

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVI—No. 182.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

Price Two Cents.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
Intelligencer Building, Southwest Corner of
Centre Square.

The Daily Intelligencer is furnished to subscribers in the City of Lancaster and surrounding towns, accessible by Railroad and Daily Stage Lines at Ten Cents Per Week, payable to the Carriers, weekly. By Mail, \$5 a year in advance; otherwise, \$6.

Entered at the post office at Lancaster, Pa., as second class mail matter.

THE STEAM-BOAT PRINTING DEPARTMENT of this establishment possesses unsurpassed facilities for the execution of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing.

B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
No. 42 North Water and Prince
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly
for family use, and at the lowest
market prices.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.
No. 150 SOUTH WATER ST.
PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

**JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF BALD
HAY AND STRAW,**
M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON'S,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN AND COAL,
23 NORTH WATER STREET.
Special Flour a Specialty.

COHO & WILEY,
370 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Also, Contractors and Builders.
Estimates made and contracts undertaken
on all kinds of buildings.
Branch Office: No. 8 NORTH DUKE ST.

COAL! - - - COAL!
-GO TO-
GORRECHT & CO.,
For Good and Cheap Coal, Yard—Harrisburg
Pike, Office—203 East Chestnut Street.
P. W. GORRECHT, Agt.
W. A. KELLER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
G. SENER & SONS.
Will continue to sell only
GENUINE LYKENS VALLEY
and WILKENBARRE COALS
which are the best in the market, and sell as
LOW as the LOWEST, and not only GUARANTEE
ANTY SCALE, but also to weigh
ON ANY scale in good order.
Also Bought and Dressed Lumber, Sash
Doors, Blinds, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.
Office and yard northeast corner Prince and
Walnut streets, Lancaster, Pa.

EASY BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTS
made on a new principle, insuring
comfort for the feet.
Lasts made to order.
MILLER,
104-1-1-1-1-1-1 East King Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
but we will do the next thing to it, viz.:
We will call the attention of our friends and
customers to the fact that we have on hand a
very Large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
purchased before the late ADVANCE, which
we will sell at

Strictly Old Prices.
Give us a call.

A. ADLER,
43 WEST KING STREET
GENTS' GOODS.

LATEST STYLE
Collars and Flat Scarfs.
BEST FITTING
SHIRTS,
-AT-
E. J. ERISMAN'S,
56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.
CARPETS.

H. S. SHIRK'S
CARPET HALL,
202 WEST KING STREET.

Has on hand over 20,000 YARDS OF CAR-
PET, Body and Tapestry Brussels with Bor-
ders to match, Also Venetian Hall and Star
Carpets, Extra Three-Ply and Superfine In-
gram Carpets, which are all bought from the
manufacturers before the great advance in
prices, and which he offers at the lowest Liv-
ing Prices. Also, Large Stock of all kinds of
Rag and Chain Carpets, which he is prepared
to sell at prices which defy competition. On
hand a Large Stock of all kinds of Carpets,
Counterpanes and Blankets of all kinds and
Color. Carpets made to order at short notice
for parties who find their own. Repairing
teaching perfect satisfaction. Give us a trial, at
202 WEST KING STREET.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
LANCASTER
BOILER MANUFACTORY,
SHOP ON PLUM STREET,
OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture
BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES,
For Tanning and other purposes:
Furnace Tiers,
Bellows Pipes,
Sheet-Iron Work, and
Blacksmithing generally.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
JOHN BEST.

GRAND SPRING OPENING
-AT-
D. Gansman & Bro's.

With a stock more than double of any previous season and increased facilities, we are prepared for our

SPRING BUSINESS,
All our goods having been bought before this mammoth advance in prices, we are retailing them at

MEN'S, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

At less than Wholesale Prices. Our Clothing has all been manufactured in this city by Excellent Hands, and will complete for Fit, Style and Workmanship with anything ever shown in Lancaster or elsewhere.

