

West-Jersey Pioneer

An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Education, Morality, Local and General News, &c.

\$1 00 IN ADVANCE! BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. VOL. XIV No. 703.

Business Directory.

B. F. FERGUSON,
ARTIST,
S. W. cor. 8th and Arch Sts., Phila.
(Over Parrish's Drug Store.)
Frontiers surpassing the finest painting on Ivory, executed in the best style, at prices to suit the times. Also, photographs colored in different styles. Call and see specimens.

TOWNSEND & CO.,
SUCCESSORS OF SAMUEL TOWNSEND & SON
No. 39 South Second Street,
Above Chestnut st.,
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE
PLY, INDIAN AND VEVENIAN
CARPETS.

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c. &c.
Of the Best English and American make.
April, 1861-y

JAS. J. REEVES,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
OFFICE ON COMMERCIAL STREET,
(Formerly occupied by Jas. G. Hampton, Esq.)
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Bridgeton, Aug. 17, 1861-y

DR. J. SHEPPARD,
OFFICE ON COMMERCIAL ST.,
In the room recently occupied by the Post Office.
July 26, Bridgeton, N. J.

J. R. BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Furniture Warehouse
221 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
May 21, 1859-1-y

JNO. B. BOWEN, M. D.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity.
OFFICE with his father, Dr. (Wm. S. Bowen),
Corner of Commerce and Franklin Sts.
June 10, 1861.

H. LANING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Having pursued a regular course in
Dentistry with the most skillful Practitioners in New
Jersey and Philadelphia, would offer his professional
services to all who may see fit to give him a call. All
work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.
Office in the New Building opposite the
Clerk's Office, and the Public Library, through the
Hall adjoining the Jewelry store, mar 24

HENRY NEFF,
SURGEON DENTIST,
COMMERCIAL STREET, a few doors
East of the Post Office, Bridgeton, N. J.
Rooms and directly opposite the Baptist
Church, will continue to practice
Dentistry in all its various departments.
I have been using electricity in extracting teeth,
and it has been found to be the most successful
operation. In all cases, I have extracted the teeth
with the most satisfactory results.
Bridgeton, June 27, 1861-y

F. A. GINENBACK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 26 East Commercial Street,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired.
May 12, 1861-y

J. C. KIRBY,
Surgeon Dentist,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County and the public generally.
Office in the rear of brick buildings
5 Doors West of E. Davis & Son's Hotel,
Feb. 2, 1861. BRIDGETON, N. J.

MELODEONS.
H. M. MORRIS, Manufacturer,
No. 728 Market Street, Edinboro, Pa.
formerly Huges & Morris. Also, who
agent in Philadelphia for the sale of GAIHART'S
SPLENDID MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS.
The instruments are the patentee's own make, and
are the most reliable instruments ever offered to the
public.
NEW STORE.

DARE & SHEPPARD,
DEALERS IN
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANKERCHIEFS,
and Fancy Dress Trimmings,
Commerce Street, opposite the Clerk's Office,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
D. S. DARE, D. S. SHEPPARD,
March 9, 1861.

REEVES, Davis & Co.,
BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE,
NO. 10, CARL'S BUILDING,
Bridgeton, N. J.
June 11, 1861-1-y

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN,
DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL,
AND
BLACKSMITH COAL,
Bridgeton, N. J.
SPRINGS, VICES,
ANVILS, &c.
ISAAC PEDRICK, JOHN CHEESMAN,
March 18, 1861-y

WILLIAM M. WILSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO WILSON & HERRICK),
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 208 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dealer in Drugs, Dress Goods, Perfumery, Chemicals for Medicine, Analysis, Photography, &c. Manufacturer of White Lead, Zinc, Colic, &c. Sole Agent and Importer in Foreign and Domestic Patent Medicines.

ROMAN CEMENT,
ROBENALE CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER,
Ground Plaster,
BUILDING LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c., at
low rates. N. W. Corner Front & Willow streets,
Feb 25-1-y Philadelphia.

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
Intending being in the very center of business, with the University, Railroads running past and in close proximity, affords to those in search of pleasure a cheap and pleasant ride to all places of interest in or about the City.
The proprietor gives assurance that "THE UNION" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and respectfully solicits patronage from Cumberland and adjoining Counties.
TERMS: \$1 25 per day.
March 3, 1860. UPTON & NEWCOMER.

S. E. MCGAR,
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS
AND TRIMMINGS STORE,
GROSSCUP'S BUILDING, COMMERCIAL AND LAUREL STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

EXTON'S
CREAMERY
Water, Milk, Fancy
CRACKERS
For sale at
PITMAN & HOODS.

Choice Poetry.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
MANASSAS.
BY MRS. SARAH S. SOWELL.

THE ADVANCE.
A mighty army on the march
O'er old Virginia's plains;
The earth vibrates to the measured tread
Of its steady moving train;
Gleaming along the endless lines,
We catch the sabre's gleam,
And flaunting proudly to the breeze
Our many banners stream.
And ringing clear from every heart,
Freedom's high songs are sung;
Songs which, in many a battle fought
For human rights, have sung.
Here Yankee Doodle's stirring strains
Arise the martial spirit
Of those whose brave sires gained the boon
Of freedom from their king.
In every note we catch the swell
Of the fierce voice of battle,
The bugle call—the cannon's boom,
And musketry's sharp rattle.

"Am Rhein! Am Rhein!" from thousand deep-toned
lutes
Peal the forest chords of the Fatherland;
With swelling hearts, hush Freedom's sacred banner,
Once more those exiles, in proud order, stand.
"Am Rhein! Am Rhein!" o'er many a fierce-fought
battle
Hath rung, in clarion tones, that rallying cry;
There Freedom's fires are quenched—her proud hopes
perish'd—
Here, that refrain leads on to victory.
From a rock that still smokes the battle's surges,
While those high words fill every heart with flame;
Each blow will strike from Fatherland a letter,
For freedom, everywhere, is still the same.

There, swelling on the summer air,
The Marseillaise rings loud and clear,
The utterance of a nation's hope—
The haughty tyrant's fall;
For if our France's country kills,
Should echo that triumphant strain,
Her monarch's throne would sink in blood,
And Freedom live again.
THE RETURN.
Alas! Alas! see that proud host returning;
But crawling on, by Victory's bright array;
The sword and buckler viciest away,
Can the bright sun look calmly down upon them,
That terror-stricken, wildly flying host,
With banners soiled and torn, and sadly drooping,
Their bright stars pale—their golden glory lost.
No music now—no pealing songs of freedom.
Echo from rank to rank along the plain;
But groans of anguish—cries of mortal terror—
Hoarse shouts—unheeded orders—springs of pain.
Gone is the splendid pageant of the morning—
Gone the royal remnant of the host that fled—
The summer night looks down, in solemn silence,
Upon the host of dying and the dead.
Rouse in thy might, O nation of proud freedom!
Wipe out this stain upon thy honored name,
The blood of thousands cries unto heaven—
Rise in thy strength—regain thy glorious fame!
God of the nation! lend thine arm,
Make known thy might to power,
Save thou our country from her foes,
In this her darkest hour.

