

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, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

VOL. XIV No. 710.

Business Directory.

B. F. FERGUSON, ARTIST,
S. W. cor. 5th and Arch Sts., Phila.
(Over Parrish's Drug Store.)
Invitations, portraits, and all the latest styles in drawing, executed in the best style, at prices suited to the times. Call and see specimens.

TOWNSEND & CO.,
SUCCESSORS OF SAMUEL TOWNSEND & SON
No. 39 South Second Street,
Above Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE
PLY, INGRAIN 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 COMMERCE STREET,
(Formerly occupied by Jas. G. Hampton, Esq.)
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Bridgeton, Aug. 17, 1861.

DR. J. SHEPPARD,
OFFICE ON COMMERCE 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, 1860-1y.

JNO. B. BOWEN, M. D.
Respectfully offers his professional services
to the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity.
OFFICE with his father, Dr. (Wm. S. Bowen),
Corner of Commerce and Franklin Sts.
June 18, 1861.

H. LANING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
H. LANING, having pursued a regular course in
dentistry, with the most skillful dentists in New
Jersey and Philadelphia, is now offering his
services to all who may desire to give him a call.
All work warranted to give satisfaction, and
at the lowest prices. Office in the new building
opposite the Burgett's Office. Entrance to the Dental
Department, through the Hall adjoining the Jewelry
Store. Bridgeton, June 27, '61.

HENRY NEFF,
SURGEON DENTIST,
COMMERCIAL STREET, a few doors
East of the Presbyterian Session
Room, and directly opposite the
Cathedral, will continue to practice
Dentistry in all its various departments,
and has been successful in extracting
teeth, and in all the most delicate
operations. In a few cases, I have extracted the
teeth with the most satisfactory results.
Bridgeton, June 27, '61.

F. A. GIBENBACK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 26 East Commerce 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 Cumberland County.
Office in the row of brick buildings
3 Doors West of Dr. Davis & Son's Hotel.
Feb. 2, 1861. BRIDGETON, N. J.

CHAS. E. EDWARDS,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
OFFICE—Corner High & Sanson sts.,
MILLVILLE, N. J.
Sept. 14, 1861.

MELODEONS.
H. M. MORRIS, Manufacturer,
No. 728 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Formerly Huggs & Morris. Also, sole
agent in Philadelphia for the sale of CAHART'S
SPLENDED MELODEONS. The instruments are
the most reliable instruments ever offered to the
public.
Nov. 24, 1860-y.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
DARE & SHEPPARD,
DEALERS IN
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
and Fancy Dress Trimmings,
Commercial Street, opposite the Clerk's Office,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
E. B. DARE, J. D. SHEPPARD,
March 9, 1861.

SMELTHERS. ULIAN DAVIS. THOMAS W. HARRIS.
Rebers, Davis & Co.,
BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE,
NO. 19, CARLE'S BUILDING,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
June 11, 1861-y.

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN,
DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL,
AND
BLACKSMITH COAL,
Bridgeton, N. J.,
SPRINGS, AXLES, VICES,
BELLOWS, &c.
(SAAC PEDRICK, JOHN CHEESMAN)

WILLIAM M. WILSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO WILSON & BROWN),
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 208 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Dealer in Drugs, Dyes, Trimmings, Perfumery,
Chemicals or Medicines, Analytical, Photography, &c.
Manufacturer and Importer of Foreign and Domestic
Patent Medicines.

ROMAN CEMENTS.
ROSENDALE CEMENT, CALICED Portland
Cement, Plaster,
BUILDING LIME, PLASTERING HAIR, &c., at
low rates. N. W. Corner Front & Willow streets,
Philadelphia.
Feb 23-1y.

"THE UNION"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
In situations being in the city center of business,
with Passenger Railroads running past and in close
proximity, it offers to those in search of pleasure
and good and quiet to all places of interest in
or about the City.
The proprietor gives assurances that "THE UNION"
shall be kept with such character as will meet public
approbation, and respectfully solicited patronage from
Orderly and addressing Gentlemen.
TERMS: \$1 per day.
March 1, 1861. UPTON, NEWCOMER.

S. E. HIGGINS,
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS
AND TRIMMINGS,
GEORGETOWN BUILDING, CORNER OF
MILLVILLE STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Choice Poetry.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.
BY H. E. GREENE.

Where the pine trees sadly sing,
Where the swallows daily bring
Showers of golden rain,
Where the trailing grasses creep,
Where the blue-eyed hair-bells weep,
Lay me down to sleep.

Where the rippling breezes blow,
Chanting requiems soft and low,
To the silent dead,
Where the dimpling waters leap,
Where the stars their lone watch keep,
Lay me down to sleep.

Let the dew with silver crest
Fall like pearls upon my breast,
When I slumber low,
Let the towering hills weep
Her green dress across my feet,
When I've gone to sleep.

Let the beautiful sunset shed
Softened rays of gold and red
On the flower-hatched mound;
Let the clouds with fringes deep,
Their soft rain upon me weep,
When I am asleep.

Let the bird with golden breast
Tell my schoolmate where I rest,
With its silvery notes:
Toll them that they must not weep,
As I slumber long and deep,
Angels soon will break the sleep,
Peaceful, blessed sleep.

MILLVILLE, Oct. 1861.

A NATION'S SINS THE OCCASION OF ITS CHASTISEMENT.

A SERMON
Delivered before the Congregation of
St. Andrew's Church, Bridgeton, on the
National Fast Day, Sept. 26, 1861.
BY THE REV. F. L. KNIGHT, D. D.

To us belongeth confusion of face, to our Kings
to our Princes, and to our Fathers, because we have
sinned against Thee: To the Lord our God belong
mercy and forgiveness, though we have rebelled
against Him.—Dan. ix. 8.

The long night of Judah's captivity had
almost passed. Daniel, introduced
at first as a youth preparing "to stand in
the king's palace," had seen two Babylo-
nian Monarchs pass away, and their Dy-
nasty overthrown; and now, under the
Reign of Darius, the first of the Persian
Sovereigns, was becoming an old man,
while the allotted years of the Captivity
were drawing to a close.

Himself a Prophet, and deeply learned in
the Sacred Books of his nation, as
well as Chaldean lore, he watched for the
signs of the predicted restoration of his peo-
ple to their own land; and, as we find, un-
derstand—the seventy years of the desola-
tions of Jerusalem to be almost accom-
plished, he "set his face unto the Lord
his God, to seek by prayer and supplica-
tions, with fasting and sack-cloth and
ashes."

