died of disease in the line of duty. The House adjourned till Monday.

ANOTHER CONNECTICUT HORROR.

A Family of Six Persons Poisoned with Arsenic—Three of them Dead—a Mysterious Crime.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7, 1866.—For several days a rumor of a tragedy committed in the village of Berlin, about ten miles by [illegible] from this city, have been circulating, but owing to the reticence of the parties familiar with the details of the event, no particulars could be learned until to-day, when the history of the bloody deed was divulged through the morning journals of this city.

In company with a detective of this city who was detailed to "work up" the case [illegible] affair, when I learned the details of the event. Travellers on the turnpike connecting Berlin with this city cannot have failed to notice, as they cross [illegible] line which separates the above village from the township of Meriden, an isolated, quaint old farm-house, with its gable roof and moss-grown walls, which [illegible] token of happiness and prosperity. Here for many years has resided the family, consisting of Mr. Cornelius Peck, aged 46; his wife, Lucy Peck, aged 42; Ellen and Geo. Peck, children of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, the former aged 17 and the latter 15 years of age; Eliza, a servant girl, aged about 30, and the widowed mother of Mr. Peck, a bed-ridden old lady of 85 years.

On the evening of Saturday last, the family partook, as is their custom, of a frugal repast consisting of bacon and eggs, warm biscuit and coffee. About ten o'clock, the family retired, and nothing calculated to excite alarm transpired until about one o'clock the following morning, when Mr. Peck was aroused by groans which seemed to issue from the room occupied by his mother. Hastening to the apartment, what was the surprise of the son to discover his mother in what appeared to be the last agonies of death, writhing and groaning as if suffering from some terrible internal agony. Terrified by the sight, he fled from the room for the purpose of arousing his wife, when, judge of his surprise, upon reaching his own sleeping apartment, at beholding her in a like state of agony, prostrated beyond the power of comprehension, and also suffering as from some terrible burning and wrenching sensation in the region of the stomach.

Amazed as well as terrified, he rushed from the terrible scene, and hastily ascended the stairs leading to the sleeping rooms occupied by his son and daughter. A knock at the door of the former elicited no reply, the father burst the door, only to again encounter a repetition of the former scenes of horror. Prostrate upon the floor lay the unconscious form of his child, writhing in the last throes of death. A pitcher, used for drinking purposes, and which always occupied a position upon the stand, lay broken beside the body, and from this it is conjectured that the young man, awakened by the intense burning at the stomach, had sprang from his bed for the purpose of obtaining water, in the act of which he must have sank senseless to the floor ere he could again reach his couch.

The noise created by the bursting of the door aroused the daughter, who, although suffering from what she describes as a terrible nauseating sensation at the pit of the stomach, hastened from her room for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the nocturnal uproar. She had gained the room of her brother, and was about to assist her father in lifting the apparently lifeless corpse from the position to which it had fallen, when her symptoms becoming rapidly more violent, she turned to her father with the remark, "Good heavens! can we all have been poisoned?" and sank helpless into his arms. Hope for assistance but from a single source now remained. He would alarm the servant girl, Elizabeth, and despatch her for assistance from the nearest dwelling. Hastening to the door of her apartment, he rapped vigorously for admittance, but no summons came back save the fearful death groans to which his ear had already become so terribly familiar.

To force the bar was but the work of a moment. Hastily striking a light, he discovered the girl in what appeared to him to be the last stage of dissolution, suffering from violent spasms, and writhing in the most extreme agony. During our conversation with Mr. Peck he informed me that upon awakening, about 1 o'clock, he was alarmed at feelings of intense heat, and a retching sensation also manifested itself in the region of the stomach, but that, during the excitement attending the subsequent events, he forgot the strange sensation.—When, however, the excitement of the moment had somewhat abated, and he had returned to his room for the purpose of considering the necessary steps to be taken in order to save his family from the horrible death which seemed impending over it, then it was that the terrible burning and retching returned with ten-fold intensity.

From this time forth until the afternoon of Saturday, at which time the perilous condition of the household was discovered by a neighbor, he remembers nothing. From the fact that the dwelling stands somewhat away from others, no immediate alarm at the Sabbath like stillness which, during the morning of the following day, reigned over the usually busy household was created, and being unable to assist one another, there they writhed in their agony from 1 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock the following noon, when a neighbor learned the state of [illegible] came to their assistance. Medi[illegible] was immediately procured [illegible] but little could be done to alleviate the suf[fering]s of the unfortunate family.