Sabbath Schools must Have their Concert.

Sabbath Schools must have their concert
When the appointed time comes round,
Surely 'tis a precious meeting,
For the children there are found.
'Tis not safe to pass it over,
For the rain or for the snow,
Children love their own dear meeting,
Parents, why not let them go?
There they sing of Him who never
Thrust aside their precious claim,
But took children to his bosom,
As a shepherd doth his lambs.
Some there were who tried to keep them
Waiting till some other day,
But the Lord, their zeal rebuking,
Told them of a better way.
O, then let them have their concert,
Be the weather foul or fair,
So that when the Savior calls them,
They may answer "Here we are";
Tell them they can't come too early
To their Friend who reigns above,
For ere they can lip his praises,
They are old enough to love.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Babcock of the Freedomian:
As I have to leave town by the 3 past 4 I shall not be able to see you as I said but will see you by the middle of next week and pay you the amount due.
G. V. Wickle
Will the writer of the above note, which he sent to us some considerable time since, inform us by what method he computes time? as there is evidently a mistake somewhere between us. On several occasions he has promised to call and settle that little bill "by the middle of next week," and once "in half an hour," but according to our reckoning, the "half hour" being paid. As the writ is undoubtedly a truthful man, it is evident that our whole misunderstanding of the matter has arisen from the fact that we compute time by one system and he by another. As soon as we can arrive at a proper understanding on that point no doubt our difficulty will be settled, and all will go on as swimmingly as ever.

The late melancholy death of Mrs. Longfellow makes it of interest to know how a woman, whose dress takes fire, may best act under the circumstances. A contemporary says—
"Ladies should, whenever they are so unfortunate as to have their dress upon them take fire, fall prostrate and roll upon the flame. An assistant can smother it then with a table spread, or even with any other clothing at hand. The flame will cease rapidly if the lady stand erect, and encircle her face and head, and she will breathe in the flame, to the destruction of her lungs and life. It is almost useless to battle with the fire in such cases, with the hands."

Capacity of the Country to Sustain War.

Some persons, whether timorous or uninformed, have shrunk back, somewhat, at the prospect of a \$500,000,000 loan, with the possibility of its being doubled or trebled by a continuance of the war. Such persons may be reassured by comparing our means and probable exertions with those of Great Britain in her tremendous struggle with France and the half of Europe for twenty-three years, or from 1793 to 1816. We condense and set down in the nearest millions a few of the most prominent statistics of that continental war.

At the commencement of that war, entered upon by England against the principles and wishes of at least one-third of the nation, the population of England, Wales and Scotland was somewhat less than ten millions. Ireland may be "counted out" as being disorderly and rebellious, and requiring a guard over itself rather than furnishing men and money for the strife. During those twenty-three years the whole outlay of the British Government was \$5,500,000,000—or, stating it in more striking form, eighty-five hundred million dollars, more than double the whole property valuation of Great Britain then, and nearly as much as that of the United States at present. Nearly one-half of this enormous sum, or \$3,183,000,000 was expended on the war alone, viz., \$1,924,000,000 for the army; \$1,641,000,000 for the navy; \$355,000,000 for munitions of war; and \$203,000,000 for subsidies—in plain phrase, for hiring foreigners to do their fighting. The yearly outlay, in all, averaged \$370,000,000, and for the war, which was almost continuous, \$182,000,000,000. And this immense expenditure was not, as in our case, made at home, so that the money, merely passing from hand to hand, would still remain in the possession and active use of the nation. On the contrary, a large part of it, probably more than one-half, was laid out and permanently lost in Continental purchases. Yet, under the pressure of this tremendous load England struggled through the contest, not only with steps scarce staggering, except in two or three years of bad crops, and in the fixed suspension of specie payments by the National Bank, but with a large increase in the sum total of her wealth, and an advance in almost every branch of industrial exertion.

The specie was continuously and largely drawn from its vaults, till, in 1797, when its coin was reduced to five and a half millions of dollars, the frightened Directors were relieved by a temporary permission from the Privy Council to suspend specie payments. This suspension was afterwards legalized by Parliament, and continued by fresh enactments to the year 1823. During the first twenty years of this suspension, the entire gold mintage of England was but fifty-five millions of dollars, while in the seven years ensuing it was one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. In one single year—the last—of that great war, the Government expenditure was six hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars, while the specie in the Bank of England was but little over ten millions of dollars.

If it be asked how England not only stood up, but mainly prospered, against this prodigious drain on her resources for twenty-three years, the answer lies in the fact of her vast improvements in machinery, which enabled her to manufacture for all nations, while her domination of the sea gave her the outward and inward commerce of the world.

We are twice as able as England was to carry on a war even of that great length and of those huge dimensions; for our population—saying nothing of the neutral States—is the exact double and our wealth more than double of England in 1793. Specie from all quarters pours in upon us in a ceaseless flood; the money of our banks and capitalists lies idle and rusting; our imports are greatly reduced; our exports of breadstuffs and meats are much larger than ever; and our manufactures will be strengthened and enlarged by the new tariff policy. Under these circumstances it is clear that we can, if necessary, incur and comfortably carry a debt of one thousand or even two thousand million dollars, and pay it off, interest and principal, by A. D. 1900. On, then, to the contest, without fear and without reluctance, standing nothing to redeem the life and honor of the nation.

THE CHARM OF LIFE.

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden—but oh! how many that are beautiful and good. The world teems with beauty—with objects that gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills that we cannot escape—the approach of disease and death; of misfortune; the sundering of the early ties, the majority of evils that tempt us might be avoided. The curse of intemperance, in common as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress—nothing to shield it from the heartiest execration of the human race. It should not exist, it must not do away with this—let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity and kindness mark the intercourse between man and man.—We are too selfish, as if the world were made for us alone. How much happier would we be, were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home that is not dark. There is sunshine everywhere; in the sky, upon the earth; there would be in our hearts if we were to look around us. The storm dies away, and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her lincens burins upon the earth, which is very beautiful, when autumn breathes her charging breath upon it. God reigns in Heaven. Mourn not at being so good, and we can live happier than we do.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A SALT WATER STORY.

In the County Clare, Ireland, lives a respectable, well-to-do family of the name of DeLackery. The family is not extensive, but comprises among its members a dark-haired, black-eyed, plump young lady, not yet sixteen, named Bridget Dookay. About four years ago, when Bridget was but little over twelve years of age, she made the acquaintance of a dashing young sailor, who speedily became enamored of his blue shirt and wide turn-over collar, to say nothing of his pleasant face and jovial spirit. The sailor-boy was also captivated with the juvenile Bridget, and their childish love was blissfully indulged until one unlucky day the parents of the lovely maiden awoke to a realizing sense of the inevitable tendency of affairs, and took measures accordingly. Believing Bridget to be a young and inexperienced lover, they took steps to get rid of him, telling him that he had better wait a year or two before launching upon the broad sea of matrimony; they gave him an outfit, and induced him to go upon another voyage, hoping that time and absence would cure the young lady of her folly.

