

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

Only \$1.00 per Year! JAMES B. FERGUSON, 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...

Louis Greene, James Crombie, John Seeds, William Grove, John W. Fielding, William Bradford, Wm W. Warfle, H. N. Hollenfield, John W. Ayars, Leonard G. Parvlin, Hiram Gilbert.

Does the Income Tax Bill Tax Bonds and Mortgages.

Much interest has been felt, and many discussions held among the people respecting the operation of the Income Tax Bill. To aid in giving a proper understanding of the Bill, we here insert the 52 section entire:

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether such income be derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum upon the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars: Provided, that upon such portion of said income as shall be derived from interest upon treasury notes or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of two and a half per centum. Upon the income, rents or dividends accruing upon any property, securities or stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of five per centum, excepting that portion of said income derived from interest on treasury notes and other securities of the Government of the United States, which shall pay one and one-half per centum. The tax herein provided shall be assessed upon the annual income of the persons herein named for the year next preceding the time for assessing said tax; to wit: the year next preceding the first of January, next hundred and sixty-two, and the said taxes, when so assessed and made public, shall become a lien on the property or other securities of said income for the amount of the same with the interest and other expenses of collection until paid. Provided that all local taxes assessed upon the property upon which the income is divided shall be first deducted.

The 53 section makes it the duty of the President to appoint an assessor and a collector in each State and Territory of the Union. The officers so appointed are to each have authority to appoint as many assistant assessors as the public service may require, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary is empowered to allow a salary of not more than twenty-five hundred dollars for the principal officers, and twelve hundred dollars for an assistant. The Secretary is further authorized to appoint one or more depositories in each State for the deposit and safe keeping of the moneys arising from the tax herein imposed. Allowing an average of forty officers appointed by this act for each one of the forty divisions of our territory, and it will add an army of sixteen hundred new officers to the large list already under executive patronage, at an annual additional expense of upwards of two millions of dollars, to collect the tax arising from incomes alone. It seems to us that this is almost altogether a needless expense, and is highly objectional from its adding so much more to the very large executive influence already wielded. With the additional appointment of a single receiving and disbursing agent, we do not see why our State and county officers could not as well fulfill this duty as to subject the people to the visitation of two sets of assessors and collectors. We would most respectfully call the attention of our worthy member of Congress to the matter; in which, all classes of community must feel a deep interest.

The 54th section gives authority for the restraint and sale of the property of delinquents, or if no property can be found, their arrest and imprisonment.

We have now glanced at the principal features of the Income Tax Bill, and will now proceed to examine the question asked at the head of the article. By reference to the 52 article, published in full above, it will be seen that all incomes are to be taxed, whether derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation. The language of the Bill seems, to us, quite explicit; that mortgages are property, the income from them is to be taxed as much as anything else. In this case we are sustained by the opinion of a legal friend, with whom we have conversed upon the subject. The paragraph above quoted, taken in connection with the concluding clause of the same section, would seem to remove all doubt. It is clear that not only is the income from bonds and mortgages to be taxed, but it seems also equally clear that the farmer is to be taxed three per cent on all the income of his farm above eight hundred dollars, inasmuch as the taxes revenue derived from any kind of property, or vocation.

The only question that can and will arise respecting this feature of the law, will be how his income shall be estimated; whether upon the gross receipts of the farm, or upon what is left after paying out wages to hired men. This is a very important question; applying equally to all revenues derived from any kind of business.

Min; questions might arise out of it. In equity, and that should be the foundation of law, it would seem that only the net income should be estimated, or that which is left after paying out all the necessary wages for carrying on the business. We are, of course, not authorized to say which will be taken, but we are willing to hazard the opinion that it is the latter estimate. Either mode will most probably show incomes astonishingly small in comparison with what has heretofore been supposed. Of this, we feel at liberty to assure our readers; that the income from bonds and mortgages, revenues from farms above eight hundred dollars, as well as the farms themselves, will be taxed; collectors being required to return, separately, the amounts received from the direct and income taxes.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Eighth Annual Exhibition To be held in Bridgeton on Wednesday, September 25, 1861.