At the time of my visit to-day the condition of the sufferers was most critical. Mr Peck, the old lady had already expired, having died on Sunday, after suffering the most intense agony. The father is likely to [illegible] and is sinking rapidly. His wife was also in a very low condition, and was scarcely expected to live through the day. The servant girl Eliza was rapidly approaching dissolution; she was in spasms, and enduring intense agony. It was not thought she could survive half an hour. Ellen and Edward will no doubt recover, but if so, it will be with shattered health, like the survivors of the National Hotel poisoning, and the Manchester victims of Starkweather. An analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Peck was made in this city on Tuesday, when the presence of Arsenic was immediately disclosed.

No clue to the author of this diabolical outrage has, up to the time of writing, been discovered. Every effort, however, is being made to unravel the mystery and vigorous rumors—unsubstantiated, however—that the detectives have already received information which leaves no doubt in their minds of the real source of this terrible crime.

Special Notices.

Know Thy Destiny.—Madame E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madam Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible] having [illegible] for the severe [illegible] make known to his fellow [illegible] means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds*, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Dec. 20, '66-ly

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, Treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street, PHILAD'A.—Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice.—ARTIFICIAL EYES, inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar. 17 '66-ly

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 5t24-ly

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers st. N. Y.

Dec. 30, '65-ly

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Assistant Assessor of the Second Division, 1st District of New Jersey, would give notice that he can be found at his office, May's Landing, where all persons must hereafter apply for United States License and make their returns for Internal Revenue.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Assistant Assessor U. S. Revenue.

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS of the General Savings, Rent, Pension, Insurance and Hypotheca Bank, will be held in the Bank Office in Egg Harbor City, on Wednesday, December 26th, 1866, at half Past eleven o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Administration. ANTON BARON von PUECHELSTEIN, Prest.

EUGENE SCHWINGHAMMER IS NOW SELLING OFF AT COST AND UNDER COST, HIS LARGE STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions, FLOUR and FEED, PAINTS and OILS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

To make room for new stock. Now is the time to secure GREAT BARGAINS. Remember the place, corner Philadelphia Avenue and Agassiz street. EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

December 6, 1866.—w4

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., GENERAL SAVINGS, RENT, PENSION, INSURANCE and HYPOTHECA BANK.

Office: Liverpool Ave. above the Military Hall. Office Hours: Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

[illegible]

ANTON BARON von PUECHELSTEIN, Prest. A. H. KINDERMANN, GEORGE FREITAG, AUGUST MEISTER, E. SCHWINGHAMMER, DANIEL ROEDER, PHILIP [illegible]. CHAS. PICKEL, Secretary.

Egg Harbor City, Dec. 1, 1866.—3m.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! L. HERZOG, *Corner Phila. Ave and Agassiz Street*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Atlantic county and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish them with the BEST FURS [illegible] LADIES', CHILDREN'S & GENTLEMEN'S FURS, Buffalo Robes, Fancy Robes, &c. &c. All orders for new as well as repairing promptly attended to at very low prices. The highest cash price paid for RAW SKINS. Egg Harbor City, Nov. 24, 1866.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

HEZEKIAH W. GODFREY, Administrator of Solomon Warner, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the county of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Solomon Warner, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said decedent, under oath or affirmation, within nine months, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said Administrator.

HEZEKIAH W. GODFREY, Adm'r. Dated Nov 13, A. D. 1866.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Business Stand and DWELLING, with or without STOCK.

WE would also inform the public that we are selling off our entire stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, [illegible] HATS and CAPS AT COST [illegible] Absecon, N. J. [illegible]

OYSTER SALOON. [illegible]

THE DEMOCRAT.

EGG HARBOR CITY, DECEMBER 15, 1866.

Mail Robber Arrested.—A mail route agent, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R., was arrested, on a charge of robbing the mails which he had in charge. Letters torn open and scattered along the line of the railroad from Atsion to Shamong, gave rise to suspicion, and ended in his detection.

A man named Skillman, who was tried and convicted at the last term of the Gloucester county Court, and sentenced for several years imprisonment, made his escape before being sent to prison. On Thursday he was re-arrested in Philadelphia, and sent back to Gloucester county.