For a few months letters from the absent lover reached Bridget regularly, but suddenly they ceased altogether, which Bridget attributed to an unfair interposition on the part of her papa. Suspense was gradually devouring the little Miss, and having imbibed a love of adventure from her briny lover, she resolved to seek him the wide world over. So Bridget assumed the garb of a sailor, and one night, when her parents were sound asleep, quietly stole away from her home without once stopping to say good bye. Proceeding on foot, with now and then a "lift" from some good-natured stevedore, she journeyed to Liverpool—arriving there, Bridget, disguised as a sailor, frequented the docks for several days, and eventually succeeded in shipping, upon the assumed name of Edward Johnson, as cabin boy on board an American bound passenger ship. Faithfully she performed all the duties required of her on the passage, her true character never once being suspected. Reaching New York, she was regularly discharged, and coming ashore, sought high and low throughout those places where sailors most do congregate, hoping to encounter her truean lover. Her search was fruitless, and in despair the bold-hearted damsel shipped on board another vessel, bound for a foreign port. This time she went before the mast as a true-blue sailor, in which capacity she gave entire satisfaction to both officers and crew, no one of whom suspected that the stout built, cheery, hard-fisted, undersized boy, a forebushy maiden searching in the forecastle for her sailor lover. For three years and a half Bridget kept up this disguise, crossing the ocean five times in various ships, and visiting also several ports in Spain and other foreign lands.

Eight days since Bridget arrived once more in New York, and being discharged, put up at a Sailor's boarding house in Water street. On Thursday evening Bridget was "frisking" about the city in company with several other sailors, and at last strayed into a drinking saloon.—Here the disguised maiden invited her companions to "take a nip," which of course they cheerfully did at her expense. Other drinks were then called for, and after they had been disposed of, the men were ungenerous enough to insist that Bridget, who appeared to have plenty of money, should foot the whole bill. To this she objected, and was, in consequence handled rather roughly. During the little melee which ensued one of the sailors struck Bridget just "above the belt," and immediately exclaimed "My God! it's a woman!" Thereupon Bridget hipped up her pantaloons and took to her heels, never slackening her pace till she was angrily encountered in her own boarding-house by a policeman of the Fourth Ward, hearing of the trouble in the saloon, and having learned the facts of the case, proceeded to the boarding-house, and took Bridget into custody.—She was conveyed to the Station-House, where she unbecomingly herself, relating in detail, the adventures of her life. On the following morning she was taken before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, who transferred her to the care of Miss Foster, matron of that institution, who soon arrayed her in the more becoming, though less convenient garments of her sex.—Bridget has made up his mind to abandon the sea forever, now that she has been discovered, and will seek a situation in some benevolent family.

A MOTHER'S PRAYERS.

Some few years since an East India trader was attacked while trading in the Indian Ocean by a piratical schooner, and the merchantman fell an easy prey into the hands of the pirates. The captain and several of the crew were slain during the conflict, and the rest being gagged and heavily ironed, were laid in the pirates' boats for removal to their own vessel, and the murderous gang proceeded to the ship's cabin, intending there to complete the work of destruction, and see of what treasure they could possess themselves. As they descended the companion way, they heard a soft voice, evidently engaged in supplication; and the chief, directing his followers to halt at the entrance, went noiselessly forward to ascertain whence the voice proceeded. Bending low to avoid observation, he peeped into a door that stood ajar, and there knelt a fair young woman, with a beautiful boy at her side, one arm clasped carelessly around the child and the other raised in earnest supplication. "Oh, God of all mercy, said the beseeching voice, as the face of the fearful ogre met the pirates view, "save the life of my child, it such be thy holy will; but rather let me perish now by the assassin's knife, than fall a living prey into such hands to be trained to a life of sin and infamy. Let him die now if such be thy decree; but oh, let him not live to dishonor thee, and perish at last eternally." The voice ceased, choked with tears of agony, and there stood the pirate transfixed to the spot by the tumult of his own emotions. In imagination he was again a child; his own pious mother's prayers and instructions for long years forgotten, rose before him, and God's spirit sent such an arrow of conviction to his heart, that instead of carrying out his murderous designs, he sank upon his knees and cried out for mercy. After assuring the lady that no harm should be done her, he hastened to the deck, and around the captive crew, and restored them to their ship, returned with his men to their own. Shortly afterwards he surrendered himself to the British East India Government; but so great was the remorse he suffered for his past crimes, that before his trial came on, he was attacked with fever that in a few days proved fatal. Before his death he made a full confession of the crimes of his past life, manifesting the deepest penitence in view of his guilt, and he expired humbly trusting in Jesus for mercy and acceptance with him. Thus were his pious mother's prayers answered at last, and her erring child saved, as we may trust, even at the eleventh hour. What a heritage for good are the prayers of a Christian mother.—American Messenger.

THE SLAVE STATES.

Do the Free States duly consider that the entire free population of every Slave State, according to the census of 1860, is some thousands less than the United States from 1850 to 1860. The increase in ten years is 8,454,993, while the entire free population of the Slave States is 8,434,126. If we deduct from that number the present free population of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which is about a glance the full gauge of the contest which the extreme South, with her little more than five millions of free population, has waged against the North unless, forsooth, we will let Slavery go everywhere they please with our indorsement; and I suppose, of course, to allow them their choice of all the emoluments of office, under the pain of dissolution of the Union. In doing this they clamor like innocents against the North waging an unchristian war, in simply defending their nation against unprovoked dismemberment and such insolent, overbearing oppression. Do the South think we are all fools at the North?

The Baptists and the War.

The circular letter written by Rev. Edgar M. Levy Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. has just been published, and is addressed to the East New Jersey Baptist Association. It is a stirring and patriotic production breathing all the spirit of religious fervor, while it enjoins as a sacred duty upon every Christian the necessity of adhering to the Federal Government, and sustaining it in every measure calculated to add to its stability, strength and perpetuity. The circular sets forth the first duty of a Christian to be, "loyalty to the Government under which he lives." That was evidently enjoined in the command, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." Christianity, it says, never encourages sedition under any regularly constituted Government. The circular eloquently enforces that it is also the duty of Christians to yield to the Government pecuniary assistance, so far as it may be needed, for the usual or occasional exigencies of State. The circular concludes with the following sentence:—"The duty of every Christian is to identify himself in heart and interest with his country; He should think for his country; feel for his country; pray for his country; give for his country; and act for his country. He should utter no sentiment in opposition to the Government, or in favor of those who are in armed rebellion against it. The Constitution of this Government is a sacred instrument, and its preservation is our highest duty. In the arts and appliances of a high civilization we have made splendid advances. In all that gives man power over mere matter our progress has been unprecedentedly rapid. We have had security abroad as well as at home; have risen to possess a name of almost unequalled honor as simple citizens of a free republic. For all this we are indebted, under God, to the law we have obeyed, to the civil order we have established, to the nobles and benefactor Government our fathers founded. To maintain these institutions which have secured to us such multiplied and signal blessings, the Government of the Union appeals to the people. Our dearest earthly interests are now at stake, and the welfare of children, and of children's children, trembles in the balance. Our duty, as Christians, is to defend the Government which has ruled so mildly, and which in less than a hundred years has done the work and developed the progress of centuries. As rulers and subjects, as ministers and people, let us study to approve ourselves to that God with whom we have to do; and with our eye directed forward to the great day of retribution, so live that our rejoicing may ever be, "This, the testimony of our consciences, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fishy wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world."

A HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTE TO BOOT
Old Mr. V., a well-to-do farmer in Illinois, had some marriageable daughters, and being one of that class of men who think their girls should get married as soon as they are out of their short clothes, felt somewhat chagrined that his girls should remain on his hands so long. Now, there was a young fellow in the neighborhood who had been waiting on the V. girls for some time, and had gone the rounds, from oldest to youngest, and the old man had been anxiously waiting for and expecting young B. to ask "consent" for some one of the girls; but as yet waited in vain. B. however, had proposed and been accepted, but the old folks had not been made acquainted with the fact. Now, in the meantime, young B. had purchased a fine horse of the old gen., and had given his note on six month's time for one hundred dollars. Well pay-day was fast approaching, and B. had not the "ready" to meet it; so the day before the note came due young B. made his way over to the old gen.'s denominated to ask him for an extension on the note at last. As good luck would have it, he met the old gentleman in the yard, and was about to go through with that somewhat embarrassing ceremony of asking "consent" when—imagine his surprise and joy—the old gen. broke out with the following:—"Look here, B., you young rascal, you have been courtin' my girls for more'n a year; you've been gaddin, and cuttin' round with the hull on 'em. Now your note comes due to-morrow, and I'll tell you what I'll do. You shall marry one of the gals—I don't care a snap which—and I'll give you a good settin' out and your hundred dollar note to boot, and if you don't I'll see you by thunder. 'It's a bargain, says B. I'll do it.'" And the next week there was a "tall" wedding down at the old man V.'s; and to the day B. chuckles over the way the old gen. gave his consent without asking, and a hundred dollar note to boot."

FALLING IN LOVE.—As a woman was walking a man looked at and followed her. "Why" said she, "do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you." "Why so? My sister, who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am; go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said, "Why do you tell me a story?" The woman answered, "Neither did you tell me the truth. If you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

Nothing, perhaps, strikes the ear more pleasantly than a pretty woman's charming voice—except, perhaps, her charming hand.

Gov. Olden has appointed Dr. Alex. N. Dougherty, of Newark, Surgeon to one of the new regiments now forming.

The business of mustering the New Regiments into the service of the United States has begun at Trenton.

A little wrong done to another, is a great wrong done to ourselves.

A WORD TO JEFF. DAVIS.

Sir: Jefferson Davis professes to be the leader of a brave and chivalrous people claiming to act on principles of humanity and civilization, and claims that in the late encounter of his forces with those of the United States (against the Government of which he and his people are in rebellion,) he gained a great victory.—Let us examine the last point. First, his army has been for months concentrating at Manassas Junction, and has carefully fortified a place which is naturally strong, garrisoned it with at least 75,000 men, and had re-enforcements within reach amounting to 30,000. Thus he had 105,000 men behind fortifications, well supplied with artillery. His advance posts were at Fairfax, in a country where a fair open, and many light could have taken place. An advance was made against his forces by the troops of the United States, not more than 50,000 men in all. Davis declined the encounter in the open field, although he could have met them with two men for one, and had 5,000 to spare, but awaited the attack behind his intrenchments. Some of those redoubts were not sufficiently strong, even though backed and covered by an overwhelming force in numbers, for they were wrested from his rebel troops by the arms of the United States. At last he succeeded in repelling the attack, yet so shattered was his army that he did not dare press the retreat in the open field, even though his force was double that of the retreating army, because he could not carry his equipments with him. This either shows that he was really beaten on the ground of his own selection, and within his intrenchments, or that he did not dare expose his chivalry in the open field to the attack of the patriot arms. Truly the remark of Gen. Taylor in the Mexican army may with propriety be applied to the hordes of Jefferson Davis, "They are not formidable without artillery," and I may add without redoubts. What can be said in defense of his humanity in refusing to bury our dead? It is said that this extends only to the Zouave Regiment of France; but if this is true, he will yet stand disgraced before every humane and civilized community of the world, for I here assert that in all the attributes that make a soldier and a man, every man of these Zouaves was his peer—in all that makes a useful man, far his superior. If this is the system of war he intends to inaugurate, let him be assured that he will be met with such an overwhelming burst of Northern indignation that the deepest cave or darkest swamp of his Southern Confederacy will not protect him. We don't wish to do any more than shall be necessary to establish the authority of the Government of the United States, such as Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson made it; but we do intend to do that, and we have the power to do it, and if Jefferson Davis has followers who will permit such barbarism as above noticed, it will be they who will meet the fearful retribution.—Why don't he attempt to go to Washington as he has promised? The simple reason is that if he did attempt it, his rebel crew would have to meet men in the open field, and this neither he nor they dare do.—N. Y. Tribune.

DESERTERS.—Hereafter all deserters from the army are to be arrested by the police or citizens, taken to Governor's Island, and tried by court martial. In case a citizen captures a deserter, he will receive the sum of thirty dollars, which will be deducted from the pay of the soldier.—Every cowardly who loses his gun, whether in soldierly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have twelve dollars, the price of the gun, deducted from the pay.

PIRATE SUMTER.—The Navy Department has advised of the return of the pirate Sumter to New Orleans through Atchafalaya Bay. The Jeff Davis is the only rebel vessel known officially to be outside, as the Department is not apprised of the escape of the McRae. Fast steamers are on their way to make the blockade of New Orleans effectual. Four pirates have been disposed of—the Savannah captured, the Petrel shelled and sunk, the York beached and burned, and an unknown vessel driven ashore by the transport Rhode Island. Of the last exploit there are no official advices.

GEN. KEARNEY'S BRIGADE.—The 1st New Jersey, Col. Montgomery; the 2d New Jersey, Col. McLean; the 3d New Jersey, Col. Taylor, together with Greene's battery of six pieces, and Company G. of the regular cavalry, have been formed into a brigade under Gen. Philip Kearney. They are stationed at Cloud's Mills, five miles from Alexandria, a position in which they have the enemy for neighbors, and where they will probably have skirmishes enough to dispel the ennuis of camp life.

A large number of companies have already tendered their services to Governor Olden, but as far as practicable room will be reserved for the three months troops for a short period. The companies tender their services and the acceptance is in that form and not by Regiments. The Government has devolved upon the Governor the responsibility of appointing Regimental officers, and it is hoped he will discharge the duty with care and prudence.

Many of our men went on the field on Sunday morning of the late battle in a starving condition; and it is a positive fact that deaths have since occurred from the effects of hunger, faintness, and exhaustion, under duty on the field and in the retreat. At the same time there was there was an abundance of provisions on the field for thirty days' rations, nearly all of which fell into the hands of the rebels.

The business at our State Department has been so much increased, that the Governor has removed his office, for the present, to the Supreme Court room. The Attorney General devotes pretty much all of his time to the business arising out of the Executive and Military Department.