The Executive Board take pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements for holding the eighth annual fair as above, and from present indications this fair will not be excelled by any in New Jersey; every arrangement has been made to add to the interest and comfort of those attending the Exhibition. The West Jersey Railroad will run an Excursion Train on that day from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, connecting with the train from Bordentown. Fare for the round trip from Bordentown, \$3.00; Burlington and Beverly, \$1.50, and from Philadelphia and Camden, \$1.25; other places south of Camden in proportion. For the convenience of persons living along the line, the time table for the excursion train will be found appended to the large bill.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held Aug. 31, 1861, the following named persons were appointed to receive articles &c. on the day of exhibition. Depositors will do well to preserve this list, in order that they may place their articles in charge of the proper persons: Horses.—Charles Shoemaker, Assistants, Lewis M. Hite, R. W. Mulford. Cattle.—Jona. Fithian, Assistants, Harris Ogden, Jr., Jno. S. Holmes. Sheep and Swine.—Isaac D. Woodruff, Assistants, E. C. Woodruff, Ebenezer English. Poultry.—Jeremiah DuBois, Sen., Nathan Fish. Produce of Dairy.—I. W. Elwell, Assistants, James Brooks, C. L. Watson. Fruit.—Smith Sheppard, Assistants, Percival Nichols, L. H. Cox. Grain and Grass Seed.—Mark R. Darr, Assistants, Ebenezer Hall, Jno. Glaspey. Vegetables.—Robt. M. Ogden, Assistants, John Davis, S. Sockwell. Ladies Work.—Jeremiah DuBois, Jr., Assistants, Robert DuBois, C. D. Burroughs. Plants and Flowers.—Joseph P. Allen, Assistants, Thos. W. Tomlinson, M. D., Rev. J. Boggs. Home Department.—Providence Ludlum, Assistants, James J. Reeves, Thos. H. Miller, Jona. Davis.

Rules and Regulations to be Observed. 1. All competitors for premiums must become members of the Society, and must get their member's ticket of the Secretary previous to the day of exhibition. Ladies may compete for premiums offered for articles which are generally considered the exclusive production of ladies, without becoming members. 2. All articles offered for premiums must be owned by the competitors. All fruits, grain, vegetables and flowers must be the growth of competitors. 3. All articles for competition must be on the ground by 9 o'clock A. M., and remain until 4 o'clock P. M. N. B.—At 10 o'clock A. M. the judges will please assemble at the speakers stand, and receive their blanks, &c., and proceed immediately to make their awards. J. JOSEPH H. ELMER, Secretary. Thos. P. DAVIS, President. Sept. 14, 21.

A GALLANT JERSEYMAN.

Mr. L. E. Yorke, a son of T. Jones Yorke, Esq., of Salem, N. J., has been presented with a beautiful gold medal, by his former comrades of Company H, of the Seventy first New York Regiment, for his gallantry at Bull Run. The officers of his Company having been disabled he was called to the command and led them gallantly to the charge upon the Rebel batteries. Upon the medal is the following inscription:—Presented to L. E. Yorke, by his comrades of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for gallant conduct in battle, July 21st, 1861.

The above complimentary and highly worthy notice of one of New Jersey's brave boys, appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer a day or two since. The statement is not only true, but justly merited. We have had the pleasure of seeing the medal, which is a most beautiful one. Its presentation was accompanied by a magnificent scroll, signed by every member of his Company.

Last week the 8d Regiment were paid off. The Cumberland Grays have forwarded about \$1,500 to their families and friends. There has also been a large amount received at Millville lately, from volunteers from that place. Mr. D. B. Whiteaker, of this town, has been paying out the Treasury Notes quite freely. They are of different denominations, from \$5 upwards, and are very neatly executed. They can be exchanged at any of the Banks for gold or silver. That is more than can be truly said of the currency of the Southern Confederacy.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

From the tone of the journals of Boston and New York, we gather that there is a considerable improvement observable in business there, trade having revived, and many branches being quite as flourishing now as at any previous period. Much of this is of course attributable to the immense disbursements of the Government in consequence of the contracts for the war. We had been previously informed by our reporters that this was true of Philadelphia; but, fearing that it might be purely a local and temporary activity, waited to hear from these great seaboard ports, which are generally in sympathy with us in trade matters. We are gratified, therefore, to find that the movement visible here pervades the seaboard region at least, and has imparted a stimulus to the progress of the country very much needed. Although it is true that this is not a very productive or healthy sort of business, yet we cite the fact to show that however great the expenditures of the Government may become in the prosecution of this war, the money is spent in the country, remains here, and does not go to enrich foreign capitalists, nor to keep foreign factories at work. If the Administration could succeed in raising sufficient revenue to prosecute the war without increasing the national debt, the activity in business in consequence of these war disbursements would then be of a healthier character, and their results upon trade and general prosperity more lasting.

