

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, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861. VOL. XIV No. 705.

Business Directory.

B. F. FERGUSON,
ARTIST,
S. W. cor. 8th and Arch Sts., Phila.
(Over Pariah's Drug Store.)
Frontiers surpassing the finest painting on Ivory.
Also, Portraits colored in different styles.
Call and see specimens.

TOWNSEND & CO.
SUCCESSORS OF SAMUEL TOWNSEND & SON
No. 30 South Second Street,
Above Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE
PLY, LINEN AND VENETIAN
CARPETS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c. &c.
Of the Best English and American make.
April 1861.

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

DR. J. SHEPPARD.
OFFICE ON COMMERCIAL ST.,
In the room recently occupied by the Post Office.
July 20.
Bridgeton, N. J.

J. R. BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Furniture Warehouse
221 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
BELOW DOCK,
JOBBER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
May 21, 1861.

J. V. 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 Commercial and Franklin Sts.
June 11, 1861.

H. LANING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
H. LANING, having pursued a regular course
in dentistry with the most skillful dentists in New
York and Philadelphia, would offer his professional
services to all who may see fit to give him a call. All
work warranted to give satisfaction. Office in
the new building opposite the Public
School, on the corner of Commercial and
Franklin Sts., Bridgeton, N. J.

HENRY NEFF,
SURGEON DENTIST.
COMMERCIAL STREET, 5th door
East of the Presbyterian Church.
Room, and directly opposite the Baptist
Church, will continue to practice
dentistry in all its branches.
Dentistry using electricity in extra-frag teeth,
and all the most recent and successful
operations. In all cases, he has extracted the teeth
with the most ease and safety.
Bridgeton, June 27, 1861.

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

J. C. KIRBY,
Surgeon Dentist,
Respectfully offers his professional services
to the inhabitants of the Counties of
New Jersey and the general public.
Office in the room of brick building,
3 Doors West of E. Davidson's Hotel
Feb. 2, 1861. BRIDGETON, N. J.

MELRODONS,
H. M. MORRIS, Manufacturer,
No. 728 Market Street, below 8th,
PHILADELPHIA.
Formerly Huggs & Morris. Also, sole
agent in Philadelphia for the sale of
MELRODONS' and HARMON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
The instruments are the most reliable
and the most perfect ever offered to the
public.
No. 21, 1860-1.

DARE & SHEPPARD,
Sole Agents
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
and Fancy Dress Trimmings,
Commercial Street, opposite the Clerk's Office,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
D. S. DARE, N. J. SHEPPARD.
March 3, 1861.

Brebes, Davis & Co.,
BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE,
NO. 10, CARLE'S BUILDING,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
June 11, 1861.

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN,
DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL,
AND
BLACKSMITH COAL,
BRIDGE, N. J.
SPRINGS, AXLES,
ANVILS, VICES,
BELLows, &c.

ISAAC PEDRICK, JOHN CHEESMAN,
WILLIAM WILSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO WILSON & MERRILL),
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 208 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

ROMAN CEMENT,
ROSEBANK CEMENT, CALCIUM PLASTER,
Ground Plaster,
BUILDING LIME, PLASTERING HAIR, &c.
at low rates.
N. W. CORNER FRONT & WILLOW STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb 22-ly.

"THE UNION"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
Establishment being in the very centre of business,
with Passenger Railroad running past and in view,
possessing a large stock of choice and select
Cloth and other articles in all places of interest
in the City.

S. E. McGEAR,
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS
AND TRIMMINGS STORE,
PROSPECT BUILDING, COMMERCIAL AND LAUREL
STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

STON'S
Water, Wine & Fancy
CRACKERS
For sale at
FITZPATRICK & HOOPS.

Choice Poetry.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
A PRAYER.
BY MRS. SARAH S. SCWELL.

Father! in this fearful hour
Shield us from the tempest's power,
See it gathering overhead,
Filling us with fear and dread;
Thou alone hast power to save,
Hear our prayer, we humbly crave.

Israel's God! to thee we cry,
On thy strength our souls rely—
See our banner trailing low—
See our stars, how faint their glow—
Bowed with grief—oppress with shame,
Hear us, when thy aid we claim!

In our days of pride and might
We have turned aside from right;
Now, when human strength is vain,
To thy feet we come again;
God of Nations, bow thine ear
While we cry to thee, and hear!

By the blood our fathers shed,
When Oppression reared its head;
By their sufferings, hopes, and fears,
By their griefs, their prayers, their tears,
O, do thou our country save—
Let her not be Freedom's grave.

Millions, bound in tyrant's bands,
Reach to us imploring hands;
Reach to us, O Freedom born,
Be their suffering, hopes, and fears,
Stretch forth thy mighty hand,
Save, O save our much-loved land!

On our proud, exulting way,
We have lost the cloud of day;
Now, when lowers the gloomy night,
Let the cloud of fire give light;
God of Nations! save from harm,
Guide us thro' the threatening storm!

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THE STORY OF A BRAVE WOMAN.

It was a warm and sultry morning in the last of June. The inhabitants of Monmouth were all astir with the knowledge that the two armies were in their midst, and by their motions sustaining the probability that a general action was about to be hazarded. The British army, now commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, had assumed one of the strongest positions. Upon the high ground about Monmouth Court House they laid their flank on the border of a small wood, the last guarded by a deeper one, and the rear running toward a morass.

The army was disposed in such an advantageous position as to be able to harass the enemy in the rear, and take advantage of their first movement. The other generals Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, Stewart and Scott, were directed to hold their troops in readiness to support the front.

Early in the morning a messenger was given that the van of the enemy was in motion. General Lee immediately prepared to make an attack upon them, and he was soon joined by General Dickinson and Morgan, with their spirited troops.

In full view of the house of Hollis and Molly, this action commenced. Hollis put on his military suit as usual. The spirit which animated every true American was now aroused at this spectacle, and he was impatient to mingle in the strife.

"Will you go, Hollis?" asked Molly, anxiously.
"Yes, dear, can I remain here, in defence of my country? I shall be only a private; but their will be work enough for me to do."

"Remember the fate of your father," said Molly.
"I thought you were brave, my own wife," said Hollis, with a smile of affectionate pride.

"Battle scenes have not lost their charms for me yet, though I confess to unusual misgivings this morning," replied Molly.
"I shall return at night, darling, it may be with new glory attached to the honorable name which my father transmitted to me. I must fight those red coats, Molly. God bless you, and good-bye for the present," returned Hollis, bringing her to his breast with a parting kiss.

"A blessing go with you, husband!" said Molly, as Hollis sped rapidly for a day.
"The enemy advanced so near the Molly's house, that she could quite plainly distinguish their motions.

"O that I were a man!" she exclaimed; "I would give those British tyrants free doses of death. To think of their approach to our very doors! Of their burning the beautiful homes of some of our neighbors, because they would not turn traitors!"

She discovered Hollis engaged in the duty of a cannoner, and she watched his motions with the deepest interest. At the morning depended into day, the weather became intensely warm; not a leaf of a tree moved, and the sun poured down some volumes of heat, the earth seemed bronzed and parched to a painful endurance.