Runaway.—Mr. Amasa Brower and John Shinn of Port Republic, went to May's Landing a few days since for the purpose of getting a tool chest of Mr. John Risley's. Mr. Shinn and Mr. Risley started after the chest, but when they were opposite Hanthorn's store the horses took fright and became unmanageable, and one of them in their run broke his neck and entirely demolished the wagon.

A stranger went into a hotel in Rahway on Thursday, and asked for a drink, remarking that he was dying. Those present thinking it was said in a joke, did not pay much attention to it, and he went out on the stoop, where he was found soon after, bleeding mighty at the nose and mouth, in which condition he soon died. Nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified.

Grand Ball.—The Socialen Turnverein Vorwarts of this City intend giving a Grand Ball in Military Hall on Christmas Eve, the 25th inst., which will no doubt be well attended, and as it will be public we have no doubt that a good number of Americans will attend. The hall having been recently enlarged and everything rendered comfortable the audience will have no fear of being accomodated. Tickets, 50 cents.

Sad Accident.—William Clark, son of Joshua Clark, of Pancoastville, Hamilton township, accidentally shot himself on Saturday last. He, in company with a son each of Ambrose Pancoast and Philip Moll, were out rabbit hunting, when by some mishap his gun was prematurely discharged, the load passing through the top of his left hand thence through his arm and the top of his left breast. There are serious doubts of his recovery.

Alfred Nelson had his left a[rm] sawed off on Friday of last week by a circular saw in Down's Mill, at Downstown.

Arrest of Robbers.—David Emmons and Elias Mains, the parties who robbed Mr. Titman, of Jacksonburg in Warren county some two months since, were recently arrested in Michigan, and have been taken to Belvidere, where they are now lying in jail awaiting the punishment of their crime.—When arrested, they were at work at a saw mill, $800 of the money was still in their possession. Justice is pretty sure to hunt a man in these days, no matter how far he flees from the scene of his depredations.

Row on a Train.—The Long Branch *News* says, "On Wednesday night last, a fracas occurred on the train from Port Monmouth, running South between New Monmouth and Red Bank. Three drunken rowdies were quarreling, which resulted in blows, and one of them drawing a revolver and firing it at random through the car.—The car was crowded with people, yet fortunately no one was hit. The ballet passed in close proximity to a dozen people, and lodged in the back of one of the seats. The train was immediately stopped, when two or three rioters jumped off and escaped, and the other was arrested and conveyed to Freehold and placed in jail.

The Tom's River *Courier* says that U. S. Detective Officer Nettleship arrested at Goshen, Ocean county, on Monday night of last week, one Robbins DeBow, a man of some prominence in that section of the State, for passing a counterfeit of the denomination of $50. He was taken to Newark on Wednesday morning, and admitted to bail by Commissioner Whitehead in the sum of $2,000. The *Courier* adds: There has evidently been a prosecution founded [in] malicious intent in the above case.—[illegible] enjoys the respect and confi[dence] of his fellow citizens, and the above sad affair will reflect no credit upon the prosecutor, when the facts in the case become known. In the meantime let people suspend their judgment, for we are satisfied that Robbins DeBow will come out of the fire with his honor untarnished. Should it prove otherwise we shall lose all faith in human nature.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.—The following [illegible] were confirmed: Franceska [illegible] Born, Administratrix of Kasimir Saettler, deceased; Daniel E. Izzard, Administrator &c., of Jos. Hedrick, dec'd; Robert H. Hanthorn, Administrator of Wm. W. Thompson; A. Campbell and J. E. P. Abbott, Administrators of Jacob Campbell; Jacob Campbell, Administrator &c. of Philip Emmell; D. Townsend, J. Garwood and W. L. Risley, Commissioners of [illegible] Smith's estate; Wm. West, Guardian of Nicholas R. West; Dorcas Bowen, Guardian of Adeline Bowen.

The following orders to sell land were made: Frederick[a] [illegible], Administratrix of Frederick [illegible] [illegible] Price, Administratrix [illegible]

The [illegible] were settled: Lydia [illegible], Administratrix of Chas. Stetser; [illegible] Cordery, Executor of John Boice; Ann Somers and John R. Somers, Administrators of David Somers; Wm. T. Weeks, Administrator of Frederick Barnes; James English, Administrator of George Ireland.

Rules to show cause were granted in the following cases. Hezekiah W. Godfrey, Administrator of Solomon Warner; Joseph Peterson, Administratrix of Elizabeth Peterson.