How this can be accomplished is a problem to the solution of which many able minds have been devoted. It is believed to be quite possible of achievement if Congress would approach the subject with proper courage. The direct tax was a bold effort of this kind, but inadequate to the purpose. It must be followed up by other efforts. One proposition to this end is to reduce the public expenditures by judicious economy. We doubt very seriously whether much can be accomplished in cheapening the cost of supplies without producing very bad effects upon the service. Some facts respecting this subject which have come to our knowledge prove conclusively that though there may be favoritism in the distribution of contracts, yet the margin of profit is not large, and it is becoming very troublesome to make more than an ordinary business interest on such things. What can be done by the abolition of the franking privilege and the stoppage of other such leaks remains to be seen. We doubt not, however, that some general movement in favor of a reduction of expenditures will be made at the ensuing Congress. European nations of the size of ours raise many times the amount of our revenue with ease. We have been able to get along so well by means of our great revenue on imports, that we have never troubled ourselves to search for other sources of income, which, however, has become a necessity, since any general revival of the foreign import trade cannot be looked for now.

The country is not yet driven to the point when a deficiency of European goods in the markets here will compel trade, but the supplies are being exhausted rapidly, and by next spring there will be likely to spring up a very active demand. One thing, nevertheless, is quite clear, that our seaboard merchants have been suffering to such an extent from the revulsion that they are not able on the one hand to import largely without liberal help from European capitalists, or on the other to sell on the credits heretofore given to distant customers. Perhaps their case may be altered if the west comes up in the proper spirit. As to this point some doubt is entertained, for the west, always hitherto supposed to be independent of the south, turns out to have carried on a large trade in supplying it with breadstuffs and provisions. This being now lost, the question is whether the result must cripple the western merchants. To some extent it may, but not so much, we think, as to operate disastrously on the country.

The wheat and corn crops this year are enormous, and, by a singular fortunate concurrence of circumstances for us, the crops are short in England and France, so that a foreign supply will be largely needed. The receipts of breadstuffs at Chicago are now larger than in any former year, so that the opportunity of furnishing Europe with food is ample. We are glad to learn that this is being handsomely improved by all engaged in the business—that we are exporting largely, with a prospect of doing still better. The pay for this must come back to us in foreign imports or money. If we do not order the former, the foreign merchants have two courses open to them. First, they may pay in specie, as they have been paying all their balances for some time past, by which process the money will go on accumulating in our banks; or, second, they may choose to send hither, at their own risk, the large surplus of foreign goods awaiting our demand, and seek to keep up the balance of trade by forcing sales here, no matter at what sacrifices. If the drain of specie should become great they will undoubtedly resort to the latter course.

It is therefore clear that it is of the very highest importance to us now to throw the entire surplus of breadstuffs and provisions into the European markets at once, since thereby we shall reap the advantage we evidently have at the present time in general commerce. We know not whether as the termination of this war cotton will again resume its place as the great article of trade between America and Europe, or whether the latter will be satisfied with the present state of affairs. The Rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications at Oconoke Inlet—Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day.

Mr. James Smith, of Hail Columbia, will please accept our thanks for a basket of superior Catawba Grapes left at our office on Saturday last. That Hail Columbia must be a "Happy Land," where such grapes grow. We knew that Mr. S. was a whole team in shoeing horses, and smiling in all its various branches, but we were not aware that he raised such delicious grapes. We also knew that he was a very clever fellow, but we didn't know that he was going to give us such a delicious treat.