Seldom do afflictions of so terrible and
sudden befall a nation as that which had
come upon the inhabitants of Palestine.
Their country was desolate as a forest,
their land was "devoured by strangers." There
was lamentable occasion for the
touching cry of Jeremiah: "How doth
the city sit solitary, that was full of peo-
ple! how is she become as a widow! she
that was great among the nations, and
princess among the provinces, how is she
become tributary!" Their holy and beau-
tiful house was burned with fire, and all
their pleasant things were laid waste.

Why had this punishment come upon
them? Was it a chastisement, or one of
the chances of fortune, causeless
and unaccountable, one, from which no
country on earth is exempt, the result of an
exigency to be foreseen by none? The
prophet Daniel, and his companions, had
learned a better lesson than that from
the contemplation of the Great Captivity.
Nor were there, probably, any, if we may
judge from the sincerity with which they
adhered to Jehovah, after the return,
who were not convinced, that their suffer-
ings were only brought upon them in the
inevitable course of Divine justice; the
punishment of sins, threatened as long
before as the time of their lawgiver
Moses, threatened so long, and reiterated
so often, that they had ceased to be start-
led, and dared to disbelieve, until the
overwhelming blow fell, and their eyes
were opened, just too late for repentance,
to the justice of their doom. Nothing
was left them then but to submit, and
in silent endurance for a long, slow-rolling
period equal to the allotted years of
man's life, all that God had sent upon
them, and for their children's sake, if not
for their own.

But, that they acknowledged their sin
as the just cause of their calamity is un-
doubted. That acknowledgment is ex-
pressed very forcibly throughout the
prayer of Daniel, which, after he knew
"by books," that the time of deliverance
must be near, he was moved to offer up,
if so be God would be entreated to
hasten His good word towards His peo-
ple, that were "called by his name."
We observe in that part of the peti-
tion selected for the text, a faithful con-
fession, both of the cause, and also of
the only true source of the remedy of
their disasters. "O Lord, to us belongeth
confusion of face," because "we have
sinned against Thee." To the Lord our
God belong mercy and forgiveness, though
we have rebelled against Him.

The extraordinary troubles which have
come upon our country cannot fail to
lead all serious-minded persons to fre-
quent and grave reflections on the origin
and cause of the present terrible
and unaccountable calamities. I need go
into no particulars as to the nature of

the struggle. It is the one great subject
in which all minds are intent. It is
the absorbing theme of the press and
forum, amid the pines, gatherings of
friends, or the public throngs of business.
Men search and read, with an avidity
which counts all other news as stale, the
notes, the rumors, the opinions, the guess-
es, the contradictory reports, the official
accounts, which steam and telegraph ar-
cades swift enough to bear to them from
the wild scenes and conflicts of an un-
paralleled civil warfare. They ask them-
selves, if it can be really so? They de-
mand of each other, how is all this to
end? They look into each others eyes,
with each suspicion of a reverse, as if to
read their country's destiny in the trem-
bling hopes and fears of other men.
They balance uncertainties—weigh chances,
count probabilities, vibrate from des-
pair to confidence with each varying line
of intelligence, and are ready to propound
with credulous voices to every one they
meet: what will the end be when will
it come?

On every side the cheering notes and
occupations of peaceful thrift yield, more
or less, to startling sounds of warlike
preparations. Men leave their labors
for the drill. Mothers, wives and sisters,
the ominous necessities of campaigns and
hospitals. Seats around the hearth-stone,
or at the social-board, are vacant. For
familiar faces are missed. They that were
daily met as friends and neighbors, are
absent, not well-assured that the place
which here knew them, will know them
ever again. They gather in camps.
Citizens, of quiet and unobtrusive ways,
become armed legionaries. Railroads—barely
sufficient for the transfer and exchange
of the country's products, in its proprie-
ties—now tremble under the redoubled
freight of living armies, and their im-
mense supplies. Fields, that, a year
since, were laid under tillage, with all
the promise of the husbandman's reward,
have been trodden under serried ranks
of soldiers, and their luxuriant fruits borne
down, and trampled under the hoofs of
warlike steeds. The fields of the rich
and shattered human bodies, thousands of
shallow graves. Homes, of the wealthy
and the poor alike, have ceased to shelter
their occupants from the merciless storm
of iron hail. Villages have gone down,
as by the blast of a volcano, and left but
blackened, bare, and tenantless, vestiges
of once beautiful abodes, where happiness,
virtue, and worth (how short a time
ago!) dwelt together, until the time
of a nation's danger! Crime is grown
rampant, bold unblushing. Statesmen,
whose office should, in another clime,
have made them noble, stoop to steal!
to defraud, the mother that ennobled
and enriched them of her millions, and cover
the offence, with the devotion of a
part to nerve the matrimonial art of Treason!
An hundred thousand petty initiators, in
districts wrested for a season from our
country's banner, spoil, and pillage, and
do murder, unrestrained, upon the de-
fenceless persons of their neighbors, and
feeble old men, for which they will not
feel remorse, or elsewhere, plot and scheme
betray her, or elsewhere, plot and scheme
Pirates swarm on the seas. The ocean
commerce stagnates with apprehension.
Hostile Governments, abroad, look on
with ill-concealed derision—woful for
the downfall, by its own broils, of the
Great Free People, whose hastily assem-
bled myriads are gathering for the hor-
rid internecine fray. And Catholic
Philanthropy stands aghast at our im-
minent disappointment of its long-treasured
expectations.

Such is a brief transcript of our con-
dition this very day. We are feeling the
results accumulate—in the drying up of
the sources of our prosperity, in the inex-
pressible solitude of friends and fam-
ilies, in every new return from the ar-
ena of strife announce bereavement, or
phorag, or widowhood, to the loved ones
left, in the rivers of tears of anguish
already streaming for the carnage of bat-
tles lost or won—and, not least, in the
natural sense of shame and mortification,
that such a heritage, for which we have
been so proud, so full of boast, so full of
boast, should, in the very hey-day of
its prosperity, be smitten with a blight,
as if the vials of God had been poured
out upon the third part of its rivers and
fountains of waters, to transform them
into blood.