Letters of Guardianship were granted as follows: [illegible]

A Rapid Change.—Every traveler pursuing the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, from Camden City down to the shore, cannot fail to note the rapid change which has taken place the last year. The quantity of land cleared, the number of houses erected, and other evidences of improvements, which strike the eye, shows that a new spirit of enterprise has been awakened in Atlantic, as well as in the lower part of Camden County. The success attendant upon fruit culture in this vicinity, has induced many to locate along the Railroad, who are preparing lands for cranberries, strawberries, raspberries, and every description of "garden fruit," while the usual culture is devoted to apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. This, added to the grain crops, will yield the husbandman a handsome reward. How strange it is, that men starting out in life, will seek our Western wilds, and endure all the hardships and perils of frontier life, when they have such prolific land so near the markets of Philadelphia and New York—surrounded, too, by schools and churches.

Among other changes, we notice old Long-a-Coming is rousing from her Rip Van Winkle sleep, and is traveling the road of progress with rapid strides. In addition to the beautiful Church, with its towering steeple, we observe that the town is gradually extending to the depot, by the erection of handsome dwellings. The woods around the "Junction," formerly known as Jackson Station, is disappearing before the march of improvement. A large Hotel has been completed, the adjacent grounds fenced, and several dwellings are already finished and others in process of completion.

At Waterford, the same change is going on. A new Church and several handsome dwellings tower above the old tenant houses—giving the town quite a different appearance. Mr. Porter is making noble efforts to improve the land in the vicinity; and, under his excellent management, Waterford must take its place among our most prosperous villages. The same may be said of Winslow, which, in addition to the increased number of dwellings in and around the town, exhibits the highest standard of ag[illegible] [illegible] from Camden City to the county line, to [illegible] sides on both sides of the Railroad, the most gratifying evidences of progress are presented.

On another occasion, we shall notice the improvements made in this County, and we are much mistaken, if we do not prove that we have "come out of the wilderness" with [illegible]. Our Camden neighbors must bestir themselves if they would not be overtaken [illegible] passed.

Godey's Lady's Book for January.—Godey's Lady's Book for January cannot be excelled by any Fashion periodical in the United States or Europe. Look at the contents.

A very superb steel engraving, The First Party; a Steel-plate Title-page, containing several handsome pictures; the usual big [illegible] Colored Fashion-plate, Brides and Bridesmaids; a fancy Slipper, printed in colors; on the Wissahickon, a Skating scene, printed in Colors; Spending a Penny, a handsome engraving for the juveniles.

The latest Paris Fashions consist of a Morning Robe; Promenade Suite two engravings; Suits for Children; the Irene Jacket, front and back view; Promenade Suits for young girls, front and back view.

The Work Department contains the following variety of work: Hat Pegs, Hanging Border, worked in beads; Alphabet in braid or worsted work; Case for knitting or crochet needles; a Basket for drying Salad; Knitted Border for a bed-quilt; Lamp Mat; Mittens in Berlin work; design for the end of a fancy Scarf; Crochet Smoking-cap, three engravings; designs for working on Net, two engravings; Letters for Marking; Embroidery and Braiding Patterns, etc.

Drawing Lessons, six engravings. Model Cottage, with plans.

The Literary matter in the January number is by the best magazine writers in the country. Marion Harland, Mary Janvrin, Sophie de Lamaster, S. Annie Frost, Mrs. Denison, S. A. Emery, and others contribute articles that make this number rank as the best ever issued. Terms: One copy one year $3. Address L. A. Godey, N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

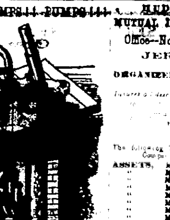
How do You Like It, Jerseymen?

[illegible] Hammonton and Vicinity and Jerseymen [illegible] whom he compares [illegible] swamps. He says: "Copperheads are almost as scarce as rattlesnakes, owing to the general intelligence, and the high standard of education. Swamps for rattlesnakes and ignorance for copperheads, are alike essential." This slander of Jersey men inhabiting the rural districts comes with an ill grace from an adventurer who is fattening upon their patronage. How do you like it Jerseymen? Is this a fair return for the welcome you give this conceited pedagogue among you? Since he declares "ignorance" so "essential" to you, and claims that the swamps are more congenial to you than the "general intelligence" of Hammonton, would it not be well to confine his patronage to the locality from which he asserts you are excelled by its "high standard of education."