"Hollis will suffer with thirst!" Molly bemoaned herself; "I will go and carry him a pibbler of water from the cool spring."

She hastily communicated her intention to Mrs. Rogers, the housekeeper, and she threw on her hat.
"What will you do?" remonstrated Mrs. Rogers, "to keep within house to day, the British will kill you, like as any way, if you go out there!"

"I shall go," replied Molly. "How good the water will taste to him when he is struggling so hard in this heat!"
Her glance now fell upon Hollis again; his hair was thrown back from his forehead, he had cast aside his coat, and he was loading and discharging the cannon with an admirable coolness, while the balls of the enemy whizzed about his head.

Molly was strongly impressed by the spectacle, he had never looked so glorious to her before, save when he was about sacrificing his life at the pine tree, the central object of savage ire. She could not be restrained longer. Skipping away to the cool spring, a few rods distant, she filled the pitcher, and remembering Hollis' liking for spearmint, paused a moment to break off a few leaves of the rich herb, bringing the bank at her feet. These she settled in the pitcher as she ran up to Hollis. He received her offering glidingly, blessed her for the thought in a few words, and drank the whole before he resumed his duty.

Molly ran away regardless of the many eyes which had been attracted by the strange sight of her white muslin dress amid the bloody strife. She returned to her post of watching with breathless anxiety for the battle waged closer and fiercer. Unconsciously she would break forth into words of encouragement for her favorite general, as she distinguished their uniforms, or the noble horses which they rode falling dead beneath them.

Once more she ventured out to carry water to Hollis, for he nobly and unostentatiously worked on in the face of the fire. She had refilled her pitcher, when, before she saw Hollis fall to the ground—With a blanched cheek, and a horrible foreboding rushing over her head, she lost no time in reaching the spot.

"Alas! he was dead! A shot of the enemy had killed him instantly!"
"Take that cannon away," said General Wayne to one of the soldiers; "we cannot fill the place by as brave a man as has been killed!"

"No!" returned Molly, looking upon the general with a face like death, yet calm in its inspiration of brave heightened to heroism; "the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it, since my brave husband is no more,

for I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death."
Molly was now fairly aroused. She loaded and discharged the cannon, while the officers beheld her with undivulged admiration.

"There!" she exclaimed, after the first fire; "take that, ye remorseless enemies, and wait for the next!"
Again and again she discharged the cannon, dealing death and destruction at every shot.

"Whom have we here?" inquired General Washington, attracted to the spot by the singular spectacle.
"An angel of the host of Michael!—The powers of hell would drop before her!" replied General Wayne.

Molly now determined on a coup de main. Accordingly she reloaded the cannon with double the ordinary charge; then discharged it. A terrible crash succeeded. Molly was thrown into the air several feet, then she fell to the ground with violence. Three British soldiers were killed, and an officer of high rank was apparently mortally wounded. Many who stood by were thrown down, and general confusion prevailed.

This last discharge had broken the cannon into fragments.
For a few minutes Molly was insensible, but she soon rallied and rose with a steady eye. The soldiers loudly applauded her, notwithstanding which she immediately withdrew to her home, followed by two soldiers with the body of her husband.

On the following day Molly was surprised by a visit from General Washington, Wayne, and Lafayette, who had witnessed her brave conduct at the battle ground. Molly retained her self command.

"Our army, madam, being about to leave Monmouth, we took this early opportunity to express to you our entire approval of your action of yesterday," said General Washington.

"Sir," said Molly, "I only wished to serve my country; the death of my husband made me almost frantic."
"You merit a coat of arms like our Joan of Arc," observed Lafayette; "we contained two golden lilies and a sword pointing upward, bearing a crown."

"I should prefer axes in place of the lilies," said Molly.
"You shall have an epulet for your coat of arms," said General Washington, rising in his accustomed dignity of manner.

"I have come to that already," returned Molly; "at least I have been taken prisoner by the Indians, and confined to a tree, where I should have been burned alive had not he who afterwards was my husband nobly offered his life for mine."
"Are you indeed that young girl who figured so conspicuously at the murder of Miss McCrea?" inquired General Wayne.

Molly bowed.
"Brave madam!" exclaimed General Lafayette; "before we leave, permit me to salute you after the custom of my country, which will not allow noble ladies like yourself."
A blush suddenly overspread Molly's cheek as she cavalierously grasped the hand of the British general, and she said, "I am honored to be saluted by you."

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Parson Brownlow and the Jeff. Davis Confederacy.

ORDER AT RICHMOND TO SUPPRESS THE PUBLICATION OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG. From *Drownlow's Whig*, Saturday, Aug. 10.

In the First Congressional District, Mr. Nelson has been re-elected to Congress by a majority of five or six thousand votes. In the Second District, Mr. Maynard has been elected by a majority of about six thousand votes. And in the Third District, Mr. Bridges has been elected by a majority of from one to two thousand votes.

Messrs. Bridges and Maynard, it is said, have both crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and have gone to Washington. No matter what may be said, as to the propriety of these gentlemen going to Washington to take their seats, it is due to them to say they became candidates for the Congress of the United States, and were elected to go there, their constituents desiring to be represented in the Federal Congress, and not in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. They were so announced in this paper, as candidates, before the people. Their competitors so stated to the people, and no one was deceived in their running the race for Congress.

Mr. Nelson, who announced himself a candidate for the United States Congress, was elected by an overwhelming vote, and by a constituency who desired to be represented at Washington. In crossing from Rogersville to Kentucky, on Saturday last, he was arrested in the corner of Le County, Va., by an armed military force of thirty men, and taken as a prisoner to Abingdon, from which point it is said he will be taken to Richmond, to be incarcerated until he can be tried for treason against the Southern Confederacy by Secession judges, before Secession jurors, and upon the testimony of Secession witnesses.

That he will be convicted, no sensible man can doubt for a moment. His son David, and some two or three other gentlemen, were with him, and all were arrested, and the presumption is they are all together in Richmond as prisoners. The exploit was one of a daring and grand military character—thirty armed mounted men taking four or five civilians prisoners, who were armed with pocket pistols. Those who led the charge ought to be promoted in the Confederate army!

The treason of Mr. Nelson consists in his having advocated the cause of the Union, in opposition to the heresy of Secession. To this gross offense, he has added the unpardonable sin of permitting his fellow citizens to elect him to Congress. To be consistent and to carry out their principles, they ought now to arrest, and send to Richmond, every man in the district who voted for Nelson.

For weeks past, with our large list of subscribers, our weekly expenses have exceeded our income, and hence our paper has been carried on at a pecuniary sacrifice. Our exchange papers are kept back, and not allowed to come to Knoxville. Our letters are broken open and robbed, in all directions, and our newspaper packages are laid aside or destroyed, so as to keep them out of the hands of our subscribers. At Cumberland Gap, or the office near there, we are informed, upon good authority, there is a large pile of letters, to say nothing of papers addressed to us, which Secessionists will not allow to come forward. These letters, no doubt, mostly from Kentucky, contain several hundred dollars for subscriptions. At Bristol, we are informed, our paper is sent to our knowledge, and from different reliable sources, that the Confederate authorities at Richmond have ordered that our Knoxville Whig no longer be published or transmitted through the mails to subscribers. The order has not yet been given, but we are in daily expectation of it, unless it be rescinded, and it of course closes us out in business. We presume that those who are destroying our mails and our packages sent off are acting under this order. Is this the boasted freedom of the press, of speech, and of conscience, we hear of in the Southern Confederacy? And does this freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution of Tennessee, unrepulsed by any, enter into this war for Southern Rights and Independence? If so, may God deliver us and our Union countrymen from from such freedom, and from the enjoyment of such rights!