Note Our Sample Prices:
A Strong Iron Twist Working Suit for... 3.50
A Good Business Suit for... 4.75
A Good Cassimere Suit for... 6.00
A Good Cheviot Suit (8 Styles)... 8.00
A Fine Cheviot Suit, Light (8 Styles)... 12.00
A Fine Dress Suit (5 Styles)... 14.00
An Extra Dress Suit (4 Styles)... 16.00
A Super Dress Suit (5 Styles)... 20.00

A Large Stock of Stylish Pants Cheap.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
In Large Variety at LOW PRICES.
Boys' Suits from... \$2.50 up.
Children's Suits from... 1.62 up.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises.
Our Custom Department:
We have carefully selected a Large Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CHEVIOT, CASIMERE, DIAGONAL and WORSTED

SUITINGS,
which have been ordered before this large advance in Prices, which we make to measure at the OLD PRICES.

D. GANSMAN & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
66 & 68 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
S. W. Corner of Orange, Lancaster, Pa.
(Bauman's Corner.)

Spring Opening
24 CENTRE SQUARE.
We have for sale for the coming seasons an immense Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,
of our own manufacture, which comprises the Latest and Most

STYLISH DESIGNS.
Come and see our

NEW GOODS
-AT-
M. A. HAUGHTON'S,
No. 25 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
For they keep the Best Stock in the city.

MERCHANT TAILORING,
which is larger and composed of the best styles to be found in the city.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,
24 CENTRE SQUARE.
26-1-1-1-1-1-1 LANCASTER, PA.

FURNITURE,
-OF THE-
LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS.
I guarantee all my work and will make it to your interest to call.
Repainting and Re-upholstering at short notice.
Picture Frames made to order, at
15 1/2 EAST KING STREET.

WALTER A. HEINITSH.
BANKING.
\$10 TO \$500. ALL WISHING TO
make money in Wall St.
should deal with the undersigned. Write for
explanatory circular, sent free by
HICKLING & CO., 42 Exchange Place,
New York.

A RARE CHANCE!
The Greatest Reduction of all in
FINE CLOTHES.

H. GERHART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
All Heavy Weight Woollens made to order
for cash only at

COST PRICE.
I have also just received a Large Assortment
of the Latest Novelties in

ENGLISH, SCOTCH
AMERICAN SUITINGS
Of Medium Weight, for the
EARLY SPRING TRADE.

These goods were all ordered before the rise
in Woollens, and will be made to order at re-
markably low prices. Also, a Fine Line of

SPRING OVERCOATING,
-AT-
H. GERHART'S,
No. 51 North Queen Street.

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS.
Notice, Ladies!
We are now receiving daily all the Latest
Styles and Novelties in

SPRING HATS,
Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers and Fancy
Ribbons.

HAUGHTON'S
Keep the Largest Stock, the Latest Styles and
Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices in our city.
2-Button Ladies' Gloves, 10, 12 and 15c. 2-Hand
Ladies' Gloves, 24, 26 and 28c. 3-Hand Ladies'
Gloves, 28, 30 and 32c. Kid Gloves, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c
and 28c per pair. For a Good Glove go to
HAUGHTON'S. For a Handsome

CREPE HAT OR BONNET
go to **HAUGHTON'S,** for they keep them from
\$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.25 up. Crepe Vels, Finest
Qualities, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per pair.
For the Cheapest and Best Crepes go to
HAUGHTON'S. If you want Handsome

BLACK SATINS,
For \$1.00, \$1.40 and \$1.25 go to **HAUGHTON'S.** If
you want the Finest Satins, All Shades, from
\$1.00 to \$1.25, go to **HAUGHTON'S,** for they
keep the Finest Stock in the city.
If you want to see a Fine Variety of

Black Silk Fringes,
for 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c. FINE SADDLES'
SILK FRINGES, from 20c to \$1.50 per yard,
GRASS FRINGES, for 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c.
per yard, COLORED FRINGES, in all the New
Shades, at 25, 30, 35 and \$1.00 per yard. For
Fringes go to **HAUGHTON'S.**