What then is the cause?
I do not hesitate to say, primarily the
sin of God. I have just as confident a
belief, that this visitation is fallen upon
us from Him, as if we might, like the
ancient Israelites, read in the oracles of
many Prophets, the foreshadowing de-
nunciations of our coming judgement.
We read not in words which point espe-
cially to this humbled nation, but we do
read them by every inference we can make
from the even justice of Divine Provi-
dence in all times, and toward all lands.
We read them in the alarming spread of
the whole catalogue of sins—the secondary
causes of His vengeance,—against which
there is line upon line in Holy
Writ of God's terrible warnings, which
we have not, as a nation, heeded.

And now, overtaker of that sentence,
we are now fasting, and mourning, and
confessing our sins, if so be we may pre-
vail on Him to be gracious, and remove
His heavy hand. It is a time, to be sincere,
if it is a time not for excuses, not for
vain glorifying of our guilt in the sight
of His justice; and mercy; but for the
confession, that "we have rebelled and
strayed from His ways like loose sheep."
"To us belongeth confusion of face,"
"to our Kings, to our princes, to our
fathers," in our past unrepentant propiety,
we would have ledged to the skies, first;
ourselves, second; we are apt to claim
some divine right of dominion, that our
Rulers, whose we are to call Servants
of the People, than our fathers, who in

excess of honor, we would exalt to some
omnithesis of honors, in forgetfulness of
the God they worshipped far more faith-
fully than we. Yea, to our fathers
should there be, indeed, confusion of face,
could they look down from their spirit-
homes, and see how we have departed
from the stern and unyielding principles,
which moved them, in defiance of wintry
storms, and howling wildernesses, and un-
tried horrors, on unknown shores, to plant
the germs of religious liberty; could they
and worsened whatever of error (for
some there was) was mingled in their
noble aims and hopes, and have let the
good and the right succumb to the sor-
did genius of mere worldly grasping;
could they see, how peace and power,
which they bequeathed, after brave battle
done for it, to their free sons—to prize,
to guard, to keep in their possession, the
spot of ground, in their country's well-
fitted soil, till honest men may blush to seek
position; could they see, how their de-
generate descendants bartered their
country's honor and prosperity, year after
year, until the crisis came, when robbery,
deceit, and violence, would have merged
all things worth preserving in her gen-
eral wreck and ruin.

But "to belongeth confusion of face"
for our own sins, too sorely to bare
our father's failings to the gaze in this
our ordeal of humiliation. Not in what
enlightened nation, ever before, did god-
lessness, and manum worship—that
"covetousness which is idolatry"—so
wisely, in so little time prevail? Where
are the evidences so manifest and uni-
versal, of lawlessness, insubordination,
and contempt of those in authority, as
among the young and the old of this
teeming population? Among what other
Christianized people on the globe have
personal rivalries, private animosities,
and uncharitable hatred, run on
so unbridled as here? Where has
good gift of life been more lightly re-
venced, and impudently ravished from
owners, than on this continent, under
the banner of liberty and civilization?
And where the bonds and securities of
social being, and well being, been more
trifled with, and sacrilegious enactments
more carelessly sanctioned "what God
hath joined together"? Yet, despite
these blemishes, our boastfulness, and
overbearing pride of power and progress,
small rankly enough in the nostrils of
the world, as it is a strange thing, that
after a Christian nation has legalized in
some form or other the infraction of
God's immutable laws, and fertilized the
solemn sanctions of humanity and trouble
in his most sacred transactions: when
rulers and people, parents and children,
masters and servants, have so long inverted
their relation to each other, that it should
seem consistent with such practices to
infer, that the very rule of our God were
derived from the will of His creatures?
I ask, so strange, that He should
take the will in His own hands, and
suffer their own falsehoods to avenge His
honor on such a nation as this? There
is no need to seek further for our tokens.
God is humbling us, because, in all this
a roganee, impiety, and infidelity, we have
rebelled against Him, and have trans-
gressed His law by departing, that we
might not obey His voice. Therefore
hath the Lord watched upon the evil,
and brought it upon us; "for the Lord
our God is righteous in all His works
which He doeth."

But we have brought on this day of Fast-
ing humiliation and prayer, not only to
the bowelling of our ill-desert, but to an
acknowledgment of the only true source
of our relief. From the weeping and sup-
plicating forms of prostrate millions in
our Land, beseeching the Almighty Interpo-
sition, a promise of hopefulness springs up.
"For, to the Lord our God belong mercy
and forgiveness, though we have rebelled
against Him." There is a world of en-
couragement in the fact, that in all these
States yet true to their allegiance, we are
now manifesting our acceptance of God's
Government. The entire business of those
English settlers in this County from that
time, under this new and peaceful govern-
ment, was that of tilling the soil. Salem
County included all of this territory until
1747, when it was set off and erected in
a new County, including six townships, viz:
Greenwich, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Fair-
field, Deerfield and Maurice River, to
which Millville, Downs, Bridgeton and
Cohansey have since been added.

ITS SOIL.
The surface of the country is mostly
level, though sufficiently rolling for its
drainage. The soil is of an alluvial forma-
tion, and generally of a sandy loam, in-
termingled with clay, though some por-
tions of it is a loose gravel and sand, not
adapted to agricultural purposes.

ITS POPULATION.
The increase of population in the Coun-
ty has been more rapid for a few years
past than ever before. In 1840, the popu-
lation was 14,368, and in 1850 it was
some over 23,000, showing an increase of
one-fourth in twenty years.

ITS PRODUCTIONS.
This County was formerly covered with
a dense growth of timber, such as White,
Black and Red Oak, Hickory and Ches-
nut, and other kinds of minor importance,
and some extensive and valuable Cedar
Swamps. The many navigable streams
brought this timber within the reach of
the market of the two growing cities of
Philadelphia and New York. It being a
monied business to get this timber to pas-
sengers, it occupied almost the entire atten-

tion of the inhabitants, and made a busi-
ness for them, until all of the best of the
timber was removed. The small portion
of land that was tilled was done more
from necessity than from choice, and thus
it was but a secondary business. No care
was taken to replenish the wasting soil,
but to get from it all that would grow for
their immediate wants, and the result was
it became impoverished, so that a large
proportion of some of the townships were
left unenclosed, as a poor, miserable public
common. The general supposition was
that these dormant lands could never be
reclaimed, and when the timber was gone
the country would be nearly depopulated.
The consequence has been, many have
sought employment elsewhere, and many
have left the homes and graves of their
fathers, and become inhabitants of the
great West. Where they applied their
industry, and all that it needed was
proper attention and the useful fertili-
zers. Some began to make the inquiry,
What can be done for our exhausted lands?
Scientific men began the experiment in
burning and applying lime, mostly from
other and clam shells; some applied burn-
ing, others much from the swamps
of the marshes. In all those applications
benefitted; there was a constant
increase of farm produce. Formally the
largest portions of their Cornstalks were
left in the field, and blown away by the
winds, but they were carefully cared
for, having been found they were not
only valuable for fodder, but from them large
quantities of value, manure is annually
made. Those living near the shore of the
large, extensive marshes made a business
of farming by cutting large quantities of
hay, and with a sufficient quantity of es-
tate were enabled to make their land pro-
ductive. Those living more remote found
it too expensive of time and labor to en-
rich their lands in that way.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAY
Delivered at the Eighth Annual Exhibi-
tion of the Cumberland County Agri-
cultural Society, Wednesday, Sept. 25,
1861.
BY REV. W. B. GILLETTE.