DROWNED.—A son of Dr. Weatherby, of Clarksville, Gloucester county, was drowned in Mantua creek near Berkeley, on Tuesday, the 5th inst. He was bathing at the time and was carried beyond his depth by the tide. He was about 15 years of age.

The receipts of the Bible Society from New Jersey during the year ending the 1st of April last were \$16,972.53, being greater than any previous year. The number of Bibles put in circulation was 13,462.

Gen. Runyon addressed the citizens of Plainfield at the house of his father, last week. He said that "if this war requires the last blood and the last man in the North it ought to be sacrificed."

An editor acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of brandy, forty-eight years old, and says: "This brandy is so old that we very much fear it cannot live much longer."

Col. Egbert L. Viele, formerly of the New Jersey Geological Survey, is completing the organization of the First Regiment, Union Brigade.

When a cunning man seems the most humble and submissive, he is often the most dangerous. Look out for the crouching tiger.

DICKENS ON PRIVATEERING.—Dickens thus holds forth in his weekly paper: "Can we wonder at the general exclamation of horror which arose in England when it was reported that the Southern States were about to fly their privateers at the North?" * * * "Whom will they get? The patriot—the honest—the mercurial—the brave? No; the thieving drunkard—the homicide—the gang-driver—the slave-hunter—the runaway convict—the swindler—the murderer—the Seven Deadly Sins for officers, all the passions for crew, the Apollon himself for sailing-master."

teersman is plunderer. The motive of a privateer is not to fight if he cannot steal. The privateersman is the common enemy of mankind as the pirate is, and he should be treated as such, and hanged by whomsoever can get a rope on his neck. The laws of God and man are against him."

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The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, August 24, 1861.

THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE.

Only \$1.00 per Year.
JAMES B. FRUGSON, Editor.

BLACK LIST.

The following named persons are indebted to the publisher of this paper for their subscription. We take this method of again informing them of that fact, for their own as well as for the benefit of others. The names and residences of others, who seem disposed to not pay, will be published in due time.

Lewis Cress, John Crowl, John Seeds, Willow Grove, John W. Flieg, WILLIAM BRADFORD, Wm W. WARPLE, H. N. ROLLENFELD, JOHN W. ATARS, LEONARD G. PARVIN, HIRSH GILBERT

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in another column, of the Harvest Home, which is to come off near Woodstown on Thursday the 29th inst. The simple announcement that Rev. S. Y. Monroe is to be one of the speakers on that occasion will be sufficient to attract a large concourse of people. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of a large number, who will doubtless enjoy themselves.

On Tuesday morning last, about two o'clock, an alarm of fire aroused several hundred of our citizens, who hastened to the scene of conflagration. The building on fire was an old frame on Broad St., above Atlantic, which was not occupied, but was to have been in a day or two. Fortunately but little damage was done, the fire being soon extinguished.

SOLDIERS' PAY.—The bill to increase the pay of Soldiers \$4 per month, was amended so as to make the increase but \$2. Our State Law, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, provided that the extra pay of \$4 to single volunteers, should cease when the General Government made the pay equivalent to \$15 per month. As they have only made it \$13, we presume the State Law will continue in force.

New Jersey will soon have eight Regiments at the seat of war.

The three regiments now in Virginia, under Col. Montgomery, Taylor and McLean, together with Green's Battery of Artillery, six pieces, and Company G, of the regular Cavalry, have been formed into a Brigade, under Gen. Philip Kearney. They are stationed in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, about five miles from Alexandria, a position in which they have the enemy for their neighbors, and where they will probably have skirmishes enough to dispel the ennui of camp life.

The Thirty Dollars Bounty.

Hon. John T. Nixon informs the Trenton True American that there is no law for the thirty dollars bounty for re-enlistments, as heretofore published. Such a law passed the House, but by some confusion it did not pass the Senate. Instead of \$30 upon re-enlistment, recruits will get at the rate of thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents and one third each year for three years, making a bounty of one hundred dollars at the end of his term of service. If discharged before three years, he will still receive the sum of one hundred dollars. This, with thirteen dollars a month, makes the annual pay of the soldier, without his allowance for clothing and rations one hundred and eighty-nine dollars, thirty-three cents and one third, if discharged at the end of three years. This gift applies to all who enlist now, whether they served before or not.

We learn from the Salem Standard that the company which Messrs. Reynolds and Aton have been engaged in recruiting, being about filled up, by order of the Governor, started for Trenton last Wednesday morning. They are a robust body of men, insured to labor, and well calculated to endure the hardships of soldier life. At an election for officers held at Garwood's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the following were chosen: Captain—R. S. Reynolds. First Lieutenant—Edward A. Aton; 2d do, Thomas Godfrey.

On Friday last Capt. Kelsey, of Pittsgrove, with part of his company of Independent Rangers, passed through our town, on their way home, having marched from Fortescue, a distance of sixteen miles, in three hours and three quarters. A pretty good tramp for such a warm day.

Mr. Charles Nichols will please accept our thanks for a mammoth watermelon left at the Pioneer office this week. Such favors are always thankfully received and duly appropriated.

The Sabbath School connected with the Harmony M. E. Church will hold a Pic Nic on Wednesday next, in the grove on the farm of David Coker, about one mile east of Harmony Church. Several eminent speakers are expected.

Wm. Kime, of Deerfield, announces to the public that he is prepared to make and sell boots and shoes cheaper than any other establishment in South Jersey. If you don't believe it go and see for yourself.

The Private Sumpter captured at New York from St. Thomas yesterday morning, reports that on the 24th instant the private Sumpter was captured by one of our men in the port of Curacao. The intelligence was brought to St. Thomas by a steamer.

THE WAR NEWS.

ADVANCE ON THE POTOMAC.

The suspicious expressed last week that the enemy was advancing toward the Potomac, are confirmed by the latest despatches, which excite intense anxiety. There appears to be no doubt now that Gen. Beauregard, with an army on his hands that cannot be appraised without a speedy demonstration, has determined to take the hazard, and is now moving them forward at all points toward the Potomac, both above and below Washington, for the purpose of preventing a concentration of Gen. McClellan's forces, and ultimately attacking the capital itself. The plan, so far as it can be conjectured, is to throw a large body of troops into Maryland from Mathias Point, below Washington, for the purpose of occupying Annapolis, and commanding that route from the North. Another body is probably directed to cross the Potomac above Washington, and then, with the co-operation of secessionists in Baltimore, all the routes are to be obstructed, and the capital itself being thus isolated, and Gen. McClellan bewildered, they hope for an easy victory.

Though this statement of their plans may not be entirely correct in all its parts, there is no longer any room to doubt that the enemy are advancing all along the line of the Potomac, and the Government at Washington is vigorously at work to prepare for the event. The Confederate officers are probably satisfied that they are as well or better prepared for a decisive test of their arms than they will be after delay shall have weakened them and strengthened the Union arms, and hence it is perfectly natural that the threatened attack should come at once—and it will doubtless expedite the solution of the difficulties which the country is involved. Gen. Beauregard will encounter in Gen. McClellan a commander who was educated in the same military school and class with himself; and one who has since improved upon the practice he there received, by more extended experience.