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
5, 6, 8, 10c and up. BORDERED HANDEK-
CHIEFS, 8, 10, 12 and 15c. White Laces, 5, 6 and
8c. Bretonne Laces, 10, 15, 25 and 40c. Fine
Lancaster Laces, 20, 25 and 50c. Fine Em-
broeries, from 25c to \$2.00 per yard. Ladies,
for the Finest Variety of

Millinery and Trimmings,
-OF THE-
M. A. HAUGHTON'S,
No. 25 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
For they keep the Best Stock in the city.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
EASTER CARDS.
Marcus Ward's English and Prang's
American

EASTER CARDS,
-AT-
L. M. FLYNN'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

EASTER NOVELTIES!
Easter Voices. A selection of prose and verse
for the season, in unique form.
Easter Dawn. A collection of Poetry, beautiful
and Beautiful Binding.
Easter Cards. New Designs, appropriate and
beautiful.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS. In prose and poetry, with
appropriate illustrations, and suitable for
use at the season.
AT THE BOOK STORE OF
JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

**CALL ON SHERTZER, HUMPHREVILLE
& KIEFFER,** manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK,
and dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS. Special attention given
to PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING
No. 40 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster Intelligencer.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1863.
JOEL PARKER.

NEW JERSEY'S WAR GOVERNOR
Who may be a Democratic Dark Horse.
Trotted out for General Inspection.

A Record that Will Bear Examination.
Among the many men who are modestly
and not clamorously named for the Democ-
ratic nomination of president is Joel
Parker, ex-governor and now a supreme
judge of New Jersey. Mr. Parker has not
been very much discussed and probably
hardly ranks in prominence of candi-
dacy with Tilden, Bayard, Hancock, Hen-
driks, Thurman or Field. But there are a
great many people who think him a very
deserving and worthy man, whose nomi-
nation would antagonize nobody, and for
whose election all elements would be har-
moniously united. A sketch of his life and
public services made up from various
sources will inform the reader of it what
points his friends deem the bulwarks of
his strength.

Joel Parker was born in Freehold, Mon-
mouth county, N. J., November 24, 1816,
son of an old New Jersey family. His
father was short, assiduous and hard for
sixteen years state treasurer, being re-
tained by his political opponents as well
as his friends on account of his financial
ability and the faithful discharge of the
duties. Upon his appointment as treasurer, in
1837, Charles Parker removed with him
to Trenton, the state capital, in which
city Joel received his early education.
He afterwards attended the celebra-
ted high school in Lawrenceville, and
in 1839 entered Nassau Hall, in Princeton,
from which institution he was graduated
in 1839. He chose the profession of the
law and studied with Henry W. Green,
afterwards chief justice and chancellor.
Upon being admitted to the bar he settled
in Freehold, where he has since resided.
In 1843 Mr. Parker married Maria M., the
eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gunmore, of
Burlington, N. J., a member of the So-
ciety of Friends.

When a lad Joel Parker was a mer-
chant's clerk for a few months in Maiden
Lane, New York, and before entering
college worked upon his father's farm in
Monmouth county for two years. His first
vote for president was given in 1849 for
Martin Van Buren, and at every election
since he has voted for the Democratic ticket.
In the memorable campaign of 1848 he
made his debut upon the stump, and at
every presidential election since that time
he has done yeoman service for the old
constitutional party, both with voice and
pen. He has been prominent in New York
and Pennsylvania, and more recently in
Ohio and Indiana.

In 1847 Mr. Parker was elected to the
Assembly from Monmouth county. He was
the youngest member of the House,
and being the only one from Monmouth
county, the leadership of the party de-
volved upon him. He represented the
minority on the judiciary and other im-
portant committees, and introduced vari-
ous bills in relation to taxation,
property qualification, etc., which have
been adopted with much ability and eloquence,
preparing the way for the election of his
friend Governor Fort, in 1850, on those
issues. In the Assembly Mr. Parker op-
posed all unnecessary and extravagant
appropriations, especially the item for
extra pay to members under the head of
"incidentals," which although uncon-
stitutional, was common in that day, and
being defeated by the majority in his efforts
to strike it out of the New Jersey Consti-
tution. He also introduced a bill to take
his share, and the money remains in the
treasury of the state to this day. By his
course on this subject and his able advoca-
cy of the reform measures before alluded
to, Mr. Parker although young attracted
the attention of the people of the state to
him as a rising man.