Glorious News from North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5, via Baltimore. The steamers Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning, and report the gratifying intelligence that the Rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications at Oconoke Inlet—Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day. The steamer Pawnee will lie in the Inlet and the Squawbees on the outside. The Squawbees have done for Oconoke Inlet and Hatteras Inlet the Rebels have completely abandoned. The Rebels had completely abandoned the Inlet and Hatteras Inlet.

remains locked up in the country as it is now, and as there is every reason to expect that it will, cotton must be had from some other source. The demand will render its cultivation to a far greater extent in India and Africa so profitable as to throw into its vast amounts of European capital, especially in countries where labor is superabundant and the climate favorable. Moreover, there are precedents going to show the likelihood of this change. The hemp trade was before the Crimean war monopolized by Russia, but since that war the chief supply for Europe comes from India.

One good effect of the vast accumulation of specie is to furnish a metallic currency or basis of a currency to sections of the interior which before were without it.—The destitution of coin in portions of the west was truly astonishing. Paper was their universal currency, and when the southern State scrip used for a banking basis sunk low as to alarm holders, the bank paper became almost worthless.—Exchanges were chaotic and the current of trade between the east and west was interrupted. Things are better now, exchanges practicable, good crops on hand, which the east must buy and pay for, coin accumulating, and the west looks up.—The new treasury notes are bought up in large quantities for western use, and this national standard of value bids fair to become a blessing to them.

From these premises we infer the probability that the west will soon be able to purchase goods largely from us. Already we begin to feel the influences tending in that direction. Our merchants perceiving that their reliance now must be upon the western trade, have paid more attention to it, that is as far as circumstances would permit. We have urged all to canvass the whole west thoroughly, and we still do so, for we believe that it will more than repay the outlay of time and money. No other section of the republic expands with so much energy as the west. It is the granary of America, and before many years will be recognized as that of Europe also. Its capacity is boundless, and its population thrifty, industrious and enterprising. It is in consequence of this thrift that the purchases of western buyers have ever been of a cheaper kind than those for the southern trade, but as wealth accumulates at the west much more rapidly than at the south, the trade of the former has a brilliant and tempting future for the merchants of the seaboard. The region which gives birth to such splendid cities as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and which is multiplying them in all directions, cannot be a poor one.

Another reason for the improvement of business is that the cheapness of labor and materials induces the prosecution of many enterprises which in ordinary times would be neglected. Capital is lying idle. It is thrown out of so many channels that it vainly seeks now for the opportunities of profit formerly so numerous. Hence it can be had now with less trouble for such purposes as those just mentioned. Railroads can be finished now if there be any good basis of trade in prospect for them, and therefore we see many minor works of this kind looking up which never did before. This is excellent policy. We advised it earnestly a month or more since, and we are glad to see it acted upon.—While the chance is so excellent we trust that all our unfinished lines of public improvement will be completed, and those needing enlargement be expanded. It could not be done so advantageously at any other time. All these things will be in the highest degree beneficial upon the future of the community. We need many improvements which in prosperous times we cannot spare the money to obtain.—North American.

The Salem Railroad Begun.

The Standard says that the work of grading the Salem Railroad has commenced in earnest. Already a force of about ninety men are engaged upon it, under the superintendence of Mr. William F. Reeve. Eight miles and a quarter of the road is under contract—being that extending from Pittston to a point below the farm of Mr. John H. Cann. Mr. Brofee, the contractor for the upper half of the work, has a mile finished, and is pushing forward rapidly with the remainder. The lower half is progressing under the charge of an experienced contractor, Mr. John Mitchell.

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Another Political Prisoner.

BURDICK, Sept. 11.—Colonel James W. Wall, of this city, was arrested this afternoon by the U. S. Marshal, and taken to New York in the afternoon train.—This arrest has produced a most intense excitement among the people of Burlington, as Col. Wall has been a leading man for many years.

We take pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement in another column, calling for one hundred men to enlist in regiments now forming in this State. Those who give their names to Mr. Ludlum, our worthy County Clerk, an authorized recruiting officer, will have the whole matter fairly stated to them, and not be deceived as many have in this State by giving their names to irresponsible recruiting officers from other States. By enlisting in a New Jersey regiment, Jerseymen receive considerable more pay than they would by joining a company in any other State.