Leading men of the Union party of unblemished character, must be readily satisfied by an armed band of men, to gratify the malice of leading Secessionists in Knoxville, torn from their families, and rushed off to the cars to Richmond, and there thrown into a loathsome prison! The only press they have must be muzzled, its batteries silenced, and its readers and friends required to take the false statements of Secession papers for the news of the day! Large bodies of armed men must be thrown into our country, and put in possession of all the principal towns and thoroughfares of the country, but no wrong are to be inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, nor are they to be deprived of any of their rights.

On all this we say anything less than a declaration of war against East Tennessee? Is it not opening the ball, and inviting bloodshed in East Tennessee? What the effect of all this will be, we are wholly unable to say. It will either depress the Union forces of this end of the State, and

New Jersey Secessionists.

Portions of the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland, N. J. are sadly infected with sympathy for the Secession Rebels. In some neighborhoods the sympathizers are largely in the majority, and they are rather on the increase. In one township, where the poll has averaged about 400 votes, 350 of them have been of the kind that "would vote for the devil, if nominated by the Democratic party." But, even in that township, there were a few persons disposed to volunteer for the war, and those mostly of the Democratic party.

The preliminaries were actually made for enrolling a squad of these men, notwithstanding the opposition of the friends of the Rebels. They had the will of opposition, and spite and bitterness enough to prevent the volunteering of men to aid in putting down rebellion, but they lacked facts, or rather lies dressed up in the garb of facts, upon which to base argument.

Just then, a large addition was made to the list of the only newspaper ever read by that class of people, and those were referred to them ad libitum gratuitously. Persons were solicited to give their names as willing to accept copies of this said paper, if sent to them free, and large numbers of them were distributed. Our informant assures us that some twenty or thirty copies were taken weekly in one small neighborhood, and, to his certain knowledge, the circulation of this paper had prevented the enlistment of several men. He knows men who take the paper, but who do not pay for it because no pay is asked. It is sent there by somebody for a special object, and it undoubtedly accomplishes that object. This paper is *The New York Weekly Day Book*. It is the text book of New Jersey Secessionists. It is the only newspaper ever seen, or at least read, by thousands of these sympathizers with rebellion, and they take all its assertions as facts, and base their arguments upon them against what they term this "Black Republican wicked war."

Now, Union men, and there are some staunch ones, though few, in that part of the State, want to know if it is just that they should be overruled by such means, and they appeal to us to make those facts known, asking whether there is not some remedy? As isolated individuals, they can do nothing to prevent the circulation of a paper which is doing more injury to the Union than any one of Jeff. Davis' pirate vessels, and they think that some authority should certainly be used to stop such a paper and comfort to the enemy. This paper is certainly giving. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

"Bridget," said a lady in the city of Gotham, one morning as she was reconnoitering in her kitchen, to her servant—"what a quantity of soap grease you have there. We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along, tell him I want to speak to him."
"Yes, ma'am," says Bridget between each whisk of her dish-cloth, keeping a bright look out of the kitchen window, and no moving creature escaped her watchful gaze. At last her industry seemed to be rewarded, for down the street came a large portly gentleman flourishing a cane, and looking the picture of good humor.—"Sure, when he was in front of the house, our fat man wished to speak to him."
"Speak to me, my girl!" asked the gentleman.

"Yes, sir, wants to speak to you, and says that you would be good enough to walk in."
This request, so direct, was not to be refused, so in a state of some wonderment, up the steps went the gentleman, and up stairs went Bridget, and knocking at her mistress's door, put her head in and exclaimed—
"Fat gentleman's in the parlor, ma'am." So saying she instantly flew to the lower regions.

"In the parlor?" thought the lady—"What can it mean? Bridget must have blundered," but down to the parlor she went, and up rose our fat friend with his blandest smile and most graceful bow.
"Your servant informed me, madam, that you would like to speak to me—at your service, madam."

The mortified mistress saw the state of the case immediately, and a smile wreathed itself about her mouth in spite of herself as she said—
"Will you pardon the terrible blunder of a raw Irish girl, my dear sir? I told her to call in the fat man to take away the soap-grease, when she has made a mistake, you see."

The jolly fat gentleman leaped back in his chair, and laughed such a hearty laugh as never comes from lean gentry.
"No apologies needed, madam," said he, "it is decidedly the best joke of the season. Ha, ha, ha! so she took me for the soap-grease man, did she? It will keep me laughing for months, such a good joke!"

And all up the street and round the corner was heard the merry laugh of the old gentleman, and he brought down his cane every now and then, and exclaimed, "such a joke!"

Negroes are naturally thieves, and it is hard to break them of the propensity.—One of the Rhode Island companies now in Virginia have lately bought a small colored youth from his own mother, for the extravagant sum of fifty cents, and hold him as a chattel. He is an interesting—smart and quick-witted—but an over-credulous thief. The other day he stole a water and swapped it off for a pig; after eating the pig, he stole the crow again, and sold it for some other thief. He had stolen the crow, but that did not do good, as he was twice flogged for stealing within three or four hours afterwards.—The only work for which he appears to be adapted is clearing off the table, and this he does by eating all that is left,

At a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a speaker related the following:

A drunkard was one day staggering in drink on the brink of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father, conscious of his poverty, and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage occasioned by his intemperance and despair, hurried the little child into the sea, and made off with himself. The poor little sufferer finding a plank by his side on the water, clung to it. The wind soon wafted him and the plank into the sea. A British man-of-war passing by discovered the plank and child; a sailor, at the risk of his life, plunged into the sea, and brought him on board. He could inform them little more than his name was Jack. They gave him the name of Poor Jack. He grew up on board the man-of-war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He became an officer of the sick and wounded department. During an action of the late war, an aged man came under his care in a dying state. He was all attention to the dying stranger, but could not save his life.

The aged stranger was dying, and thus addressed this kind young officer: "For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this tiny treasure that I am a possessor of, (presenting him with a Bible bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society.) It was given me by a lady, and has been the means of my conversion; and has been a great comfort to me. Read it, and it will load you in years to come." He went on to tell of his life before the reception of his Bible; and among other particulars, how he once cast a little son three years old into the sea, because he cried to him for needful food!

The young officer inquired of him the time and place, and found here was his own history. Reader, if you can, of his feelings, to recognise in the dying old man his father, dying a repentant man, and to feel the feelings of the repentant penitent, to find that the same young stranger was his son—the very son whom he had plunged into the sea, and had no idea but that he immediately perished!—A description of their mutual feelings will not be attempted. The man soon expired in the arms of his son. The latter left the service and became a pious preacher of the Gospel.

On closing this story, the minister in the meeting of the Bible Society bowed to the Chairman and said: "Sir, I am little Jack."