In 1851 he was nominated by the govern-
or and confirmed by the Senate as prose-
cuting attorney of Monmouth county and
served in this capacity with great success
for five years. This position brought him
in contact with some of the ablest lawyers
of the state, among whom were Judge
Vredenburg, William L. Dayton, ex-
governor Pennington and Joseph P. Brad-
ford, each although competing with an
array of legal talent he acquitted himself
with much credit. In 1850 he was chosen
a presidential elector by 5,000 majority, and
was one of the three Northern electors,
who cast their votes for Stephen A. Dou-
glas in the election of 1860.

For several years prior to the civil war
Mr. Parker was brigadier-general of the
Monmouth and Ocean brigade, and in per-
son commanded and drilled one of the finest
regiments of uniformed militia in the state.
In 1861 Governor Curtin nominated him
as major general of the five central
counties of the state, with the view of or-
ganizing the militia and promoting volun-
teering. The Senate unanimously con-
firmed him, and he remained until the result
proved that the confidence had reposed in
a Democrat was not misplaced, for chiefly
through his influence among his old militia
followers several regiments of good fight-
ing men enlisted for the war.

In 1862 his county presented his name to
the Democratic state convention for nomi-
nation to the high office of governor. He
had not been a candidate, and up to a few
days before the meeting of the convention
his name had not been mentioned in con-
nection with the nomination, except among
a few who saw that his qualifications and
record were such as would, in that excit-
ing time, draw to him more support than
perhaps any other candidate could possi-
bly receive. While he had always been a
firm supporter of the legitimate rights
of the states, he was a pronounced Union
man. He had used all his power to ally
excitement and prevent war up to the very
commencement of hostilities, but after
that no man could have been more active
in his efforts to restore the Union and
assert the supremacy of the national
government. To such a man the Demo-
cracy turned as their standard bearer, and
on the fourth ballot he received the unani-
mous vote of the convention. The result
proved the wisdom of the choice, for after
a most exciting contest Mr. Parker was
elected over a very popular opponent by
the unprecedented majority of nearly 15-
000 votes. He was inaugurated in 1863,
and held the office for three years, in the
most trying period of our history.

The administration of Gov. Parker dur-
ing those three eventful years was most
successful and reflected the greatest credit
on himself and the patriotic state he rep-
resented. In raising, equipping and for-
warding troops he was most energetic.
When calls were made by the president
his vigorous proclamations were the first
in print and his men were promptly raised

and put into the service well equipped.
There was no corruption and not a dollar
of the war fund of the two millions that
passed through his hands was misap-
propriated. He left the office a poorer man
than when he was inaugurated.

His position as governor made him
especially popular in Pennsylvania, whose
citizens he laid under special obligations
to him by his prompt measures for their
protection. On the 17th of June, 1863, he
appealed to the nine-month men of New
Jersey, whose term was expiring, to re-
main long enough in Pennsylvania to re-
sist the invading foe, promising that mean-
while their state and United States pay
should go on; and so grateful was Philadel-
phia to him for his generous aid that the
whole city for weeks rang with the praise
of the gallant Jerseyman. Gov. Curtin
telegraphed to him the thanks of Pennsylv-
ania's whole people, and Lincoln sent him
sincere thanks "for his zeal in raising
and disciplining troops."

In 1864, as soon as Maryland was in-
vaded, without waiting to hear from
Washington he proceeded to raise troops
with great success; and he always moved
so promptly and patriotically in this matter
as to obviate all necessity for any popular
excitement over a "draft" in New Jer-
sey.