From the histories that have been pub-
lished of New Jersey, we can
judge of the agricultural capabilities of
different Counties, hence no
wonder that which a correct
country can be the agricultural
progress of the State. Those in the busi-
ness of buying and selling produce can
tell us, and it passes through them,
that large quantities are sent by other con-
vayances, of which no correct account can
be had, and large quantities are consumed
at home. A more correct estimate can
be made from the returns of the last census,
but that has not yet been published in de-
tail, so that we have given you the follow-
ing statement from the most reliable re-
sources within our possession, believing it
to be reliable in the general:

SETTLEMENT.
A small settlement was made in this
County, under the leadership of Jacobus
May, a Hollander, about the year 1623
or 4. They had emigrated as farmers, for
the purpose of locating on the eastern
shore of the Delaware. The probability
is that they did not succeed according to
their expectation; and some of the accounts
are that they were all massacred by the
Indians, or so much disturbed and inter-
rupted that their settlement was entirely
broken up.

A settlement was next made by the
Swedes in 1637. They were located
mostly in Salem County, as some of their
purchase extended in Cumberland County,
it is very probable that some small settle-
ments were made here. It seems that
both the Dutch and the Swedes claimed
these lower Counties, and it led to an un-
pleasant altercation, which terminated in
the Swedes losing their power and posses-
sions. The English, it appears, had a
prior claim that they had never re-
linquished. In 1640 a number of English
farmers came over and made settlements
in Salem and Cumberland Counties; those
in this County were mostly along the
branches of Cohansey Creek, and many of
the present inhabitants are their descend-
ants.

In 1664 Charles II made a grant of
New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir Geo-
rge Carteret, and appointed Philip Carteret
Governor. The entire business of those
English settlers in this County from that
time, under this new and peaceful govern-
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reclaimed, and when the timber was gone
the country would be nearly depopulated.
The consequence has been, many have
sought employment elsewhere, and many
have left the homes and graves of their
fathers, and become inhabitants of the
great West. Where they applied their
industry, and all that it needed was
proper attention and the useful fertili-
zers. Some began to make the inquiry,
What can be done for our exhausted lands?
Scientific men began the experiment in
burning and applying lime, mostly from
other and clam shells; some applied burn-
ing, others much from the swamps
of the marshes. In all those applications
benefitted; there was a constant
increase of farm produce. Formally the
largest portions of their Cornstalks were
left in the field, and blown away by the
winds, but they were carefully cared
for, having been found they were not
only valuable for fodder, but from them large
quantities of value, manure is annually
made. Those living near the shore of the
large, extensive marshes made a business
of farming by cutting large quantities of
hay, and with a sufficient quantity of es-
tate were enabled to make their land pro-
ductive. Those living more remote found
it too expensive of time and labor to en-
rich their lands in that way.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAY
Delivered at the Eighth Annual Exhibi-
tion of the Cumberland County Agri-
cultural Society, Wednesday, Sept. 25,
1861.
BY REV. W. B. GILLETTE.

From the histories that have been pub-
lished of New Jersey, we can
judge of the agricultural capabilities of
different Counties, hence no
wonder that which a correct
country can be the agricultural
progress of the State. Those in the busi-
ness of buying and selling produce can
tell us, and it passes through them,
that large quantities are sent by other con-
vayances, of which no correct account can
be had, and large quantities are consumed
at home. A more correct estimate can
be made from the returns of the last census,
but that has not yet been published in de-
tail, so that we have given you the follow-
ing statement from the most reliable re-
sources within our possession, believing it
to be reliable in the general:

SETTLEMENT.
A small settlement was made in this
County, under the leadership of Jacobus
May, a Hollander, about the year 1623
or 4. They had emigrated as farmers, for
the purpose of locating on the eastern
shore of the Delaware. The probability
is that they did not succeed according to
their expectation; and some of the accounts
are that they were all massacred by the
Indians, or so much disturbed and inter-
rupted that their settlement was entirely
broken up.

A settlement was next made by the
Swedes in 1637. They were located
mostly in Salem County, as some of their
purchase extended in Cumberland County,
it is very probable that some small settle-
ments were made here. It seems that
both the Dutch and the Swedes claimed
these lower Counties, and it led to an un-
pleasant altercation, which terminated in
the Swedes losing their power and posses-
sions. The English, it appears, had a
prior claim that they had never re-
linquished. In 1640 a number of English
farmers came over and made settlements
in Salem and Cumberland Counties; those
in this County were mostly along the
branches of Cohansey Creek, and many of
the present inhabitants are their descend-
ants.

In 1664 Charles II made a grant of
New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir Geo-
rge Carteret, and appointed Philip Carteret
Governor. The entire business of those
English settlers in this County from that
time, under this new and peaceful govern-
ment, was that of tilling the soil. Salem
County included all of this territory until
1747, when it was set off and erected in
a new County, including six townships, viz:
Greenwich, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Fair-
field, Deerfield and Maurice River, to
which Millville, Downs, Bridgeton and
Cohansey have since been added.

ITS SOIL.
The surface of the country is mostly
level, though sufficiently rolling for its
drainage. The soil is of an alluvial forma-
tion, and generally of a sandy loam, in-
termingled with clay, though some por-
tions of it is a loose gravel and sand, not
adapted to agricultural purposes.

ITS POPULATION.
The increase of population in the Coun-
ty has been more rapid for a few years
past than ever before. In 1840, the popu-
lation was 14,368, and in 1850 it was
some over 23,000, showing an increase of
one-fourth in twenty years.