GEN. LYON'S BODY-GUARD.—A prominent feature of the march in Missouri is Gen. Lyon's German body-guard. The latter is composed of 10 athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse, and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. Lyon, accompanied by half a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen parading along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly, galloping fiercely to the front and rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half dozen of them will be seen standing in front like iron statues at the bridle of their horses; if he goes along in advance of the train, the clanking of their long sabres is heard behind him. Stop where he will, there may be always seen a stolid squad of white-plumed horsemen awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders, jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body-guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence of a lieutenant, do. They are accompanied by a lieutenant, and from their appearance and daring behavior, it will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in cavalry.

Stupid people may eat, but shouldn't talk. Their mouths will do well enough as banks of deposit, but not of issue.

Bridgeton, Sept. 7, 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 Crease, John Seede, Willow Grove, Wm. W. Warfle, H. N. Hollenfield, L. N. H. Parvin, James Crowell, John W. Feilang, Wm. W. Warfle, John W. Ayars, Hiram Gilbert.

THE LATE GREAT VICTORY.

Whilst the Nation is still mourning over the unhappy repulse at Bull Run, we are suddenly and unexpectedly cheered with an important and decisive victory on the coast of North Carolina, by which two forts, with their armaments and 715 of the enemy have been captured almost without the effusion of blood. By this important victory we are placed in possession of an important harbor on the Southern coast, by means of which we shall be able most effectually to complete a most effective blockade of the whole coast of North Carolina and Virginia, points of which have heretofore been most successfully used as ports for the entrance of many of the prizes taken by the rebels.

What is of still more importance, it is a point upon which operations may be based for penetrating North Carolina, and threatening the enemy in the rear. This will have the effect to prevent any further concentration of troops to menace Washington, while at the same time Gen. McClellan will be enabled to resume offensive operations, and drive the enemy from the neighborhood of the Capital.

Whilst the possession of Hatteras will deprive the enemy of an important point for the reception of their prizes, it will also give to the legitimate commerce of the country a harbor along an insecure coast, wherein they can find protection alike from the elements and the enemy.

By this movement of our troops, the possession of the Diemal Swamp Canal, by means of which Norfolk and Yorktown are supplied with provisions and munitions of war, will be threatened, and consequent alarm and dismay caused the insurgents. Without in any way wishing to disparage any of the actions or achievements of our gallant army, we consider the victory at Hatteras the most important movement of the campaign; both as a victory, and as having an important influence in hastening the close of the war.

A short time since we accidentally met and became acquainted with J. Van Rensselaer, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, whom we found to be an exceedingly clever and agreeable gentleman. Having been engaged with railroad-ing in various branches, for many years past, Mr. V. appears to be thoroughly posted. Among the items of interest communicated to us by him, was that we of South Jersey are to have on the West Jersey Railroad, in a very short time, some of as handsome and well built cars as can be found on almost any road in the country.

Among other improvements about the depot, is that of having gas introduced into it, as the cars frequently arrive after dark. The arrangement for baggage is to be improved, the ladies department to be made more comfortable, and other improvements attended to in due time.

Mr. V. also gave us a description of a steam Passenger Car, built in Philadelphia, and intended for running in Georgia, but instead of carrying Secessionists, it is applied to the better work of conveying the good Union men of old Gloucester Co. between Woodbury and Philadelphia. It is capable of running 30 miles per hour, and has made 8 miles in 20 minutes, including 4 stops. The engine of about 10 horse power is connected with the passenger car, which comfortably seats about 40 persons. The expense of running it is quite moderate. A very important and desirable feature of this wonderful invention is that comparatively little or no dust can enter the cars while in motion.

Those of our readers who are desirous of seeing it, can do so almost any morning in the depot in Camden, on the arrival of the West Jersey train. It is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

The Cedarville Home Guards are making rapid progress in their drill exercises. They are now among the most proficient companies in the County. They number about eighty, and a large number of them drill every Saturday afternoon in R. D. Bateman's hall, and in the open field. Their uniforms are gray jackets and pants, with blue cloth caps, which make a very good appearance. Their commissioned officers are Capt. Joshua D. Fitzhugh, Lemuel L. Bateman 1st Lieutenant, and Joseph Bateman 2d Lieutenant. The company expect soon to receive Minnie Muskets from Trenton, and contemplate visiting Bridgeton at no distant day. We hope they may. Our citizens would give them a hearty welcome.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

We learn from the authorities, that the General Government will, in a few days, reimburse the State to the extent of 30 per cent. of the amount expended in equipping and forwarding volunteers. This arrangement avoids the necessity of issuing any more of the State Bonds at present, as was expected would have to be done to fit out the five new Regiments.

Under the wise and prudent management of Gov. Olden, but \$500,000 of the Loan provided for at the extra session of Legislature has been called for, and it is not probable that our people will be taxed for the interest at any time, on more than the amount of the loan already in use.

The amount of revenue received from the Joint Companies for the quarter ending July 1, is much larger than ever before obtained from that source, in consequence of the great number of troops they have carried, and it is probable, from the same cause, that the October quarter return will be as much. Owing to the extraordinary expenses of the special session of the Legislature, and the appropriation of \$10,000 towards the State Prison, it is estimated the State revenue will not be quite equal to the expenses for the year. However, the Prison force is now at work, at remunerative prices, and may be able to partially liquidate the expense incurred, while so long idle.

Our State Finances are in a sound, healthy condition, and as far as New Jersey is concerned, the present war can be prosecuted to an honorable peace, even if it takes five years to accomplish it, without asking for a dollar from abroad to pay our share of the expenses. Our own citizens are eager to take every State Bond issued at par or a premium, and if the war should be ended in one year, and Gov. Olden's financial programme be carried out, New Jersey will not owe a dollar on the war debt, and the State debt previously incurred also be sponged out. Our gallant little State can not only fight for the Union, but promptly pay for the privilege of so doing.—Trenton True Democrat.

ABSTRACT

Of the amount of Real and Personal Property taxed in the several Townships of the County of Cumberland, N. J., made by the Board of Assessors of said County at the annual meeting held at the Court House in Bridgeton, September 2d, 1861.

Greenwich—Wilton Bacon, Assessor. Value of Real and Personal Property: \$671,000. School Fund: \$1,000. County Tax: \$1,522.00. School Fund: \$500.00. Stoe Creek—Belford M. Donham, Assessor. Real and Personal Property: 667,000. State Tax: 226.00. County Tax: 1,657.00. School Fund: 500.00. Hopewell—Theo. P. Davis, Assessor. Real and Personal Property: 773,000. State Tax: 264.00. County Tax: 1,815.00. School Fund: 800.00. Cohansy—Wm. C. Lambert, Assessor. Real and Personal Property: 401,000. State Tax: 137.00. County Tax: 939.00. School Fund: 1,800.00. Bridgeton—Philip Dore, Assessor. Real and Personal Property: 900,000. State Tax: 306.00. County Tax: 2,100.00. School Fund: 2,500.00. Deerfield—Assessor, Charles Leasing, Real and Personal Property: 629,000. State Tax: 172.86. County Tax: 1,235.00. School Fund 600.00. Millville—Assessor, Lewis Ireland, Real & Personal Property: 870,000. State Tax: 297.00. County: 2,029.00. School Fund: 2,000.00. Fairfield—Assessor, David Harris, Real and Personal Property: 908,000. State Tax: 308.00. County: 2,119.00. School Fund: 1,200.00. Downe—Assessor, Benoni M. Chance, Real and Personal Property: 657,000. State Tax: 223.00. County: 1,632.00. School Fund: 2,000.00. M. River—Samuel Foster, Assessor, Real and Personal Property: 675,000. State Tax: 195.00. County: 1,422.00. School Fund: 2,100.00. Total amount of Real and Personal Property, \$6,856,000; State Tax, \$2,822.86; County Tax, \$16,000.00; School Fund, \$13,500.00.