If he is sustained in the manner we have a right to expect, he will make short work of this dangerous rebellion; but whether he will be so sustained gives rise to painful, but still hopeful anxiety, which will probably now soon be relieved by a decision of the contest.

To place the safety of the Capital beyond question, the Secretary of War has issued an order to the Governors of the loyal States, requesting them to urge all commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by the Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, to hurry forward their commands as early as possible to the Capital, in accordance with an order directed to the Governors of their respective States.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Edgson:—Seeing an article in your issue of the 17th of August, informing the public that the people of Shiloh had started a new military company, I deem it my duty to inform you that you are not as well posted as you ought to be, and therefore I take the liberty of posing you up. We have a volunteer company in Shiloh, but not just started, because we started it more than three months ago, and have been drilling twice a week ever since, under the instructions of Mr. Henry Crooks. We number 44 men, with a fair prospect of increasing it to a full company. On July 25th we elected the following officers:

John Evans, Captain; Isaac T. Thackray, 1st Lieutenant; George Hummel, 2d Lieutenant; Orderly Sergeant, F. B. Knoffmann; 2d Sergeant, Jehu B. Ayars; 3d do., Jonathan Evans; 4th do., Theodore Davis; 1st Corporal, Theophilus Ayars; 2d do., John D. Ayars; 3d do., Lewis Schickel; 4th do., Abel B. Davis; Fifer, David Davis; Drummers: William W. West, and Alfred Randolph.

Our Captain and Lieutenants have their commissions and splendid uniforms. The whole company will have good uniforms in the course of next month, after which we shall receive our rifles and accoutrements. I see by the captain's commission that we are to constitute a part of the First Regiment, Cumberland Brigade. I will close by telling you that I am one of the "FARMERS' RIFLES."

Interesting from Cairo.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—The town of Commerce, Missouri, forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday, and a battery planted by the secessionists, was re-taken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau, by order of General Fremont.

The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry. A midnight explosion was reported at Charleston, Mo.—The Rebels Routed.

CAIRO, August 20.—An engagement took place last night, at 12 o'clock, at Charleston, between the Federal forces, about 250 strong, and a rebel force of about 600 or 700 men.

A portion of the Federal troops consisted of the 22d Illinois regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Rawson, of the 11th Illinois regiment.

The rebels were commanded by Col. Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federal force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing forty and taking seventeen prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed, viz: Wm. F. Sharp, of company A.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York have presented as usual a bill of indictment against the rebels, and ask the aid of the court, saying that they will be held in custody until they can be removed to the field of battle.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Camp Correspondence.

COMPANY F, 3d REGIMENT, NORTH EAST VA., near Alexandria, Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861.

It is with a trembling hand that I again write. We are now encamped on an elevated tract of land, where we have a fair view of the Potomac, and the valleys that intervene between it and our camp. The scenery indeed is beautiful as one views the surrounding country, looking towards the river, but there is another thing that is obvious with us, which is unpleasant, and that is the incessant raining; for it has been pattering on our tents nearly every day, I may say, for a week past. I do not know that this is a common thing for old Virginia; but if it is I will say I don't like it. In conversation with a colored person at the farm house, on the farm where we are now encamped, I learned that the owner was a captain in the Secession army. Many cases of this kind are made known to us. Some houses are vacated, none being left to take care of the goods.

Company F goes out on picket every other day, as all the other companies do. Company F was out on Saturday, and encountered what they supposed to be secessionists, but proved to be a N. Y. German regiment, scouting after our company, each one supposing the other to be the enemy. It is stated that when one of the cavalrymen rode up in front of them, they leveled their pieces upon him, and cried out—"Are you Union?" He leveling his piece in like manner, until he had rode sufficiently near to answer, when he replied in the affirmative, upon which they took down their pieces, and the necessary explanations followed. This may not be given correct, but it is about in the shape I received it. It will give you an idea that such things occur with the pickets, which is now the principal duty in camp. I can scarcely find anything worth penning, there is such a sameness from day to day.

A few evenings ago was a beautiful moonlight evening, and while I sat by the camp fire, listening to the singing from the forest trees, and viewing the lightning bugs, the moonlight meanwhile streaming through the forest trees near by, and then I would survey the white camp and the lights as they were burning in the tents, in the midst of all these scenes, I thought how different was my situation. Alas! we are now at war; open hostilities have been declared, and we hear that our glorious banner of liberty is to be preserved, and may the prayers of the people be our aid in this war. May we again assume our once blessed position, all controversy cease, and our jurisdiction reach from ocean to ocean again. O that this could be impressed upon the minds of the people—the duty of prayer for the maintenance of our rights and our country, that the hold of sin may be made to relinquish—then shall we be blessed with abundance, and peace and plenty fill our land. This may be our blessed lot some day. When shall it be? God speed the Right!

You are aware, no doubt, that the battle which was lost with such sacrifice of life, was not the result of an ordered and premeditated commander; but many precious lives were lost, and they sleep the sleep of death upon the battle-field.

"The storm which wrecks the wintry sky
No more disturbs their deep repose,
Than summer evening's gentlest sigh
Which shuts the rose."

The camp is now full of life—the provision wagons being in camp to replenish our stock, which, by the way, I know are welcome, for we think sometimes of something to eat, or in other words, the cows that graze our meadows, and perchance our thoughts may get the better of us, and run down our home cellars, but one word from without soon makes us return.

The Paymaster is in camp, but we have not been paid off yet, as reported in some of the papers, but it looks probable that we will now receive our money very soon. But I must close this tangled affair; it is my best production under the circumstances. Consider this from a feeble hand of
COMPANY F,
[Cumberland Grays.]

Another Reasonable Paper Suppressed.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]
WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 20.—The office of the *West Chester*, in this place, was "cleaned out" last night, and the type were pitched in the street. The thing was managed very quietly, without noise or disturbance, and few people know of it till this morning. The paper was one of the most false and mischievous secession sheets published in the North, denouncing the war as a war to benefit "niggers" only, and pleading for the right of secession.

All that is known in the town about the destruction of the *"Jeffersonian"*, is that a man living opposite the office saw half a dozen men enter the building and throw the type out of the upper windows. They afterwards descended to the press room; but their operations there were invisible to him. Soon after wagons drove away from that neighborhood supposed to have contained the party. No one in the town knew anything of these men or their project. They evidently belonged in the country.

A NEW JERSEY CAVALRY CORPS.—Capt. Jackson Kilpatrick, of Sussex county, whose bravery at the battle of Great Bethel will be remembered, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of mounted riflemen, and is recruiting for it at Newton. The regiment will be called "The Jersey Blues," and composed largely of Jerseymen. They will be put in the field at Fort Monroe, and some of them have already gone thither. Horses, equipments, &c., are furnished by the Government. Those enlisting are expected to be good riders.

OFF TO TRENTON.—Three companies of soldiers, who have been recruited in Camden, Captains Jewett, Reynolds and Aaronson, went up to Trenton on Thursday last. They belong to Col. Ripley's Regiment, and were sent to the aid of the Government. The men connected with these companies will give good account of themselves in the field of battle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order from the War Department.