ITS PRODUCTIONS.
This County was formerly covered with
a dense growth of timber, such as White,
Black and Red Oak, Hickory and Ches-
nut, and other kinds of minor importance,
and some extensive and valuable Cedar
Swamps. The many navigable streams
brought this timber within the reach of
the market of the two growing cities of
Philadelphia and New York. It being a
monied business to get this timber to pas-
sengers, it occupied almost the entire atten-

POUNDS.

Wool, 18,890 at 25 cts. would be	4,840.00
Honey and Beeswax	1,018.80
Butter, 174,822 at 20 cts. "	34,964.40
Cheese, 4,340 at 12 cts. "	52,080.00
Orchard Produce	12,262.00

LIVE STOCK.

Work Oxen, 300 at \$75 would be	22,500.00
Horses, 3,500 at \$25 "	87,500.00
Mules, 450 at \$75 "	33,750.00
Sheep, 6,000 at \$8 "	48,000.00
Swine, 6,827 at \$8 "	54,616.00

The whole amounting to \$1,224,370.00
Various means have been brought to
bear upon the agricultural portion of the
population by scientific benevolent men,
to beget and propagate a becoming inter-
est in the laboring class, who were interest-
ed in tilling the soil.

The weekly papers that have been pub-
lished in the County, and read by the farm-
ers and their families, have had a health-
ful influence in the improvement of the
County, and we presume that every man
who is a subscriber to one of those jour-
nals, raises enough more, from its instru-
ction, to more than pay his printer's bill.

Another means should not be forgotten.
That is a Society that was formed in this
County nearly forty years ago, and man-
tained with becoming interest for a num-
ber of years, by the fathers of those who
are now the occupants of those farms, and
the patrons of this Society. But for some
cause it was suffered to go down, and cease
to be; but its influences have not been lost.
Another means has been the many Agri-
cultural Periodicals, that are taken by the
farmers of Cumberland County. They are
generally a reading people, and their read-
ing has been both to their edification and
profit.

Another instance we would notice, and
that is the Agricultural Scientific Lec-
tures, that were delivered in some parts of
this County, about ten years ago, by Pro-
fessor G. Evans, and some of our best farm-
ers are careful now to follow his instruc-
tions. Lastly, as our encouragement,
Farming in Cumberland County is a re-
spectable calling, and no man is rejected
from the better class because he is a farm-
er.

THE CORPORAL.
During the American revolution, an of-
ficer, not habituated to the military costume
was passing by where a small company of
soldiers were at work making some repairs
on a small redoubt. The commander of
a little squad was giving orders to those
who were under his relative to a stick of
timber which they were endeavoring to
raise to the top of the works. The tim-
ber went up hard, and on this account the
voice of the little great man was often
heard in his regular vociferation of "heave
away! there she goes! heave ho!" etc.—
The officer before spoken of, stopped his
horse when he arrived at the place, and
seeing the timber sometimes scarcely mov-
ed, asked the commander why he did not
take hold and render a little aid. The
latter appeared to be somewhat astonished
and turning to the officer with the pump
of an Engineer, said—"Sir, I am a Cor-
poral." "You are not though, are you?"
said the officer, "I was not aware of it."
And taking off his hat and bowing, "I
ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal." Upon
this he dismissed his elegant steed, fang
the bridle over a post and lifted all the
weight stood in drops on his forehead.—
When the timber was elevated to its prop-
er station, turning to the man clothed in
brief authority—"Mr Corporal Comman-
der," said he, "when you have another
such job, and have not men enough, send
for your Commander-in-Chief, and I will
come and help you a second time." The
Corporal was thunderstruck. It was
Washington.

Franklin Asking for Work.
When a young, Franklin went to Lon-
don, entered a printing office, and inquir-
ed if he could get employment.
"Where are you from?" asked the fore-
man.
"America," was the reply.
"Aha!" said the foreman "from America
I had

The Pioneer. Bridgeton, Oct. 12, 1861. 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, for their own as well as for the benefit of others. The names and residences of others, who were disposed to not pay, will be published in due time.

Lewis Cross, John Crowell, John Seeds, Willow Grove, John W. Fielberg, WILLIAM BRADFORD, Wm. W. Warfle, H. N. HOLLENFIELD, JOHN W. AYARS, LONARD G. PARVIN, HIRAM GILBERT.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. J. T. Nixon for interesting and valuable public documents.

The girls of the Public Schools, of this town, are engaged in knitting woolen stockings for the Cumberland Grays. This is a laudable object, and the gift will doubtless be received with much pleasure by the brave men of that Company.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Jacob Overdoble, about 16 years of age, was seen to fall in the Creek, near the Factory, and was drowned before he could be rescued. He was subject to fits.

Mrs. W. Venable left at our office a few days since a Pie Melon, for which we return thanks. Such favors come very acceptable from our friends.

On Tuesday last, Captain Perrine left Bridgeton with twenty men, principally young men of this town who had joined his company, and were mustered in the Olden Legion Regiment. Captain Perrine is a man of the right stamp, and the Chaplain of this Regiment, Rev. J. B. Graw, of this place feels a particular interest in the welfare of all who enlist from this part of the State.

On Monday next a number of persons expect to leave Bridgeton, as teamsters for the army.

A grand Union Meeting was held in Grosbeck's Hall, in this place, on Monday evening last. Dr. Wm. S. Bowen was chosen President, and Geo. W. Claypoole Secretary. More than five hundred persons were present. Mr. H. Van Nortwick, Esq., delivered an able and patriotic address, which was enthusiastically received. Rev. J. B. Graw, Chaplain of the Olden Legion, followed with an interesting and soul-stirring address, calculated to wake up the people to the importance of immediate action. The speaker, at times, could scarcely be heard amid the loud demonstrations of applause. Paul Jones, Esq., and Hon. John T. Nixon being present, they were called on for speeches. Mr. Jones made a few appropriate and interesting remarks, and as it was then entirely too late to detain the audience longer, Mr. Nixon very judiciously did not speak. Every body knows, however, that his heart is in the right place. His influence in behalf of the Government, by words and actions, is being felt throughout the entire country. The meeting was enlivened by excellent martial music.