We are indebted to our worthy and obliging County Collector, Mr. James Hood, for the above report.

Detected Stealing Wheat.

About three o'clock on Monday morning last, Mr. Samuel Benson, residing about half a mile above Bridgeton, on the Deerfield pike, while on his way to the Rolling Mill discovered a horse and carriage hitched to the fence near his barn. The gate being open, Mr. Benson concluded something was wrong, and proceeded to the house; got his gun and called his boy who, with lantern, returned with him to the barn, where they found the door of the wheat house partly open. Mr. B., after calling to the person, inserted the barrel of his gun, but the insider was evidently holding the door, which was finally forced open. The man attempted to escape, but being threatened by Mr. B., he concluded to tarry. Some of the neighbors were sent for, and the prisoner finally released. He had one bag filled with wheat, and another ready. We forbear publishing his name, he being a man of family. The time has not come yet, and we think it never will, when honest, industrious persons are compelled to steal. The thief above referred to was very fortunate in getting off so easily, and Mr. B. was lucky in being about so early in the morning. The next person detected prowling around there at night may expect a warmer reception.

Important to the Ladies.

Soon "Old Boreas" will make us his accustomed visitation, and our lady friends will be devising ways and means for the protection of their forms from the penetrating assaults of his chilling breath. Now every lady will bear us out in the assertion that nothing is more conducive to the comfort and fine appearance of a female in cold weather than a substantial set of Furs.

This being an admitted fact, it is with pleasure that we direct the attention of those interested to the inducements offered by John Frazier, the favorite furrier of 719 Arch Street, Philad'a. His card appears in this issue.

Batter at Richmond is worth 50c. per lb. ham 30c. and coffee 45c.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Editor:—It will be remembered by some of your readers that when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, by the Southern Rebels, was received in Bridgeton, a Union Meeting was called, at which the Hon. J. T. Nixon presided, and patriotic speeches were made by Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, Dr. Wm. S. Bowen, Paul T. Jones, Esq., and others; resolutions were passed, ignoring party lines, and in favor of upholding the administration against all Traitors,—also organizing a volunteer company, and appointing a committee for the relief of the families of the volunteers.

That Committee was appointed and organized, and helped support the volunteers and their families by paying the rates per week, published in your paper, of about the 1st of May.

On the 8th of May, at the annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, they resolved to appropriate four thousand dollars, to uniform the Cumberland Grays, and provide for the families of the volunteers, as agreed upon by the Relief Committee, then in operation, and a committee of the Board was appointed a disbursing committee.

The "Grays" had enlisted for three months, but as they did not get ready and off in time for the first requisition, they remained in town drilling until the last of May. During that time the Legislature met and passed a law that the sum of six dollars per month, be allowed and paid to the families and dependant widowed mothers, residents of this State, of such volunteers as have been or shall be mustered into the service of this State, or the United States.

In the meanwhile "the Grays" wished to enlist for three years, if the committee would continue the support to their families for 6 months, that is until Oct. 25th, which was agreed to, including the State pay, which to a family consisting of wife and one child, is \$2.50 per week, for three months, that is 13 weeks, is \$32.50, of which the State pays \$18, the County \$4.50; and the Company were satisfied, and left on the 27th of May, for Trenton and the war, and now rate A No. 1, Co. F, 3d Regiment, in the advance army of the Union, on the banks of the Potomac, and I understand, are well pleased with their captain, and all the officers of the Company and Regiment.

All volunteers from this State, who are single men, and in the service of the United States, on their honorable discharge, are entitled to the State pay of \$2.00 per month, in addition to their monthly pay from the Government, of \$13.00 per month.

All who enlist from this County, leaving families, or dependant widowed mothers, under the last requisition, will be entitled to the State pay, of \$6.00 per month, and the volunteer receives \$13.00 per month from the United States, which he can send home, as he is fed and clothed besides, and then his family will receive \$19.00 per month, to live upon.

The Committee have just completed paying the amount due the families and dependant widowed mothers, resident of this State, of all volunteers from this County, in the war under the three years' requisition of President Lincoln, which is doing all they promised, and they have made arrangements to continue the same, until Oct. 25th, after which they will receive the State pay of \$6.00 per month only, unless the volunteer sends home the pay he receives, which is now \$13.00 per month.

East Creek Ahead!

The most delicious treat in the vegetable line, lately received by us, was three mammoth beets, sent to our office this week, by Maurice McCarty, of East Creek. They were very large, and of the most delicious flavor, and what to us was astonishing, they were of a beautiful red outside, and quite white inside. We assure our friends that such kind favors are appreciated in these times.

Mr. McCarty will please accept our thanks for his kind remembrance of us.—We are assured that our Cape May friends would often send us specimens of the products of the soil of that County, but for the trouble in sending them so far. There is no getting over the fact, however, that Cape May County has a large amount of excellent soil in it, which produces large crops of grain, vegetables, fruit, &c. We have been looking for a few peaches from some of our friends. Perhaps they'll arrive before the season is over.

We have just received another camp correspondence from head quarters, Seminary, Va., dated August 31; but as the one which appears in the Pioneer embraces most of the important items in the other, it is "laid under the table." We are obliged to those of the Camb. Grays who have written for the Pioneer, and hope to hear from them frequently.

The Sixth Regiment N. J. M. Colonel Revere, is expected to leave for the seat of war on Thursday. It will be composed principally of companies from Essex and Hudson Counties. At the present time nearly eight hundred men have been enlisted, and it is the intention of Colonel Revere to raise the regiment to one thousand men. Frank Price, son of ex-Governor Price, has received the appointment of Adjutant, and the remainder of the staff will be appointed during the early part of this week. They will be provided with eight baggage wagons, four ambulances, two hospital wagons, and fifty horses.

On Saturday afternoon a detachment of National scouts from the 3d New Jersey Regiment, while on duty, were half-way through the woods, and were surprised by a party of Rebels, who were on their way to the enemy's camp, and were captured.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Camp Correspondence.