We learn from the Boston Advertiser that Surgeon Miller, at the Boston Navy Yard Station, is succeeded by Surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger of New Jersey. Dr. Ruschenberger, who has been in the U. S. Navy for many years past, is a native of Cumberland Co., and is a man of no ordinary ability.

We have accounts of a skirmish on the Potomac, near the chain bridge between several regiments of Virginia rebels and a detachment of several companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery from our side. Each party had a battery, and the combat seems to have been confined to cannonading. The rebels attempted to cut off our men, but failed. In the engagement we lost six killed, seven wounded, and three privates captured. The troops engaged on our side were New Yorkers and Indians.

Summary of Intelligence.

The rebel fortifications on Munson's Hill have been completed, and on Monday they opened fire on our pickets, but our sharpshooters retaliated and killed two rebel soldiers.

A private soldier of a Vermont regiment of volunteers was to have been shot on Monday, for sleeping at his post, but the President has respited him.

Beauregard's rebel army, after threatening Washington, is said to have made a retrograde movement.

In western Virginia General Rosecrans and his army have crossed the Cheat Mountain Gap, to attack the rebels.

We have news from western Missouri of a fight between General Lane's Kansas regiment and a rebel force under General Rains, in which the latter was completely routed, and General Rains taken prisoner.

General Butler left Boston, for Washington on Monday, order calling him to resume his post having reached him.

Ten North Carolina regiments of rebel troops have been recalled from Virginia to defend their own State. The secessionists near the seaboard are deserting their houses and fleeing to the interior. The poorer classes remain.

The Grand Jury of Westchester county, N. Y., has presented as nuisances the Yonkers Herald, Highland Democrat, Eastern State Journal, New York Staats Zeitung, and New York National Zeitung, all rebel sheets, and asked the District Attorney of the county to prosecute the editors if they continue to circulate their traitorous prints there.

The Maine State election has resulted in an overwhelming victory of the Republicans over all opposition. The democrats were divided, the majority voting for a war ticket, and the minority for a peace ticket, but the Republican vote far exceeds both combined.

A Williamson, a coachmaker of Baltimore, has been arrested. He has been detected in making a wagon with fall-top and bottom, in which were secreted revolvers, flannel, medicines, gold lace, &c.—Letters were found comprising some leading houses in Baltimore.

The North Carolina Legislature refuses to reconvene the convention that passed the secession ordinance. Great sickness prevails in the rebel army in Virginia.—The smallpox rages among them; over five thousand are in hospital. The New Orleans banks are unwilling to receive the Confederate treasury notes at par.

Later from Fortress Monroe and Hatteras. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—Commodore Stringham reached Old Point to-day, but his flag ship has not arrived yet. The steamer George Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing later intelligence and a number of fugitive slaves from near the mouth of Tar river, who had managed to escape to the inlet. The fortifications at Oconoke Inlet, as before stated, have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras. A powerful steamer was seen inside of the latter inlet when the Peabody passed there yesterday.

There is no light at Cape Hatteras, the rebels having removed the lenses. No signs of fortifications were to be seen at the Cape. It is supposed the rebels will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemated work guarding the approach to Beaufort. The refugees from North Carolina report the people in the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag, when once assured of support.

A perfect reign of terror exists in the interior of the State, and the North Carolina troops were in part returning from Virginia. A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet that should a Union invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 loyal North Carolinians. The captain of the Peabody counted 25 wrecks between Capes Hatteras and Horry.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

Flight of the Rebels Under Floyd. CAPTURE OF HIS CAMP EQUIPAGE, BAGGAGE, AMMUNITION AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. OUR LOSS IS KILLED & 70 WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Scott to-night received a despatch from Gen. Rosecrans, giving a few of the particulars of his action with Gen. Floyd. He says the enemy was driven from his entrenchments across the Gauley river. Floyd was punished severely, a number of his troops being killed and a quantity of his camp equipage taken, while our loss was small. The following report is official.

Official Report of the Battle. Head quarters of the Army of Va., Camp Scott, Sept. 11, P. M. To Col. E. D. Towns: We yesterday marched 174 miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Ganixits ferry, driving his advanced post and pickets before us.

We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of 300 yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He had probably 16 pieces of artillery.