A UNION TICKET.
As the time is near at hand when the usual nominations are made, of men to fill the various posts of honor and profit in the gift of our people, a few words in regard to the conventions and the candidates may not be untimely. In many of our loyal States, the true and patriotic citizens of all parties have met in convention, and nominated tickets, representing leading men of all political parties. This has been the case in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and we believe, in other States. Old issues have been discarded, and the paramount importance of sustaining the Government, alone recognized. In New York, that life long Democrat, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, has been placed by the Republican and the Union Conventions at the head of their tickets. This act has clearly evinced the honest determination of the Republicans, to discountenance all movements that do not look to the union of all citizens in support of our Government and Constitution. In the counties of Morris, Mercer and Middlesex, in our own State, calls for union conventions, numerous signed, have been made, but we see in the same counties pure Democratic conventions are to be held. In our own county of Cumberland no nominations have been made, nor as yet any convention called, so that, without the party leaders are determined to sow dissension among the people, a Union convention may be called, representing all parties, and to which our best men may be sent, whose duty it shall be to place in nomination men of character, of intelligence, and standing, without respect to party associations, to represent us in the Legislature, and to fill the county offices, in which there are vacancies, or terms about to expire. We can scarcely expect such a glorious result as a complete union of all, in support of the Government and the Union, for we know men whose hearts are anything but loyal, and whom to call traitors is speaking mildly of. These men could unite on no Union ticket not sanctioned by Jeff. Davis or General Floyd. But the great mass of the people are true, and desire to see the liberties bequeathed us by the fathers of the Revolution, maintained for this generation, and handed down to posterity. These men desire a Union convention. They wish to evince their loyalty not to party, but to their country, and if they vote a partisan ticket, it will be because the leaders, who have hoodwinked the people of old, still refuse to lose sight of the flesh-pots, and for once give a little, and risk a little for an imperilled country.

Brig. Gen. Pierce, late commanding at Big Bethel, is now serving as a private soldier in Col. Fisher's Wisconsin Regiment, thus giving the strongest evidence of his devotion to his country.

Cumberland Co. Courts.
The October Term of the Cumberland Co. Courts, commenced on Tuesday last, Judge VanDyke presiding.

The Judge took occasion in his charge to the Grand Jury to call their attention particularly to the law defining treason. His remarks were listened to with pleasure by all who were present. The following cases on the civil list were then called up:—The Millville & Glassboro' Railroad Co. vs. Wm. Garrison. In def't, Nixon and Hoagland.

Joseph L. Harris vs. Benj. F. Blizard. In case, Nixon and Hoagland.

Mathias Hopner vs. Jos. O. Harris and Isaac Garrison. In case, Nixon and Hoagland. In case, same attorneys.

Fritz Woolman vs. Samuel D. Jacobs. In case, same attorneys.

The first two cases were settled out of Court. The third went off for the term, and the fourth was postponed until Wednesday. The Court then took up the case of the State vs. Hester Ann Parker, indicted for keeping a disorderly house.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court was occupied until the hour of adjournment with hearing common motions, road applications, &c.

3 P. M.—The case of the State vs. Wm. Clark, indicted for resisting an officer, was tried, and a verdict of guilty rendered.—Nixon for State—Hoagland for def't.

The State vs. Lore, Peterson and Campbell, indicted for refusing to assist Officer Niekirk in arresting Jas. Bradford, was then tried, and the defendants acquitted.

Nixon for State—Hoagland for def't.

Jas. Bradford was arraigned on three several indictments for bigamy, forgery and resisting an officer, pleaded guilty to each. Wm. Clark was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 and the costs of prosecution. The Grand Jury came in late in the afternoon with five bills of indictment, and were discharged for the term. The death of Hon. J. G. Hampton was then announced to the Court, with appropriate remarks by Chas. E. Elmer, Esq., and Jno. T. Nixon, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—The case of Woolman vs. Jacobs; an action brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, was tried, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for the amount of his note.

Bob Gould, on an indictment for larceny, was found guilty. Nixon for State—Reeves for def't.

State vs. Magdaline Korkle, for assault; was convicted. Nixon for State—Hoagland for defendant.

State vs. Henry Newcomb, for larceny of a pistol. Nixon for State—Hoagland for def't. After hearing the evidence the Court adjourned until 2 P. M.

3 P. M.—The jury in the case of Newcomb returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1.00 and costs.

The State vs. Fritz Woolman, on a charge of robbery; was acquitted. Nixon for State—Hoagland for def't. Court then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 10 A. M.—John E. Garton, indicted for entering barn, plead guilty. The petit jurors were discharged for the term. The appeal list was then taken up; only two were tried: Geo. Bowen, vs. J. C. Davis. Nixon for appellant, and Hoagland for appellee; judgment rendered for appellee. I. West vs. Zebadiah Cleant and Chas. Stathems; same counsel.—In this case the Court could not agree, and the case went over to January term.

In the Orphans Court, in the matter of the division of the real estate of Anna M. B. Fox, on an application to set aside the reports of commissioners, Mr. Nixon argued the case on the part of the acceptants, and on Hoagland on the part of respondents. The Court refused to confirm the report.

3 P. M.—The will case set down for to day was, on the application of Mr. Reeves, one of the counsel, postponed until January. The following persons were then sentenced: J. E. Garton, \$10 fine and costs of prosecution. Bob Gould, \$10 fine and costs of prosecution. Hester Ann Parker, \$10 and costs of prosecution. Jas. Bradford, on the indictment for resisting an officer, 6 months in State Prison and costs; and for Forgery, 3 years in State Prison and costs. Each sentence to run from date.

There being no other business, the Court then adjourned for the term.

LIST OF PREMIUMS
Awarded at the last Exhibition of Camb. Co. Agricultural Society, for articles not enumerated in the Schedule.

Indian relics of Camb. County, deposited by D. J. Sheppard. Quilting Frames, and double Corn Plow, made and deposited by David Richter, Jr. Grocain Drawing, Miss H. M. Bonham. Home-spun Lincin, Mrs. Jane Reeves. Display fancy Glass-ware, Joseph Snyder. Glass Fruit Jars, Whittall, Tatum & Co., and Potter & Bodine. Fine display of Exotic Grapes, deposited by J. G. Whittall of Gloucester. Display of Dahlias, Mrs. Harriet Ellwell. Bed Quilt, A. D. Barrett, 3 years old.—Dutton Quilt, Wm. Walter Dubbin. Display of Eryngy and Medicinal Preparations, Brewster & Kennedy.

The following articles received favorable notice.