VOLUNTEERS TO BE IMMEDIATELY FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The statement in this correspondence several days ago, that the rebels were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and securing and supporting the revolutionary spirit in the State, with ultimate design on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of its truth and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubtful, will be given, thus at once securing the capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnestness of the government in the protection of the general welfare.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, will take notice of the order promptly to the general order of this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of —: By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded immediately to the city of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the U. S. government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under your immediate control or by acceptance direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or uniformed or not.

The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall have recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible. All officers of volunteer regiments on their arrival shall report to the commanding general, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary for their comfort. To insure the movement of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with and aid all officers of independent regiments in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. Clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Among the latest appointments are Major General Halleck, of California, for the regular army, and Col. George A. Thomas, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers. The former received a military education and is experienced, and the latter is an army officer, and attached to General Banks' division.

All the military departments composed of the States of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the city of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under the command of Major General McClellan.

As a consequence, Major Generals Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortresses Monroe is not included in this new arrangement. The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed to all whom it may concern: "Until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State, nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States or consent of the United States, or if a passport from his own government, countersigned by such minister or consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed."

To New Jersey Volunteers.

The State of New Jersey has made liberal provision for her volunteers. In addition to the \$13 per month paid by the United States, the family, or dependent widowed mother of each volunteer, in addition to his \$13 per month, receives from the State \$72 per year.

Those of our volunteers who enlist in New York or Philadelphia, lose if married men or single men with widowed mothers, their \$72 per year—or \$216 for the term for which they enlist. Volunteers from this State, who have enlisted in New York or Philadelphia, and who are not as much dissatisfied as the consequence of their mistake, and application has been made by the authorities of New York or New Jersey for the relief of their families; which relief cannot be furnished, as the law does not provide for such cases, nor is such law will be passed until New Jersey is prepared to support the troops of other States. And yet, notwithstanding that the plain interest of our volunteers is to join the New Jersey Regiments, we learn that they are going off by hundreds to join the States under a mistaken idea of the benefits they are to derive. A bounty of \$5 in hand, or the persons of some exasperated officer, who is to receive an appointment in New York or Philadelphia in case he brings a company or two, seems to be sufficient to induce our men to sacrifice all the advantages stated. As the majority of our men are ignorant of the true state of the case in this regard we are led to make this statement for their information and benefit.

We stated last week that Congress had increased the pay of our volunteers from \$11 to \$15 per month. This was an error. The original bill gave them \$15 per month, but the amount was reduced to \$13 just before the bill passed. Volunteers will now be paid \$13 per month during their term of service, and be entitled, upon their discharge, to 320 acres of public land. If wounded in the performance of duty, a life pension of \$7.50 per month will be granted them, or the same will be allowed to their families, if they should be killed in the service.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

A correspondence is still in progress between this government and England and France upon the question of blockade, and the friends of the government have assurance that the right assumed will be fully respected by the Powers in question.

Summary of Intelligence.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring a complete non-intercourse with all the rebel States, by land and sea, the forfeiture of the goods, wares, merchandise or vessels passing in any intercourse with those States, and ordering the speedy arrest and punishment of all persons engaged in such intercourse.

We find the following in a late number of the *St. Louis Democrat*: "We learn last evening from reliable sources that the State of California has offered the government 50,000 troops, and that the War Department has accepted them. The first order from the War Department went out last night by the pony express. It directs four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to proceed to western Texas. It is stated in official quarters that the 50,000 men will reach the Mississippi valley within forty days."

The official statement of the rebel army in the South makes it 210,000.

The rebel Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th inst., to meet again in November next.

The Boston banks will take ten millions and the country banks of Massachusetts five millions of the government loan, first instalment.

A train with U. S. troops having been fired into by rebels at Palmyra, and one man killed and several wounded, General Pope immediately ordered General Hurlbut to march to that county, (Marion,) quarter his troops on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, &c., for his men, to the amount of \$10,000 in the county and \$50,000 in Palmyra, as a penalty for the outrage.

The President for several mornings has been visiting the Washington Navy Yard, experimenting with a newly invented mechanical gun, which is worked by a crank in the barrel of the gunner, and throws seventy balls per minute. The implement is said to be the invention of a poor mechanic of New York.

The arms ordered for the five regiments of this State have not yet come to hand at Trenton, but are expected soon. The wagons, hospital wagons and ambulances have all been ordered, and a portion of them will be finished this week. All the other equipments are ordered and will be ready in due time.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point this morning. Lieut. C. C. Church is acting as Adjutant General. The presence of Gen. Wool is already having a good effect upon the troops.

The new Stamped Envelopes do not affect the old stamps, which are still used as before. None of the old stamped envelopes however will pass, but may be exchanged for new ones at the Post Office.

Capt. Boyd's Philadelphia cavalry led a skirmish with the rebels near Fehick church, in Virginia, and drove the enemy before them for three miles, killing two of them. They lost, however, one man killed and two captured, by being detached from the main body.

EASTON, Aug. 19.—The office of the Sentinel, a paper advocating peace and compromise, is now being gutted by a mob. Colonel Philip Johnson, member of Congress elect from this district, has been burned in effigy and made to show his colors. There is much excitement, and the riot is still progressing.

It is understood that the Government has fully determined to cause the arrest and confinement of every person in the North whom it can be satisfactorily proved to be in league with the Confederates, or in any way aiding and abetting their movements. This will explain the arrests that have taken place within the past few days—and the indications are that many more will follow.

New York, Aug. 19.—Over 600 men responded at roll-call of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves to-day, and men are continually reporting themselves. A reorganization of the regiment will be effected without difficulty.

There are now forty-eight regiments forming this city; several are full and the rest average from 200 to 650 men each. The full and incomplete regiments will doubtless now be forwarded as rapidly as possible. The latter will be merged so as to form full regiments.

Recruiting is going on rapidly, and the city can probably send 15,000 men to Washington in a few days.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

HON. J. Q. C. ELMER, of Bridgeton, has been appointed by Governor Olden, Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Hon. Wm. S. Clawson. We had hoped that the honor would have been conferred upon his distinguished son-in-law and our able Representative in Congress, the Hon. John T. Nixon. But we have recently been reliably informed that it has been Gov. Olden's determination since the death of Judge Clawson, to fill his place by a Democrat. This being the case, the selection has been wisely made. It will prove far more acceptable to the people of the District than one chosen by the Governor from among the Democrats. Judge Elmer possesses the advantages over any other candidate of an acquaintance with the people and business of this circuit, which is a great consideration, he having for the seven years prior to Judge Clawson's appointment, filled the position to which he has just been nominated. Judge Elmer undoubtedly stands in the front rank of his profession in this State, and we believe will administer the laws faithfully and impartially. He is a firm and unflinching Union man, throwing all his influence in favor of the Government. We learn that the appointment was made without any solicitation on his part.—*Salem Standard.*

THE QUEEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read by commission. The speech says her foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for happy results. She says of American affairs: "The discussions which arose some months ago in the United States, have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. She refers to a settlement of affairs in Syria. She hopes the arrangement will henceforth secure eternal tranquility. She rejoices at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted, enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing."