The following correspondence shows the
progress of these movements:

HARRISBURG, June 15, 1863.
Governor Joel Parker:
This state is threatened with invasion
by a large force, and we are raising troops
as rapidly as possible to resist them. I un-
derstand that there are three regiments of
your troops at Beverly waiting to be mus-
tered out. Could an arrangement be made
with you and the authorities at Washing-
ton by which the service of these regiments
could be had for the present emergency?
Please advise immediately.

A. G. CURTIN, Gov. Pa.

On the very same day Governor Parker
replied:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
TRENTON, N. J., June 15, 1863.
His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.
Your dispatch is received. One regiment
has already volunteered and no doubt
others can be sent. Where shall they be
sent and to whom? To whom shall they
apply for transportation from Philadel-
phia? Answer, please.

Their time had already expired and they
had come back to be mustered out and re-
turn to their homes. Upon hearing of the
emergency, Governor Parker proceeded to
the camp at Beverly, and addressed the
regiment telling them that they were being
persuaded them to enlist. By his means
and by means of a proclamation subse-
quently issued, troops were hastened to
the assistance of Pennsylvania, and it is
not forgotten in Philadelphia to-day, that
New Jersey troops marched toward us
on their way to the defence of Harrisburg,
and were the first to arrive. The following
telegram and extracts from correspond-
ence serve to complete this part of the
record:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.
His Excellency, Gov. Parker:
The movements of the rebel forces are
now sufficiently developed to show that
General Lee, with his whole army, is mov-
ing forward to invade the states of Mary-
land and Pennsylvania and other states.
The President, to repel this invasion
promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylv-
ania, Maryland and West Virginia, for
one hundred thousand volunteers for six
months, unless sooner met, and that it is
important to have the largest possible
force in the least time, and if other states
will furnish militia for a short time to
be credited on the draft, it would greatly
relieve the pressure. Will you please in-
form me immediately of the number, in
answer to a special call of the president
you can raise and forward of militia or vol-
unteers, without bounty, for six months,
unless sooner discharged, and to be credited
on the draft of the state.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
TRENTON, N. J., June 15, 1863.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War,
Washington.
If dispatch is received. Every man
will be taken to ascertain how many men
can be raised for six months. You will
be notified as soon as it is ascertained. In
the meantime I authorized to delay the
issue of nine months at present in this
state, and to accept of the volunteer com-
panies to assist in repelling the invasion of
Pennsylvania? These regiments have been
sent to be mustered out, but are volunteer-
ing to go to Pennsylvania for the emer-
gency, and Governor Curtin is anxious for
them. Answer immediately.

JOEL PARKER.
Then follow replies from the secretary
of war, and from the governor of Pennsylv-
ania giving instructions relative to trans-
portation. It will be observed that both
Governor Parker's telegrams were for-
warded on the day he was apprised of the
invasion of Pennsylvania. On the very
next day, so prompt and energetic were
his measures, that he was able to send the
following:

TRENTON, N. J., June 16, 1863.
His Excellency, Governor Curtin, Harris-
burg, Pa.:
The nine months regiments now in the
state awaiting discharge will be forwarded
as soon as possible. In the meantime to-
morrow for the citizens to organize for
the assistance of Pennsylvania, and will
send them to you for the present emergen-
cy as state militia. Can I promise them
United States arms, and if not, can they
be replaced by six months' volunteers?
If so must they be mustered into the
United States service and for how short a
time? I hope to be able to send some
twenty thousand men.

JOEL PARKER.
This dispatch, received by the governor
of Pennsylvania within thirty-six hours
from the time he first sent for assistance,
called forth these words of thanks:

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1863.
His Excellency, Governor Curtin:
The people of this state are under obli-
gations to you for your promptness and
energy in organizing and forwarding men
to this place.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Making good his promise, on the follow-
ing day Governor Parker issued his pro-
clamation and appeal, from which we quote:

"Jerseymen! The state of Pennsylvania
is invaded. A hostile army is now
occupying and despoiling the homes of
our sister state. She appeals to New Jer-
sey, through her governor, to aid her in
driving back the invading army."
"Let us respond to the call upon our pa-
triotic state with unprecedented zeal."
While Governor Parker filled with alac-
rity the calls for troops by the general gov-
ernment with volunteers, he was very
careful to guard against unjust quotas, and
at one time, in 1864, by his vigilance and
energy he saved the state of New Jersey a
very large amount of money in bounties
by having the quotas corrected. The
state furnished nearly 80,000 men, and not
a man went to the war against his will.
During all this time the credit of the state
was maintained by wise and careful over-
sight of the finances, a sinking fund being
established under a bill which he framed,

so that New Jersey bonds always sold
above par—at one time as high as 112-
leaving, after the payment of debts, a
large balance in the state treasury on civil
account at the end of his administration—
the first time in twenty years.

New Jersey responded with as much
alacrity as any other state to every call
made for troops. Yet while making this
ready response the governor was at great
pains to protect the citizens of the state
from the evils of conscription. In his
official capacity he conferred with Messrs.
Stanton and Holt as a defender of law with
a manliness which foiled their scheme.
Some Massachusetts troops were passing
through Jersey City on their way to the
front. A soldier shot a boy at the depot
and would have proved fatal. He was
arrested and indicted by the grand jury of
Hudson county for murder, and the court
of oyer and terminer had set the case down
for trial. At this juncture Judge Advocate
General Holt and Secretary Stanton de-
clined to prosecute the case, and the
prisoner out of the hands of the court and
delivered him to the United States military
authorities. Mr. Holt wrote: "It is not
supposed that the governor will decline
this request, but should he do so it will
be the duty of the department to see that
the supposition proved incorrect. The
governor replied, in a letter which was a
manly protest against the assumption of
power by the federal authorities, and an
emphatic assertion of the rights of the
states which was unanimous in its
days. We give an extract from this cele-
brated letter:

"I have no right to interfere, and no
power to make such an order as you re-
quest. The executive and judicial branches
of the government are entirely distinct and
independent of each other, each having
its authority and duties clearly defined,
and should I make the order you re-
quested it would be a very proper disre-
gard of its prerogative as an un-
warranted interference with its prerogative.
The decision of the court must stand
and stand until reversed by its own action,
or by some competent tribunal of review. I
am clearly of opinion that the court should
retain the custody of the prisoner until he
is discharged by due process of law, and
that the executive has no power in the
premises. I am informed by the prosecuting
attorney of Hudson county that the
indictment will be moved for trial on the
25th inst., at which time the case will be
proceeding with. For the reasons herein
stated I respectfully decline to order the
prisoner remitted to the military authori-
ties."

Not a single right of the state had been
yielded and not one of her citizens, during
his administration, had been deprived
of his liberty without due process of law.
Citizens were taken out of their states
without legal process and without trial
and imprisoned in military fortresses under
every governor in the North except in
New Jersey under Governor Parker. As
soon as the war ended Governor Parker
took strong grounds in favor of amnesty
and reconciliation. He was among the
first to favor the admission of representa-
tives from the Southern states in the fed-
eral Congress, as well as the following
extract from his message of January,
1866:

"The rebellion is at an end. To-day
there is not anywhere a single man in arms
against the government. The authority
of the constitution and laws of the United
States is now acknowledged and obeyed
from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.
Courts have been organized, custom
houses and post offices established, and
the system of military rule has been aban-
doned. The people have been called upon
to ratify the amendments of the Consti-
tution, and the rights of the people have
been restored. No greater evidence of renewed
loyalty could be given than has been man-
ifested by the Southern people since the
close of the war, and if we now repeat them
if we now drive their representatives from
the doors of Congress, it is equivalent to a
declaration that we will forever distrust
them, and that the Union shall never be
restored until they have made the same
sacrifices made by the people of the
loyal states, in a war for the Union, have
been in vain. A large majority of people
of New Jersey are undoubtedly opposed to
such a policy. They believe that all the
states are in the Union, and that they are
under the constitution, entitled to repre-
sentation in Congress. I recommend that
the Legislature at an early day give ex-
pression to the views of the people on this
vital question, and Governor Curtin is an-
xious for them. Answer immediately.