At 3 o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance which proceeded to such a length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front when night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in order of battle, behind the ridge immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms as usual.

Shortly after daylight, a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completely destroyed.

Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stands of colors and a considerable quantity of arms, with the Quartermaster's stores and camp equipage. The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediate repairing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops occupying the ferry and captured camp, after sending a few rifle cannon shots after the retreating enemy in order to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from report, it must have been considerable. (Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

Good News from Missouri.

Official Despatch from Gen. Fremont. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following despatch was received to-night at the head quarters of the Army. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1861.—To Col. E. D. Towns, Assistant Adjutant General.—The report of General Pope, received to-day from Hannuville, says that he made a night march on Martin Green last Sunday, who however, got notice of his approach, but was successful in continuing the dispersion of 3000 of the rebel force, leaving behind them much baggage, provisions and forage; also the public property seized by Green at Shelbyville.

Gen. Pope's infantry was too much fatigued to pursue. The horsemen however continued the pursuit ten or fifteen miles, until the enemy was completely scattered. The railroad east of Brookfield is open, and no more serious camps will be made further to the east.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that the first gun is in position at Fort Holt, K. V. U. S. Signal, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Gen. Lyons' Will gives all his property, some \$30,000, to the Government. His labor, his possessions, and his life have all been laid upon the altar of the country which he loved.

Schooner Allen H Brown, of Philadelphia, returned to Providence 24th inst. in distress, having lost overboard her commander, Edwin A. Elliott, on Friday afternoon, when off Point Judith (Capt E. was in the boat, which was up at the stern at the time, endeavoring to adjust one of the davit falls, when the line parted, throwing him into the sea.—Every effort was made to save him, but owing to the rough state of the weather it was impossible to render him any assistance. He was a native of Fallsville near Maurice-town, N. J., and leaves a family. His body has since been recovered.

Camp Correspondence.

COMPANY F, 3d REGIMENT. FORT TAYLOR, Sept. 8. Apologies are forbidden, and our topic should be war; little else would fall to interest, but as yet we do not propose to pen incidents only of skirmishing. Our experience has not yet reached the battle-field, though a number of our men have enjoyed the odoriferous smell of scorched powder.

Sept. 1. A leaf from the Diary. At an early hour this morning orders were given to the various companies of the 3d in camp to prepare for inspection. In a few minutes they were countermanded, with orders to take up a short march on the Leeburg turnpike, halting near Bailey's Cross Roads. During the previous week several skirmishes had taken place between the Jersey troops and the rebels from off Mason's and Munson's hill.

On one occasion the light battalion and 3d Regiment were ordered out to make an attack on the rebel fort erected on Munson's hill; the light battalion, however, failed to give the signal agreed upon, exchanged a few shots and retired. The 3d Regiment bivouacked within a half mile of the left of said fort, awaiting the signal, with the expectation of making the attack at 2 o'clock A. M., and make a brief and easy victory of the whole affair. The said batteries on Mason's and Munson's hill are visible from our quarters, and the aid of a field glass we can see the rebels at work on their entrenchments.—From Munson's they have attempted to throw muskets, grape and shell in the direction of our pickets, but none of their shots have, as yet, proved effectual one ball, however, did hit near discharging our General, passing between him and one of his aide-camps. On the same day Gen. Kearney, with his aids and orderly sergeant, captured inside the rebel picket

line. The General, being in advance, was surrounded by cavalry men, and orders given by the rebel commander not to shoot him, but take him prisoner. Gen. Kearney faced about, put spurs to his gray steed, dropped the bridal reins, drew his revolver, fired a colt that kicks six times in rapid succession, and made safe his escape.

Sept. 8. Company F. is on picket at Clou's Mills. Our orderly has this moment come in camp; he reports the Cumberland Grays all right, but himself slightly wounded. While on the road, his horse dismounted the rider, causing a slight flesh wound on the side of his hip.

One week ago the Grays were on the advance post near Denning's plantation, and had some three or four rounds with the rebel pickets. One of the attacks was made while Blackston chance to be in the top of a tall oak; the rebels spied him, and fired three shots at the boy before he thought it necessary to make his descent.