COMPANY F, REGIMENT. BALL'S CROSS ROADS, Va., Sunday, Sept. 1st, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Since I wrote you last things have taken a very perceptible change in more respects than one. Many and bitter have been the complaints, made from time to time, about the way the Quartermaster has supplied the men with rations, and not altogether without cause.—But since Gen. Kearney has had time to attend to it, things have been straightened up in this respect; so now we have plenty of grub, and the men of the Third are cheerful and determined, with a few exceptions, who are a little home-sick.—Another change has been caused by the advance of the rebels to within a short distance of our lines, and thus bringing the pickets close together. Our men now begin to realize that we are not here on a pleasure excursion, but have an enemy to meet, that does not scruple to kill an opponent under the most cowardly circumstances, such as shooting pickets single and alone, while they (the rebels) are in ambush, in squads of twenty. Several of Company F were thus made targets for them on the 27th and 28th of August, twice each day. Our men returned the fire, but no one was hurt on our side, nor on their's, that we know of. On the 30th ult. three men of Company D were scouting near the same place, when they were fired upon, wounding one, and a ball passed through the skirt another's coat, grazing the skin, when the third, now seeing them, raised his gun, which he had previously loaded with three balls and nine buck shot, for this purpose, and fired, when away went the seeshers to a safe place. The wounded man was from the upper part of the State. The next morning, about 3 o'clock, the Colonel took 40 men, and went out to reconnoitre. In passing through a corn field, the rebels fired on them, killing two and wounding three. Our men returned the fire, when the seeshers turned and ran. When the Surgeon went with a flag of truce to get the bodies, they admitted 12 of their men to have been killed.

The four regiments from New Jersey are working (300 of each) three hours per day on the fort here. This will be a formidable work. The fort has been named after our colonel, Fort Taylor, and will be ready for the guns, at the present rate, in about two weeks, when it is thought that some of the best guns will be mounted on it. Everything is stir and bustle about these parts. Timber has been felled on all sides, by our men, to prevent the enemy's cavalry from being effective. The loss to the State of Virginia, by the falling of timber alone, will be immense.—One can stand on the top of the hill here, and see thousands of cords of wood thus ruined.

You will see by the head of 'my letter, that we are now at Ball's Cross Roads.—This morning our regiment was ordered out as guards, to watch for any forward movement that the rebels might make.—We are within three miles of the battery on Munson's Hill, and another farther to the left. Our officers are hourly expecting an attack, which must be made before long, if they expect to accomplish much. We are supported by two rifled cannon, and one company of cavalry. The other regiments are still in advance of us at Bailey's Cross Roads.

This evening, at dress parade, the news of Gen. Butler's success was read officially, which caused much enthusiasm amongst the men. Gen. Kearney took occasion, at the same time, to have Gen. McClellan's compliments read to the Third, in which he passed a high eulogium upon them for their general demeanor, and especially the alacrity with which they fall into ranks when called upon for special duty, a thing that always denotes success. He says that they should be encouraged by the victory of Butler, in North Carolina, and if the rebels were to come now, I presume they would find that the New Jersey 3d had not forgotten Monmouth and Princeton.

Yours, &c., H. B.

HATTERAS VICTORY.

General Butler and Commodore Stringham have together achieved a signal triumph in the capture of the forts on Cape Hatteras, or rather near it, for it seems that they were on Hatteras inlet. From the very full and authentic accounts which are published, we learn that these forts were manned by no less than 715 men, defended by thirty-one pieces of artillery, some of them rifled cannon, and commanded by no less a personage than the renegade Barron, one of the numerous traitors from our own navy. He holds under Jeff. Davis' government, the elevated post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at the time of the fight he had some of his rebel vessels at hand in the inlet. It has been generally assumed of late that forts or positions on land, having a permanent rest to fire from, had the superiority over ships of war, whose aim is rendered unsteady by the action of the waves. But in this case the fleet did not lose a man in a fight which lasted a day and a half, while the enemy lost eight men killed and thirty-five wounded. As one of our largest shells had pierced the cover above the magazine of the fort, it seems pretty clear that had not the rebels surrendered an explosion would have occurred sufficient to send half of them to their final account. Of the land force accompanying the naval expedition it seems that only a few hundred were landed, but having artillery with them, they rendered effective service.—North American.

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ANOTHER UNION VICTORY!!

Result of the Naval Expedition to Hatteras.

TWO FORTS CAPTURED.

Unconditional Surrender of the Rebels.

Capture of 25 Cannon, 1000 Stand of Arms, and 715 Rebels.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The following official dispatches from Commander Stringham and other officers participating in the naval expedition to Hatteras inlet, give the details of the victory achieved, which, it is believed, will give the possession of the whole coast of North Carolina to the authorities of the United States.

OFF HATTERAS INLET.

U. S. flag ship Minnesota, Aug. 30. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the Minnesota the officers and men, numbering seven hundred and fifteen of the rebel force, which surrendered yesterday, after a bombardment from the fleet of parts of two days. I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New York, whether I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into the possession of the navy. After landing them I shall return to Hampton Roads. Respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET.

U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota, Aug. 29. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir: I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the department have any orders I should be pleased to receive them at New York. Respectfully, your obedient servant. S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag Officer Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET.

U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota, Aug. 29. ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION. Between Flag Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benj. F. Butler, of the U. S. Army, commanding, on behalf of the U. S. government, and Samuel Barron, commanding the naval forces for the defenses of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces, and Major Andrew, commanding the same forces at Fort Hatteras.

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under the command of the said Barron, Martin and Andrew, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrew be unconditionally surrendered to the government of the United States in terms of full capitulation; and it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties on the part of the United States government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. In witness whereof, we, the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrew, representing the forces at Hatteras inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth year.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag Officer to Blockading Squadron. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General U. S. A., commanding naval forces of Virginia and North Carolina.

Wm. F. MARTIN, Col. 7th regiment Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers. W. L. G. ANDREWS, Major, commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

U. S. Chartered Steamer Adelaide.

August 31 1861. Sir:—I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the rebels, the capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, amongst whom are Captain Samuel Barron, Lieut. Sharp and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the U. S. navy, and Major Andrews and other officers, late of the U. S. Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many others were carried away. Lieut. Murrough, late of the U. S. navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of flag-officer S. H. Stringham and Major-General Benj. F. Butler.

Although the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other special service, yet to further important operations I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe, nine hundred men, with arms, provisions and munitions of war, and land part of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable. The men of war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10 1/2 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th, at 3 1/2, with great effect. The enemy's reinforcements endeavored to land, and 1000 or 1500 men were driven back, and at 11 30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag, I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the fort ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or a cessation of hostilities. The George Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same.—At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, the 30th inst., placed them on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed at 2 30 P. M. for New York, and we left for Annapolis with Major-General Butler, United States army, and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the devotedness of Lieut. Commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me in this work and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. Navy, who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots and from Dr. T. C. Stellwagen and James Forsyth, who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am respectfully your obedient servant, (Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag Officer.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY!

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS Routed.

Their Loss 30 Killed, 40 Captured.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—A fight took place at Boone County Court House, Va., between the rebels and a Federal force, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of 30 killed and a large number wounded. Forty of the rebels were taken prisoners. There were nine killed on our side and but six wounded. Our men burned the town. Boone county is near the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia, and below the Kanawha river, a branch of which, stream that the Court-house town is situated. The movement must have been made from Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston which is about thirty miles distant from the Boone county court-house. The fight shows that the Kanawha valley is still in full possession of our troops, a very important matter, as the rebels were determined on taking it, in order to obtain a supply of salt, of which they have been much in want.