Opening a New School House.—The School connected with the St. Nicholas Church in this City having recently built a School House adjoining their Church in St. Louis Avenue, was formally opened on Wednesday last. A grand Concert was given in the evening in the exercises of which the "Aurora" Singing Society, the school children, and [illegible] Band of Egg Harbor City took part. A fair was also held which drew a crowd, and was a grand success. The Concert was held in the Church, and was well attended. We are glad to see this interest manifested in education, in our place, and the proficiency exhibited by the scholars reflects much credit upon their leader, Mr. [illegible].

The [illegible] Gazette has been decrying the Tom's River Courier as not coming up to the Radical standard. We notice that the Courier [illegible]

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!



The Ohio Pump Improved.

THE ABOVE CUT represents the first and only Double Acting Force Pump in existence, with a heavy double-acting piston, cast in one piece, and a double-acting Iron Valve substantially within the same, without the use of leather valves or any packing whatever. Its novelty and simplicity strikes the beholder with wonder and astonishment.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL!

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

The Main Advantages of the Ohio Pump Are:

1. Its Cheapness and Durability.
2. Its certainty of action at all times, the Pump working entirely under water, preserves it from rusting, and requires no packing or priming.
3. The most important point to which we wish to call your attention, is the fact that NO WATER CAN STAND IN THE PIPE, when the Pump is not in motion, to become stale in Summer and freeze in Winter, thus making a

Perfect Protection Against Frost.

4. By attaching hose it is a great PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and very useful in Watering Gardens, Sprinkling Streets, Washing Buggies &c.

Without further comment we respectfully invite you to call and examine the Ohio Pump in practical operation by

FRANCIS STRAUSS, Agent for Atlantic Co., *Liverpool Avenue, betw. Agassiz & Arago sts.*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

ALSO DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, *Wrought Iron, Galvanized, Wood & Lead Pipes*.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Also, constantly on hand all the latest Improved Air-tight Stoves, Parlor, Hall and Store Stoves, a general assortment of Cooking and other Stoves; also a good assortment of

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.

Roofing and Repairing. Gutters and Leaders put up at short notice. Window GLASS of all sizes and quality. September 29, 1866 yl

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

AT THE CHEAPEST Dry Goods Store in the [illegible] MEN and BOY'S WEAR. Our motto: Small profits and quick sales. Give us a call. No. 7 North Second street, first Dry Goods Store above Market, east side, Philadelphia. J. R. GREEN. September 29 1866

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

ARE warranted in all cases, for the speedy and permanent cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, Seminal Loss, Night Emissions and Sexual Dreams; Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c., &c., &c.

No Change of Diet is Necessary.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price $1 per Box; or six boxes for $5; also large boxes, containing four small, price $3.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness and Emissions, though benefit is derived from using a single box. In chronic cases, and particularly when impotence or general debility with nervous prostration has affected the system

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

are recommended as the most efficacious, rejuvenating and invigorating remedy in the world. A Package, price $5, will last a month, and is generally sufficient. In extreme cases of debility and impotence

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

price $2, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage. It gives strength to the organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition. A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the Errors of Youth, designed as a lecture and caution to Young Men, sent free. 10 cents required to pay postage.

Caution.—The above remedies have now been before the Public many years, and their great success in the alleviation of human misery, has excited the cupidity of several parties, who use the name of "Specific Pills," copy my labels, circulars, and advertisements, sometimes used for word, and put up worthless compounds that disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser.

If you cannot purchase Bell's Specific Remedies of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to Dr. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 819 Broadway, New York, and you will receive them by return mail, post paid and free from observation. July 20, [illegible]

More Valuable than Gold!

BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, remove headache, dizziness, giddiness, drowsiness, unpleasant dreams, dimness of sight, indigestion, cleanses the stomach and bowels, insure new life to the debilitated, and

Restores the Sick to Perfect Health.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Try them! they only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your Druggist, send the money to Dr. JAS. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent by return of mail, post paid.

TO LADIES.

IF YOU require a reliable remedy to restore you and remove Irregularities or Obstructions.

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Every lady knows that the slightest irregularities of nature is liable to bring on headache, giddiness, low spirits, fainting, hysterics, &c.; then the bloom of health fades, the appetite fails, and other symptoms more distressing commence,—weakness, spinal complaint, the whites, prolapsus, &c. A Never-failing Remedy will be found in

Dr. Harvey's Female Pills.