A book, 205 years old, deposited by D. D. Sheppard. Display of Wild Flowers, Elizabeth Swing. Display of Flowers in Pots, Mrs. Theoph. P. Davis. Picture Frame, made of Dried Grasses, Miss Eva Seelye. Apple Pie Melons, deposited by David D. Rich and Albert Wood. Display of Root Wild Geese, Jeremiah DuBois, Jr. Fertilizers, deposited by Rob't G. Browner. Splendid Carriages, manufactured and deposited by E. Lane of West Philadelphia, and C. S. Caffery of Camden.—Good display of Boots and Shoes, manufactured and deposited by Alfred D. Maul. Home-made Starb, deposited by Mrs. H. Cook.

Advance of the Army to Lewisville.
About 6 o'clock this morning the division under command of Gen. Wm. F. Smith on Chain bridge, advanced and occupied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewisville.

On the advance arriving at Langley's, which has hitherto been the outpost of our army, the division was divided, a portion of them continuing up the "Little Rock run turnpike, and occupying Prospect hill, the other part of the division taking the new artillery road and occupying Smith's and Maxwell's hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewisville.

The batteries were drawn up on prominent positions, and the infantry placed in positions to support them. After remaining about three hours waiting in vain for the rebels to make an attack, they were retiring them to our skirmishers advanced and occupied Lewisville, the rebels following.

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THE WAR NEWS.
There have been no important movements in any quarter up to the latest advice. Everything remains quiet along the whole line of the Potomac. The main body of the rebels continues at Fairfax Court House, stretching in a northward toward Leesburg. Their whole force in this direction is estimated at 30,000, and they have about 15,000 on the Lower Potomac, back of Evansport. None of the estimates received at headquarters make their force in Virginia less than 200,000.

The most interesting item of intelligence is communicated in a special dispatch to the Tribune, and relates to the British steamer Bermuda, which ran the blockade at Savannah a few days since. She is an iron-clad vessel of about 1,500 tons burden. Her master's name is Peck. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of August, and arrived at Savannah on the 10th of September, being 29 days on the passage, touching at Falmouth and Madeira for coal. Her cargo consisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s, and two 168-pound Lancaster guns, with all the necessary carriages and equipments, powder, shot and shell, all ready for immediate use, 5,500 Enfield rifles, between 200,000 and 300,000 cartridges for the same, 6,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 150 barrels of gunpowder, a large quantity of morphia, quinine, and other medicinal stores, and very many other articles of more than money value to the rebel army. Her cargo cost at Liverpool \$1,000,000 cash. Her armament was two 12-pounder rifled guns, one on each side. She is now fitted out for service. It is to be equipped in cruising for the Pacific, California, steamers Commodore Totten will command her. It is stated that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected from England on the Southern coast by the 15th of October. The Bermuda is owned in England. Her cargo was owned in South Carolina. While she was loading, and at the time she cleared, it was supposed in Liverpool to be a supply ship for the Royal Navy. She cleared for a West India port.

From Missouri we learn that Gen. Fremont was expected to leave Jefferson City for Kansas on the 7th inst., and that little doubt existed that that quarter that Gen. Price was on his way south to Arkansas with the main body of his force. That portion of his army which was making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sodalita was believed to be merely a detachment having for its object to keep our advance guard engaged. The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish them. Fremont, gratis, with \$250,000 worth of grain. On the evening of the 7th, Gen. Price and two of the other distinguished military men, left St. Louis by the Ohio and Mississippi train, their destination being unknown.

From Southern quarters we have the following item of interest:

On the 3d inst., Hon. John C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abingdon, Virginia. It is understood that Mr. Breckinridge will resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actively engage in the war. It is believed that he will go to Richmond in a few days.

The U. S. steamfrigate Susquehanna brings intelligence from Hatteras inlet that, on the 4th, 2500 rebels had crossed over from the main land and attacked the 20th Indiana regiment, compelling it to retreat. The regiment lost 70 men, taken prisoners, but brought off its tents, provisions, etc. It owed its escape to the darkness of the night. The Susquehanna with the Monticello, with the assistance of the troops under Colonel Hawkins, went to its assistance, and the rebels dispersed them with considerable slaughter. An escaped prisoner reports that the first shell killed the colonel (Bartow) of a Georgia regiment.

From the Richmond papers we learn that Gen. Lee has joined Gen. Floyd in western Virginia with reinforcements.—Floyd's army is said to be demoralized by its defeat at Carnifax Ferry. The disasters in that district are attributed to the incapacity of ex-Governor Wise, who has been assumed the chief command there.—J. F. Davis had visited Fairfax Court-house, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

The municipal election in Baltimore has resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket without opposition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7th.—The steamer Express met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer North Cumbeberland with a flag of truce, 12 miles above Newport News, and brought down 57 wounded prisoners, who were released at Richmond, and who were taken at the battle of Ball Run.

They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond, and that the army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000 men, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James River, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction.

The armament has been removed from the steamer Jamestown. The prisoners did not see the Yorktown, having probably passed her on the night.

The troops at Richmond are composed of North Carolinians and Georgians.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend the state. The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food. Artillery cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that they are not to be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. Beauregard was at manassas, and Jeff Davis had returned to Richmond on Saturday last in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners, who are unable to go home; have been sent to the Old Point hospital. The others go North tonight.

Col. Ordintzen, from Indiana, passed through Louisville yesterday, with a regiment of troops on the way to the "Nashville depot." They were enthusiastically received. The enemy are reported to have retired from Midland's Hills, which point is now held by Gen. Rossau.

The Trenton True-American has renewed the daily publication of its daily issue believing that it may now do so without incurring the risk which it has heretofore incurred.

Camp Correspondence.
COMPANY F, 2d REGIMENT.
CAMP WORTH, Oct. 6, 1861.