The Captain, hearing the report, started on double quick with a sq. d. of men, but the rebels had concealed themselves in the bushes, where they remained until our men were within gun shot; they then exchanged several shots, designed for hot receptions, but proved ineffectual.

The following morning after the brush between the rebels and Company F, Col. Taylor, with fifty men from Company D, and I, started out on a scouting expedition to the right of the little river turnpike in advance of our pickets, and came in close contact with a company of rebel infantry, who were attempting to flank our boys, and would have done so were it not for the accidental firing of a gun while one of our men was getting over the fence. The rebels thought it was designed for them, and fired, both parties advancing with the intent to have a small field fight. Two of our men were killed, and three wounded. Four of the rebels fell, one with his head nearly blown from his shoulders. I did not learn the number wounded. The Col, with his men, returned about noon, the last one, the men say, to leave the corn-field when the skirmish took place. Two of the wounded were left on the ground; the rebels had taken charge of them when our surgeon, with a flag of truce, went after them.—One has since died, making one more to the list of the dead; the two remaining are doing well, both being flesh wounds in the neck and shoulder. The health of the regiment is quite good, and but few in the hospital. The weather is mild, and nearly the whole brigade has daily exercise from three to six hours, working on entrenchments, erecting batteries, and felling tall oaks and Virginia pines. At present we are hourly expecting to take up march for the chain bridge. Last evening orders were given for forty-eight hours provisions to be cooked. The grub is now ready, and the men are anxious for marching orders. The news of the Hatteras victory has elated our men to such a degree that the spirit of fight is imbued in them more than ever. All are anticipating taking their Christmas dinner at home, the war to be ended, the rebels glad to welcome the Stars and Stripes, and once more the Star Spangled Banner be spread to the breeze throughout the disloyal States of the Union.

Yours truly, S. W. F. R.

Philadelphia Grain Market

Table with 2 columns: Grain Type and Price per bushel. Includes White Wheat, Red Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hams, Lard, Pork.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. Rev. J. B. Dobbin, Mr. Somers C. Weeks to Miss Catherine J. Seeds, all of Bridgeton.

DIED.

Near Fairton, on the 28th ult., Mason Russell, in the 72d year of his age. In Bridgeton, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary, relief of the late Abraham Woodruff, in the 78th year of her age. In Bridgeton, on the 9th inst., Rebecca, daughter of George and Catharine Blakey, aged 8 years. In Deerlight Township, on the 9th inst., Richard, son of Mary and David Fish, in the 4th year of his age. In Maryland Township, on the 10th inst., Mary E., daughter of David and Mary Fish, in the 11th year of her age. In Bridgeton, on the 5th inst., Sebastian Margies, son of Reuben and Susan Johnson, aged 10 months and 10 days. In Lower Pittsgrove, on the 22d ult., Adam Kantle in the 77th year of his age. In Siltico, on the 6th inst., Dickinson S. Davis, in the 48th year of his age. In Bridgeton, on the 6th inst., Annie, wife of Edmund R. Crozier, in the 41st year of her age. In Bridgeton, on the 8th inst., Frederica, wife of John S. Maniander, in the 20th year of her age.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

All persons holding stamps of the denomination of 1.5, 5, 10 and 25 cents each, will please call and have them exchanged for the new series of postage stamps, within six days from the date of this notice, after that date they will not be recognized as payment of postage from this office. G. W. JOHNSON, P. M. Bridgeton, Sept. 14, 1861.

100 Men Wanted.

Rise! Men of Cumberland! And show the enemies of our Government that the spirit of 1776 still lives in the hearts of all true Jerseymen!

It has been authorized by the Governor of the State of New Jersey to accept men to go into the regiments now forming (for three years) at Trenton.

Recruits will be accepted on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, at the head quarters of the 1st Regiment, at Trenton, N. J.

FALL GOODS.

J. B. POTTER & CO. Are now opening their stock of FALL GOODS. To which they invite the attention of our customers. Sept 14

REMOVAL.

Having removed my Carpet Manufactory from Commerce street to Fayette street, the door below Vincennes Bridge, I beg to inform the public that I have removed to this new location, and am prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of Carpets, and to have them laid down in the most perfect manner. W. L. GILMAN.