Our men fought bravely, five or six hundred of them were taken prisoners. Our loss is said to be twenty killed and about the same number wounded. The Louisville Journal this morning strongly condemns the proclamation of General Fremont, and urges the State Legislature, by its action, to avoid the contingency of any such action here.

It says the Legislature must now decide whether it will organize a body of local soldiery for State purposes, strong enough to enforce the obligations of loyal neutrality, or whether it will suffer things to go on as they have been doing, with a prospect of ending, at no distant day, in the condition which, in so brief a time has brought on the sway of martial law in Missouri.

The Courier says that there is a company of armed Federal soldiers stationed at Horse Cave station, on the Nashville railroad, eighty-one miles south of Louisville. Immense amounts of freight and a great rush of people are daily going south by the Nashville route.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners. The United States steamer-frigate Minnesota, Flag-officer S. H. Stringham commanding, arrived at New York yesterday morning from Hatteras Inlet, bringing six hundred and seventy-four prisoners who surrendered at Fort Hatteras on Thursday last. The Minnesota left Hatteras Inlet on Sunday morning, at which time the following government vessels remained at that point: United States ship Squacahanna, sloop-of-war Pawnee, and gunboat Monticello. These vessels were all engaged in an attempt to get off the revenue cutter Harriet Lane.

The Minnesota now lies off the battery, with her prisoners all on board. They will be removed to secure quarters as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for their accommodation. Among the number are Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States Navy, but now holding the rank of "flag-officer" of the confederate States navy, and forty-four other officers of the enemy's forces. Commodore Barron, the leading officer among the prisoners, is a native of Virginia, and entered the United States Navy on the 1st of January, 1812. He resigned his commission and entered the service of the enemy at the beginning of the rebellion.

The State Arsenal presents a warlike appearance. All the buildings are filled from top to bottom with munitions of war while in the yard are horses, baggage wagons, ambulances and cannon. The building for the alteration of fire-arms is nearly ready for use, the engine and lathe being up and running. One would hardly imagine that a few months ago grass luxuriantly grew in the yard, or that a portion of it was a fine garden and flower-bed.—Trenton Democrat.

From Missouri.

Fremont's Proclamation—How it is Regarded at St. Louis—Hearty Approval of the People. St. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The subjoined extract from the Republican, the leading democratic paper in this city, is a fair expression of the feeling with which the proclamation of General Fremont is regarded by the citizens of St. Louis, many of whom I have seen to-day, and all of whom declare that the decided action of the commanding general is timely and right. The Republican says: "The proclamation of Major-General Fremont, which appears in another column, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen. The prompt visiting of the extreme penalties of martial law upon all rebels within the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the government, and the declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge-burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondents and libelers, and peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer in the army of the west we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen.

"There is no longer any middle ground or room for traitors where the lawful government has away. General Fremont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great northwest are at his beck. Let every faithful man, by word and deed, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the re-establishment of the whole people."

The steamship Northern Light brought to New York 30,000 stand of arms, a portion of the 50,000 sent to California by Floyd, to get them out of the way. The footing obtained in North Carolina will be permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately taken possession of, thus giving the rebels in Virginia a fire in the rear.

Philadelphian Grain Market

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and price. White Wheat 1.30, Red Wheat 1.22, Corn 64, Rye 60, Oats 28 1/2.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and price. Wheat \$1 20 cts, Potatoes 50 cts, Butter 20 cts per lb, Eggs 12, Hams 12, Pork 12, Lard 12, etc.

S. E. M'GEAR'S COLUMN.

S. E. M'GEAR'S MAMMOTH DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM!

NOW OPENING!

NEW FALL GOODS!

NEW FALL GOODS!

NEW FALL GOODS!

FALL DRESS GOODS

FALL DRESS GOODS

CASH STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

selected from bankrupt stocks in New York and Philadelphia...

RICH FIGURED SILLS,

RICH FIG'D DELAINES,

Rich Figured Cashmires,

CASH STORE.

MOURNING GOODS!

Black Dress Goods,

Black Shawls,

Black Crape Veils,

Black Crape Collars,

Black Bombazines,

At M'GEAR'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALICO! CALICO!

REAL MANCHESTER

CALICO,

Warranted Fast Colors,

DOMESTIC GOODS!

MUSLINS, MUSLINS,

GINGHAMS, GINGHAMS,

VERY CHEAP,

Ladies Skeleton Skirts!

RIGHT SHAPE, RIGHT SIZE,

VERY DURABLE.

MISSSES SKIRTS!

LOWEST PRICES,

DRY GOODS

STORE.

GROSSCUP'S BUILDING,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALLEN & GOSMAN was dissolved...

NEW WHEELWRIGHT SHOP

I would inform my friends...

Wheelwrighting

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Wm. G. Upton, A. B., Classics and Mathematics

THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 4th...

Arrangements have been made for a Course of Lectures on the subject of Geology, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States...

Terms for Board and Tuition, \$10 per quarter.

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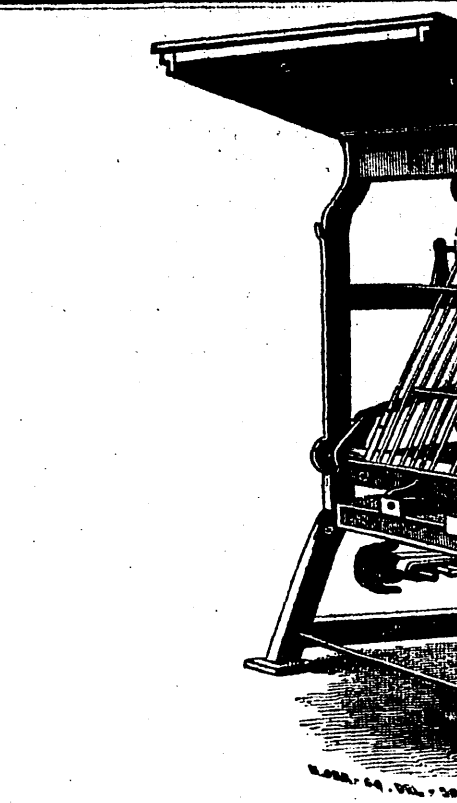
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CHEAP GOODS!

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

JUST RECEIVED & OPENED

at the

Blue Store,

CORNER COMMERCE & LAUREL STS.

a splendid stock of

SPRING GOODS,

to suit the season.

8 cent prints for 64,

10 " " " 10

SUPERIOR HEAVY KENTUCKY JEANS

from 12 1/2 cts. to 25.

TICKINGS, MUSLINS, CHECKS,

COTTONADES,

at reduced prices.

from 6 1/2 to 37 1/2 - new styles.

Lancaster Gingham, new and desirable patterns.

Crash, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., very cheap.

with all the variety of stock of a first class

country store, as cheap as can be bought in

BRIDGETON. A full assortment of Groceries,

Provisions and Queensware.

Produce taken, and cash not refused.

ALEX. STRATTON,

cor. Commerce & Laurel sts.