The experience of thirty years has proved they have no equal for removing Obstructions and Irregularities, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure to every case. Upwards of 50,000 boxes are sold annually, [illegible] of their efficacy is ever heard, for they accomplish what they are represented to do.

Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills. Price $1

Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills

Is a remedy four degrees stronger than the above and intended for special cases of long standing. Price Five Dollars per Box.

A Private Circular to Ladies, with fine Anatomical Engravings, [illegible]

[illegible]

HUDSON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office—No. 1, Exchange Place, JERSEY CITY.

ORGANIZED - - - 1848.

[illegible] very Lowest Fair [illegible] Rates.

The following Table exhibits the progress of the Company for the [illegible] years:

ASSETS,	MARCH 1, 1857	$128,301 76
"	MARCH 1, 1858	$160,652 31
"	MARCH 1, 1860	$351,913 75
"	MARCH 1, 1861	$375,731 87
"	MARCH 1, 1862	$[illegible] 29
"	MARCH 1, 1863	$507,175 12
"	MARCH 1, 1864	$812,646 90
"	MARCH 1, 1865	$1,132,430 90
"	MARCH 1, 1866	$1,351,086 40

The Assets of the Company are believed to be greater in proportion to the amount at risk, than any other company in the United States.

DIRECTORS:

Erastus Randall,	Merchant,	Jersey City
Jacob R. Wortendyke,	Counsellor,	Jersey City
Isaac I. Vanderbeck,	Merchant,	Jersey City
Broderick B. Betts,		Jersey City
John W. Schenck,	Merchant,	Jersey City
Theodore F. Randolph,		Jersey City
William A. Newell,		Allentown, Monmouth Co
John H. Lyon,		Jersey City
Henry Harms,	Grocer,	Hoboken
James Bishop,		New Brunswick
Cornelius C. VanReipen,		Bergen
Daniel Talmadge,		Bound Brook, Somerset Co
John Post,		Jersey City
James S. Noyes,		Jersey City
Orestes Cleveland,	Mayor,	Jersey City
William Keeney,		Lafayette
Charles Inglis,		Paterson
John Bunn,		Lambertville
Augustus W. Cutler,		Morristown
Moses R. Cass,		Jersey City
David Mulford,		Elizabeth

ERASTUS RANDALL, President. JOHN H. LYON, Vice-President. JAMES GOPSILL, Secretary.

Agents.—HERMAN & LURCH, Egg Harbor City, N. J. JOHN T. CORDERY, Absecon, N. J.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Atlantic County that he is now furnishing the Cheapest and Best Pumps in use in the United States, and will deliver them at the low price of Fifty Cents per foot.

E. M. DANGLER, Agent for Atlantic County.

Inquire at the Feed Store of Peter Goebel, Philadelphia Avenue, Egg Harbor City. October 20 '66—mlp.

Sewing Machines.

POSITIVELY the only place in the City where you can Find all kinds of New Sewing Machines, at manufacturers' prices, and where You Can Exchange at any time within thirty days for any other Machine without extra charge if not satisfied. All kinds of Old Machines taken in Exchange for New.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker-st., N. Y.

ANDREW GOTEROD, Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Corner St. Louis Ave. and Agassiz str., EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. Particular attention paid to Dyeing shawls, silks, Merino Pants, Vests &c. Egg Harbor City, Oct 27, 1866.—ly

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

FREDERICKA MARQUARDT, Administratrix of Fredrich Marquardt, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requests the aid of the Court in the premises; It is ordered, that all persons, interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, appear before the Court, at the Court House in May's Landing, on the Eleventh day of December next, to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said deceased should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate. Dated September 11, 1866.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

AVONS PRICE, Administratrix of Samuel Price, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requests the aid of the Court in the premises; It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, appear before the Court, at the Court House in May's Landing, on the eleventh day of December next, to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of said decedent should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate. Dated September 11, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of James English, Administrator of George Ireland, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

JAMES ENGLISH, Administrator. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of Ezra Cordery, Executor of John Boice, dec'd will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday the eleventh day of December next.