JOEL PARKER.
Then follow replies from the secretary
of war, and from the governor of Pennsylv-
ania giving instructions relative to trans-
portation. It will be observed that both
Governor Parker's telegrams were for-
warded on the day he was apprised of the
invasion of Pennsylvania. On the very
next day, so prompt and energetic were
his measures, that he was able to send the
following:

TRENTON, N. J., June 16, 1863.
His Excellency, Governor Curtin, Harris-
burg, Pa.:
The nine months regiments now in the
state awaiting discharge will be forwarded
as soon as possible. In the meantime to-
morrow for the citizens to organize for
the assistance of Pennsylvania, and will
send them to you for the present emergen-
cy as state militia. Can I promise them
United States arms, and if not, can they
be replaced by six months' volunteers?
If so must they be mustered into the
United States service and for how short a
time? I hope to be able to send some
twenty thousand men.

JOEL PARKER.
This dispatch, received by the governor
of Pennsylvania within thirty-six hours
from the time he first sent for assistance,
called forth these words of thanks:

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1863.
His Excellency, Governor Curtin:
The people of this state are under obli-
gations to you for your promptness and
energy in organizing and forwarding men
to this place.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Making good his promise, on the follow-
ing day Governor Parker issued his pro-
clamation and appeal, from which we quote:

"Jerseymen! The state of Pennsylvania
is invaded. A hostile army is now
occupying and despoiling the homes of
our sister state. She appeals to New Jer-
sey, through her governor, to aid her in
driving back the invading army."
"Let us respond to the call upon our pa-
triotic state with unprecedented zeal."
While Governor Parker filled with alac-
rity the calls for troops by the general gov-
ernment with volunteers, he was very
careful to guard against unjust quotas, and
at one time, in 1864, by his vigilance and
energy he saved the state of New Jersey a
very large amount of money in bounties
by having the quotas corrected. The
state furnished nearly 80,000 men, and not
a man went to the war against his will.
During all this time the credit of the state
was maintained by wise and careful over-
sight of the finances, a sinking fund being
established under a bill which he framed,

so that New Jersey bonds always sold
above par—at one time as high as 112-
leaving, after the payment of debts, a
large balance in the state treasury on civil
account at the end of his administration—
the first time in twenty years.

New Jersey responded with as much
alacrity as any other state to every call
made for troops. Yet while making this
ready response the governor was at great
pains to protect the citizens of the state
from the evils of conscription. In his
official capacity he conferred with Messrs.
Stanton and Holt as a defender of law with
a manliness which foiled their scheme.
Some Massachusetts troops were passing
through Jersey City on their way to the
front. A soldier shot a boy at the depot
and would have proved fatal. He was
arrested and indicted by the grand jury of
Hudson county for murder, and the court
of oyer and terminer had set the case down
for trial. At this juncture Judge Advocate
General Holt and Secretary Stanton de-
clined to prosecute the case, and the
prisoner out of the hands of the court and
delivered him to the United States military
authorities. Mr. Holt wrote: "It is not
supposed that the governor will decline
this request, but should he do so it will
be the duty of the department to see that
the supposition proved incorrect. The
governor replied, in a letter which was a
manly protest against the assumption of
power by the federal authorities, and an
emphatic assertion of the rights of the
states which was unanimous in its
days. We give an extract from this cele-
brated letter:

"I have no right to interfere, and no
power to make such an order as you re-
quest. The executive and judicial branches
of the government are entirely distinct and
independent of each other, each having
its authority and duties clearly defined,
and should I make the order you re-
quested it would be a very proper disre-
gard of its prerogative as an un-
warranted interference with its prerogative.
The decision of the court must stand
and stand until reversed by its own action,
or by some competent tribunal of review. I
am clearly of opinion that the court should
retain the custody of the prisoner until he
is discharged by due process of law, and
that the executive has no power in the
premises. I am informed by the prosecuting
attorney of Hudson county that the
indictment will be moved for trial on the
25th inst., at which time the case will be
proceeding with. For the reasons herein
stated I respectfully decline to order the
prisoner remitted