An Important Capture.

Last Tuesday afternoon the Surveyor of the port, with officers Isaacs and Bunn, boarded the steamer *Perisa* at quarantine. On the way up to the city intelligence was communicated to the Surveyor to the effect that one of the passengers on board, named Thomas S. Serril, was a violent secessionist, and had staid, to another passenger that he was returning from Europe with the proceeds of a loan which he had negotiated in Europe for the southern Confederacy.

On the arrival of the steamer at Jersey City, officers Isaacs and Bunn made a thorough search of the personal baggage of the passenger designated, and succeeded in finding \$40,000 in Bank of England notes, and a large number of letters and other important papers, the contents of which leave no doubt that the information given to the Surveyor was correct.

Surveyor Andrews at once communicated with Secretary Chase, who was in the city, and the Secretary commanded the proceeds already taken, and advised the arrest of Serril. The matter was also communicated to the Federal government at Washington.

Meanwhile the money, amounting to \$40,000, and the letters were taken to the Surveyor's office. The letters have been read and are discovered to be strongly secession in tone, and some of them suggest plans for breaking the blockade and supplying the Liverpool market with cotton. These dispatches leave no doubt as to the character of the bearer, and render it probable that the \$40,000 was a loan to the "Confederate States," as he represented.

Several passengers by the *Perisa* have voluntarily come forward and have made affidavit respecting the secession talk of Serril on board the ship.

This morning the United States District Attorney put a warrant for Serril's arrest in the hands of an officer. Mr. Serril is a New Orleans man, who has been for years engaged in the cotton business. He is about fifty years of age, and is represented to be wealthy. Some of the affidavits of passengers, made this morning, state positively that Serril said that the money in his possession was "a loan for the Confederate States."—*N. Y. Post.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Thousands of citizens were congregated at the Locomotive Works depot this afternoon to witness the departure of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment for the seat of war. Two special trains, of thirteen cars each were provided for their accommodation. The first train was partially filled with Hexamer's Battery, of Jersey City, having with them their six rifled 12 pounders, &c.

The ten companies of Col. Simpson's regiment filled the balance of the cars. Every man was armed, uniformed and otherwise thoroughly equipped. A large proportion of the men are returned volunteers, but the others have had no opportunity to drill, in any way of them not arriving in Trenton until last evening, and having to be equipped this morning.—*True Democrat.*

ALARM SUBSIDING.

Less anxiety exists than has been felt during the past few days respecting a rebel attack on Washington. Everything in the city appears quiet. The navigation of the Potomac is unimpeded. Steamers constantly arrive here. The continued alarms about the designs of the insurgents against the capital are now believed by gentlemen in high quarters to be the fabrications of secessionist emissaries. Officers, however, are directed on duty. Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to remain ready and ready for active operations. This volume, while left in the northern cities and towns, can do no service; but they can be organized here and ready for service immediately. Hence the call made on the 19th inst.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

The Chicago Tribune says:—The weather during the greater portion of the past week was intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. It was, however, favorable for harvesting, and we learn that a very large amount of the spring wheat has been secured. Oats and barley are also being cut all over the Northwest, and the yield is reported to be fair. The spring wheat crop, concerning which there was considerable anxiety two or three weeks ago, is reported to be a fair average yield, and if we are to judge of the samples already sent in, the quality is excellent.

The winter wheat is also threshing out much better than was anticipated, and it is said to be the best crop secured for five years past. The corn crop, under the heat of last week, is thriving well, and so far as the Central and Southern portions of this State and Iowa are concerned, an immense yield is expected, while in the Northern part of Illinois and Iowa the crop will be good, unless early frosts dampen it. Thus far we have every prospect of a large abundance of everything in the shape of breadstuffs—thus securing to us plenty to eat, even though money is scarce.

THE ENEMY AND THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Nearly two months ago the War Department that the plan of Jeff. Davis was to await the return of the forty-five thousand three months' men from the Federal army, meantime concentrating his own forces; and then, before new recruits could take their places, to strike when and where we were weakest. This was the plan of McCullough in Missouri; and he managed it so well that he accumulated three times our force at or near Springfield. For several days yet to come he will outnumber the Federal army in Southern Missouri; but the tide is rapidly turning, and, after the first of next October, the rebels will be outnumbered at every point where a collision shall occur. This, at least is the opinion of our best military authorities.—*N. Y. Post.*

Philadelphia Grain Market.

White Wheat - - - - - 1.30.
Red Wheat - - - - - 1.22.
Corn - - - - - .64.
Oats - - - - - .28.
Rye - - - - - .28.

HARVEST HOME.

A HARVEST HOME for the benefit of the M. E. Church, at Woodstown, will, by the permission of Richmond Mills, be given on Thursday, August 23rd, at 7 o'clock P. M. The proceeds will be delivered by Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of Camden, on the "Halls and Hopes of our Country," and by Rev. W. L. Lawrence, of Salem, on the "Great Rebel" (Interpretation). Speaking to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the evening will be provided on the ground at 25c each, and up to 25c each. Also for Cream, Gelatin, and other articles, and other refreshments, which will be provided. If the weather should prove stormy, it will be postponed to the following evening. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the Pioneer.
W. Wheat \$10 1/2 cts
R. Wheat 1 00 cts
Corn 65 cts
Oats 31 cts
Butter 18 cts per lb
Eggs 10 cts
Lard 12 cts
Pork 10 cts per lb

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. J. B. Dobbin, Mr. John P. Shaw to Miss Phoebe S. Thomas, all of Bridgeton. At Fairport, on the 18th inst. by Rev. S. L. Cox, Mr. Theo. C. Sutton to Miss Maggie D. Havard, both of Fairport.

In Peterburgh, N. Y. on Monday, Aug. 12th, by the Rev. A. W. Coon, Mr. C. H. Thompson, late Principal of the Union Academy, Bristol, to Miss Jessie C. Mattison, of Peterburgh, N. Y.

On the 18th inst. by Rev. T. H. Colburn, Mr. John Holland of Cranbury, Middlesex Co., N. J., to Miss Mary A. Lark, of Bridgeton.

On the morning of the 21st inst. at Greenwich, N. J., by the Rev. Wm. Mann, I. Caldwell Wynn, A. M. of Loughborough, Penna., to Miss Mary A., daughter of the celebrating party.

DIED.

At Newport, on the 11th inst. Sarah, wife of Edward Wharton, aged 39 years, on the 11th inst. Joseph T., son of Aaron and Sarah Husted, aged 10 months.

In Bridgeton, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Daniel Pierson, in the 71st year of her age.

In Greenwich, on the 16th inst. Horatio J., son of Jos. L. and Caroline Harris, aged 1 year and 2 months.

In Bridgeton, on the 20th inst. J. H. H. Infant son of John and Melinda R. Mackintosh.

In Deerfield, on the 20th inst. Peter H. infant, in the 29th year of his age.

Letters Remaining in the Post Office.