EZRA CORDERY, Executor. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of Daniel E. Izzard, Administrator de bonis non of Joseph Hedrick, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

DANIEL E. IZZARD, Adm'r. de bonis non. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of Robert H. Hanthorn, Administrator of William W. Thompson, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

ROBERT H. HANTHORN, Administrator. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of Lydia A. Stetser, Administratrix of Charles Stetser, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

LYDIA A. STETSER, Administratrix. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of William T. Weeks, Administrator of Frederick Barnes, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

WILLIAM T. WEEKS, Administrator. Dated October 8, 1866.

Notice of Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of Ann Somers and John R. Somers, Administrators of David Somers, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Atlantic on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December next.

ANN SOMERS, JOHN R. SOMERS, Administrators. Dated October 8, 1866.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

[illegible]

GROVESTEEN & Co., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 Broadway, New York.

THE ATTENTION of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale of 7 Octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this [illegible] the modern improvements, [illegible] Action, Harp Pedal, Iron [illegible] and each instrument [illegible] personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "GROVESTEEN PIANO FORTES" received the 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 and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware room.

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 these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

TERMS:—Net Cash in Current Funds. Descriptive Circulars sent Free. September 15, '66m3.aac.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

ARE in every respect First Class, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, every length and size of waist. OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at wholesale and retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room, No. 628 Arch Street, below 7th, Philadelphia. Ask for Hopkin's "own make"—buy no other. CAUTION.—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia." Also, constantly on hand a full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices. Terms net Cash. One price only. September 15, 1866.

Agents Wanted TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF NEW JERSEY, AND THE BATTLE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION!

Inquire of O. A. DOUGLAS, "Patriot" Building, 121 Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.

J. Pollinsbee, of Elwood, will canvass the townships of Mullica and Hamilton. September 29, 1866.

A. HOHENLEITNER, MANUFACTURER OF TIN WARE, AND DEALER IN Stoves, Lamps, Coal Oil, &c., Corner Philadelphia Avenue & [illegible], EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. Egg Harbor City, September 29, '66—ly.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A HOTEL located opposite the depot in Egg Harbor City, is offered for sale at a bargain. For particulars inquire at this office. August 14 1866—tf

NATIVE WINE.

THE subscriber has on hand about 1000 gallons of Native Wine, made from grapes grown in Egg Harbor City, which he Warrants Perfectly Pure. Parties wishing a good article are requested to try it. Sold by the bottle, gallon or quantity. BERNARD GRAWE. Egg Harbor City, August 11, 1866—tf

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR & FEED STORE.

BERNARD GRAWE would inform the citizens of Atlantic county that having added to his stock, he may now be found in his new building *Corner Phila. avenue and Berger street*. EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. They has got a full assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, as well as FLOUR and FEED, which he will sell At the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, LUMBER, RAILS, SHINGLES, [illegible] LATH, SIDING, &c., &c. Parties in want of anything in his line would do well to give him a call. Egg Harbor City, Aug. 11, 1866.—tf.

WAGON MAKING AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS! EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate all who give him their custom. His facilities are such that he can guarantee to all, the most perfect satisfaction. All descriptions of Carriages, Wagons, Sulkys, &c., Manufactured to order. Jobbing promptly done.

In connection with the above Wagon Making business he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING WORK. HORSESHOEING and JOB WORK promptly attended to on reasonable terms. My old customers and friends are invited to give me a call at my place of business. JACOB HATTER. Egg Harbor City, August 16, 1866.—tf.

EUGENE SCHWINGHAMMER, DEALER IN Groceries & Provisions, Flour, Feed, Paints, Oils, Glass and LIQUORS. ALSO, AGENT FOR Harrison's Plant Fertilizer, *Corner Philadelphia Avenue & Agassiz st.*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. All goods are furnished at the lowest market prices. Prompt and honest dealing is my motto. Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866tf

MARTIN WOHLTMANN, CIDER AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR. Warranted free from Chemical Acid. *London Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866.

EGG HARBOR CITY HOUSE, *Atlantic Avenue, bet. London & Washington ave.*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J. F. RINDHAMER, Proprietor.