LEWIS M. HARNED,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 129 North 3rd St. above Arch, Philad'a.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of

Latest Styles of Ready-Made

VENETIAN BLINDS. ALSO,

SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Those in want of goods in my line, will do well to

give me a call.

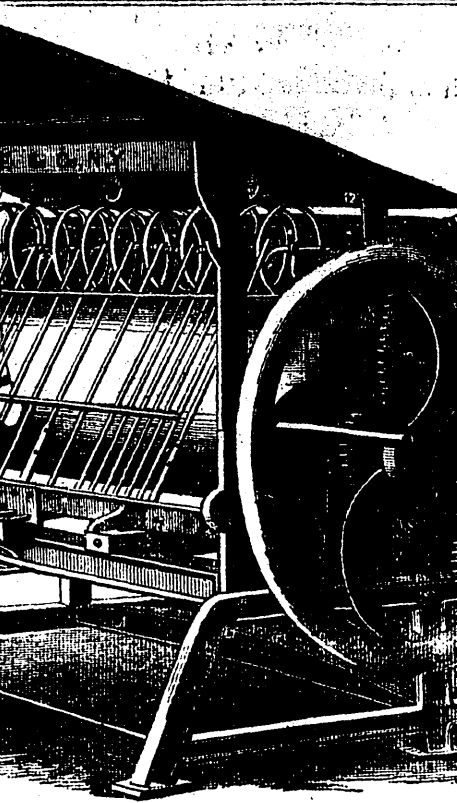
Old Blinds Repaired.

April 27, 1867.

THE WAR.

There has been much said about the war, and the

country being saved, but the fact is that the



J. STEWART DEPUY,

AT. M. MAHAN'S, 223 SOUTH SECOND ST.,

has constantly on hand

all of which he is selling wholesale and retail,

at prices to suit the times.

Sept. 3, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court,

of the County of Cumberland, I will sell at

Public Sale, on Thursday, the 31st day

of October,

at the store of Seth Brown, in Maurertown,

All the following described real estate, late

the property of James W. Compton, deceased:

No. 1 is all that farm situated in the village

of Halesville, in the county of Cumberland,

late in the occupancy of said James W. Compton,

decd., adjoining lands of James W. Compton,

Allen Shinn, David Compton, and others,

containing 22 1/2 acres more or less.

No. 2 is known as the Lard Farm, near No. 1,

the property of said James W. Compton, deceased,

containing 10 1/2 acres more or less.

No. 3 is a lot of Arable Land, known as the

Haley Field, situated on the road to Bucks-

town, containing 10 1/2 acres more or less.

No. 4 is a lot of Cedar Swamp, situate in

the township of Downe, county Port Elizabeth,

lying between the ferry road to Port Elizabeth

and Webb's Causeway, adjoining lands of George

Compton, Lorenzo Shinn, and others, contain-

ing 2 acres, more or less.

No. 5 is all the right and interest of the

late James W. Compton, of and in a certain

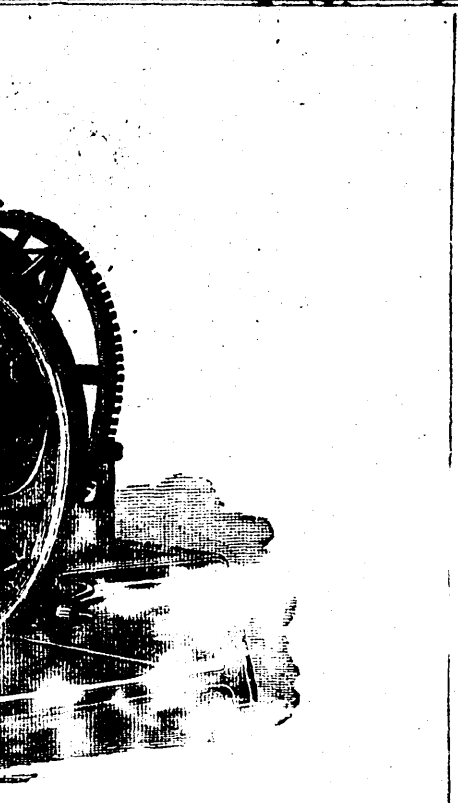
lot of Cedar Swamp, in said township of Mill-

ersburg, lying on the road to Bucks-

town, containing 10 1/2 acres more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, one share

of the stock of the Millville and Glassboro' Rail-



DR. LA CROIX'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Physiological View of Marriage.

220 PAGES AND 150 ENGRAVINGS - Price only

25 cents in case of postage to all parts of the

Union. On the influence of youth and maturity,

discussing the secret forces of both sexes of all

ages, causing diseases, depression of spirits,

palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, in-

voluntary abortion, blenorrhoea, gonorrhoea, in-

digestion and indigestion, with confession of thrilling

and exciting scenes, a College Student and

a young married couple, &c. It is a truthful and

valuable treatise, and one containing marvellous

and interesting facts, and one which every

man and woman should read, and which every

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NO HUMBUG!

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!!!

Just received, and now opening, at the cor.

of Broad and Franklin Streets, a splendid stock of

SPRING GOODS!

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Prints at 6 1/2 cts. worth 8.

" 8 " " 10.

" 10 " " good as can be bought for 12 1/2.

Heavy Kentucky Jeans,

from 12 1/2 to 25 cents.

SHIRTS, TICKINGS, &c.

at reduced prices.

A large line of

DRESS GOODS,

from 6 1/2 to 50 cts. per yard.

A nice stock of

GINGHAMS,

very cheap, &c. &c.

Also a new stock of

GROCERIES!

as cheap as can be bought anywhere.

Come on with your produce, and the

cash will not be refused.

R. J. FITHIAN,

Broad and Franklin sts.

ALL UNION!

"So let the wide world see as it will,

we are for the UNION!"

Do you want to feel cool in warm weather, call at

THE UNION.

Do you want to keep well, get one of the Life Pre-

servers at THE UNION.

Do you want to look well, and not too fat, call at

THE UNION.

Do you want good clothing at fair prices, call at

THE UNION.

Do you want a large stock to select from, call at

THE UNION.

Do you want to see new goods coming every day,

call at THE UNION.

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call at THE UNION.

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call at THE UNION.

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call at THE UNION.

H. C. LAUGHLIN & CO.,

303 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls,

MANTELLAS,

Fancy White Goods, &c. &c.

Community retailing from Auction a large lot of de-

scribable goods, to which we would invite the attention

of Jersey merchants.

CARD.

Having connected myself with the above, I would

cordially invite all my old friends, and all many more

as wish to buy Goods cheap, to call and see me. I shall

feel special pride in wanting to see my Jersey trade.

Yours, &c.

June 29, 1867.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

UNION GOODS!

AT PANIC PRICES.

DARE & SHEPPARD

Are now opening a large and splendid assort-

ment of Summer Dress Goods.

Lawns, Bareges, Tissues,

MOZAMBIQUES,

Stripe Mohairs, &c.,

which are selling at very low prices.

SILK DUSTERS, SILK DUSTERS,

Mantillas, Mantillas,

Ready made or made to order at the shortest

notice and on very reasonable terms.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,

Suitable for making Mantillas, the best in

town, for \$1.00.