THE EGG HARBOR CITY HOUSE is pleasantly located near the depot of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. At this House the traveling public will find good accommodations, [illegible]. Board by the day, week, or month. Egg Harbor City, July 14, 1866—ly

[illegible] KUEHNLE, NEW YORK HOTEL, [illegible]

Camden and Atlantic Railroad, ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NOV. 1, 1866.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave	Mail A.M.	Exp.	Accom	Freight P.M.
Cooper's Point	7 45			
Haddonfield	8 15			4.21
Ashland	8.31			
White Horse	8 38			4.34
Long-a-Coming	9 03			4.44
Jackson	9 17			4.55
Waterford	9.40			5.06
Spring Garden	9 47			5.12
Winslow	10 03			5.20
Hammonton	10 15			5.30
DaCosta	10 27			5.38
Elwood	10 36			5.51
Egg Harbor	11.09			6.03
Pomona	11 35			6.19
Absecon	12.03			6.36
Atlantic	12.30			6.55

UP TRAINS.

Leave	Mail P.M.	Accom. A.M.
Atlantic	1 35	6 12
Absecon	2 00	6 37
Pomona	2.20	6.50
Egg Harbor	2.44	7.06
Elwood	3.02	7 18
DaCosta	3.21	7.30
Hammonton	3.33	7.37
Winslow	3.46	7.46
Spring Garden	3 57	7.54
Waterford	4.11	8.02
Jackson	4.29	8.13
Long-a-Coming	4.44	8.21
White Horse	5.04	8.36
Ashland	5.12	
Haddonfield	5.27	8.47
Cooper's Point	5.50	9.05

Improvement in Sewing Machines.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

SALESROOM, 616 BROADWAY, N. Y. 250 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

(Patented February 14, 1860).

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound 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 nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather 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, and is emphatically a

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It requires Fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl [illegible] years old can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and Wonderful Simplicity of construction, renders it 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 this Unrivaled Machine.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.

RELIGIOUS and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS will be liberally dealt with.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States where Agents are not already established. Also, for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

No consignments made at all. Address EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE MF'G CO., 616 Broadway, N. Y.

Principal Agency Established!—PATERSON, N. J., Peter Seibel. August 25'66-6mas.

PACIFIC HOTEL, 170, 172, 174 and 176 Greenwich St., (ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY,) *Between Courtlandt and Dey Streets, N. Y.*

JOHN PATTEN, Jr., Proprietor.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL IS WELL AND WIDELY known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the City—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots. [illegible] The Pacific has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests; it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated; provided with gas and water; the attendance is prompt and respectful; and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season.

The subscriber, who, for the past five years, has been the lessee, is now sole proprietor, and intends to identify himself thoroughly with the interests of his house. With long experience as a hotel-keeper, he trusts, by moderate charges and a liberal policy, to maintain the favorable reputation of the Pacific Hotel. JOHN PATTEN, Jr.

LOUIS STEUER, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND Dealer in Dry Goods, *Philadelphia Av. bet. Agassiz & Arago Sts.*, EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.

WOULD inform the citizens of Atlantic County and vicinity, that he has on hand a large assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN CASSIMERES as good as they can be found in Market or Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Suits of ready-made Clothing from [illegible]. All goods will be made in the best style and the latest fashion. New patterns received every month. The public generally, are invited to examine his stock. Egg Harbor City, April 19th, 1866.

HENRY WERLE, DEALER IN Furniture, Paper Hanging, &c., *Vienna Avenue, near Agassiz Street, Egg Harbor City, N. J.* [illegible] SOFAS, LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, ROCKERS, LOOKING GLASSES, and all other articles usually found in a Furniture Store. UPHOLSTERING done at short notice, and in the best manner. PAPER HANGINGS by the piece, or rooms papered in the best manner. Chairs rebottomed. Also, carpets cut, and laid. All kinds of Cushions for Churches or private residences made to order. Curtains cut to fit, and put up at the shortest notice.

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

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Slide and Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Morocco, Kid, &c. Also, Findings of every description, at Philadelphia prices. Also, Builders' Hardware, Nails, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Shoemakers in the County are invited to give him a call, as they will find it to their advantage.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, ERNEST ABSHLUNG(?), *Cincinnati avenue, below Agassiz street, opposite the Fair Ground, Egg Harbor City.* Pictures taken in any weather. The citizens of Atlantic county are invited to call and examine.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE N. Y. & New [illegible] & Western R. R. Depot, BEACH STREET, BOSTON. By F. M. PRATT, FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

CHARLES KRAUS, [illegible]

JOHN P. [illegible] PENN MARBLE WORKS [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

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

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

L

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

[illegible]

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

B

Helmbold's FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

D

[illegible]