The past week has been one of interest to the Jersey boys of the 3d Regiment.—Since the retreat of the rebels on the line opposite our advance post, we have extended our pickets beyond Edsell's Hill, in the direction of Springfield station, and on Tuesday last a number of Company F and A were out scouting, with our worthy Surgeon Cox, who ventured with a squad of twelve men near or inside the rebel picket lines. Capt. Vickers was near by, on the right, with about the same number. As soon as the rebels cried out halt! Doctor Cox replied "don't shoot for God's sake, don't shoot!" He drew his white pocket handkerchief, and says "we're your prisoners," at the same time putting spurs to his mule to right about face, the rebels crying out "Halt! or we'll shoot!" "D—n it," says the Doctor, "ain't I halting?" in an instant the mule, under the influence of a severe spurting, left in hot haste, our squad of men following suit, with a volley of rebel balls in the rear, some of the boys tumbling headlong, but as soon on their feet, and as fortune favors the brave, nary a ball took effect. Some too ran the whole length of the rebel line, about twenty yards distant, the rebels numbering about two hundred. Corporal Samuel Harris, with two other lads, of Company C, saw they would be surrounded and taken prisoners, if they attempted to follow their leader, sought shelter in a thicket of briars. The rebels shot slight of the three instead of two in the bush. They remained during the afternoon, with death-like stillness, in a very unpleasant condition, among the briars, while the rebels passed and repassed many times hunting for them. Corporal Sam says he felt assured all would come right at last, as the old and familiar tune of the "old pine tree" exercised his musical powers, while he was gnawing the briars to make a vacant spot for his weary head. At dusk the boys ventured to crawl out, and advanced some two hundred yards on hands and feet. They then made their escape, and great was the rejoicing when once more in quarters, at Edsell's Hill.—Capt. Vickers chanced to be in the rear, with his squad of ten, and exchanged a few rounds with the enemy, wounding three or four, and killing their leader. Vickers left the field with four wounded, three of his own Company, (A) and one of Company C, none mortally. Soon after the firing Lieut. Col. Brown, with two hundred men, started on double quick for the field, near Springfield station, where the skirmish took place. On our way out we met three of the wounded coming in, with their arms in the sling. As we reached the field the main body remained in the rear, while a squad of ten or twelve advanced into the open field, but did not succeed in drawing the rebels from their hiding place in the woods. When the men left the field, Col. Brown detailed six or eight for the purpose of driving domestic stock into camp. Others had been detailed early in the morning for scouting and foraging, and met with good success. The number of beef cattle, porkers, also three horses, taken into camp, was eighty four. Twenty-two head of beef "critters" were taken by our boys while guarded by those placed over them by the enemy.

On Friday, Oct. 4th, we enjoyed a grand flag presentation, by Mr. Bradley, of Newark, with an appropriate speech, in behalf of the State of New Jersey, to the 3d Regiment, N. J. V. After Mr. Bradley's remarks Col. Taylor replied with a brief and able speech. The Regiment was then reviewed by our President, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Kearney, and other staff officers. During the early part of the evening, the commissioned officers of the 3d enjoyed at Gen. Kearney's head-quarters, a social levee. At the same time, in camp, the non-com's were enjoying a social gathering, which passed off very pleasantly, and all regarded it as one of the most interesting times we have had since camp life commenced with the Cumberland Grays.

The report is quite current amongst the officers, that this brigade will go to North Carolina within 15 days. The mail has been extended to Alexandria, Va, so that your mail matter should be directed there instead of Washington.

Yours, &c., S. W. F. R.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
GATHERING OF MINISTERS.
The Ministerial Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Bridgeton district will hold its third quarterly meeting for the conference year at the First Church, Millville, commencing on Tuesday, October 22d, at 2 P. M., and continuing until the evening of the next day. The following is the Bill of assignment:

1. Reviews.—I. Whedon's Commentary. J. B. Dobbin's; 2. The Land and the Book. R. V. Lawrence; 3. Miller's Footprints of the Creator. S. Townsend; 4. Gough's Conflicts with Satanism. J. H. James; 5. Punsation, a Sermon. W. E. Perry; 6. Life of Gruber, J. Vansant; 7. Boardman's Higher Christian Life, S. Vansant. II. Essays.—1. Pastor's duty in the Sunday School. J. G. Gray; 2. Will there be Infants, as such in Heaven? L. J. Rhoads; 3. Indications of Providence in the present National conflict. J. B. Graw; 4. Were Ananias and Sapphira saved? L. Hugg; 5. What are the causes of such frequent backsliding? J. O. Sammler; 6. How is it that we are saved by faith and reward according to our works? G. Hitchcock; 7. Was Adam saved? E. H. Durell; 8. Saving Faith, J. M. Pierson. III. Sermons.—1. Justification by Faith, J. H. Hattholinson; 2. Secret Prayer, W. Margorom. IV. Exercises.—1. 1 Cor. xiv. 23 (last clause) J. H. Thorn; 2. Heb. vi. 4, 6, J. O. Chew; 3. John vi, 27, S. A. Garrison; 4. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 5. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 6. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 7. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 8. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 9. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 10. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 11. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 12. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 13. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 14. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 15. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 16. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 17. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 18. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 19. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 20. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 21. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 22. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 23. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 24. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 25. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 26. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 27. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. Garrison; 28. 1 Peter, ii, 2, 3, S. A. 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S. E. M'GEAR'S COLUMN.

S. E. M'GEAR'S FANCY

DRY GOODS STORE!

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS! BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

Great Excitement! Great Excitement!

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

at S. E. M'GEAR'S! at S. E. M'GEAR'S! at S. E. M'GEAR'S!

FANCY SILKS, FANCY SILKS,

RICH BLACK SILKS, RICH BLACK SILKS, RICH BLACK SILKS,

RICH DRESS GOODS! RICH DRESS GOODS!

FALL SHAWLS! FALL SHAWLS!

RICH Blanket Shawls,

RICH Blanket Shawls,

GLOVES & HOSIERY, GLOVES & HOSIERY, GLOVES & HOSIERY,

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS! FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS!

LATEST STYLES! LATEST STYLES!

LOWEST PRICES! LOWEST PRICES!

Sheeting & Shirting, Sheetting & Shirting,

MEN'S WEAR, MEN'S WEAR,

FLANNELS, FLANNELS,

SHIRTING CHECKS! SHIRTING CHECKS!

ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH! ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH!

And are to be sold at small advance! And are to be sold at small advance!

Call and see for yourselves! Call and see for yourselves!

GOODS FREELY SHOWN! GOODS FREELY SHOWN! GOODS FREELY SHOWN!

AT S. E. M'GEAR'S CHEAP

CASH STORE.

GROSSCUP'S BUILDING,

NEW WHEELWRIGHT SHOP

I WOULD inform my friends that I have just received a large stock of...

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY

W. G. TROTT, A. B., Classical and Mathematical. FRANCIS HORN, Natural Sciences and English.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of ENOS WESTCOTT,

Tin and Stove Business.

In Bridgeton, hopes to meet with a liberal support from a general public.

STOVES, TINWARE,

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Fluid and Kerosene Lamps, and a great variety of goods indispensable to housekeepers.

WM. ROSELL.

Would respectfully inform his Bridgeton friends and the public in general, that he is located at his old store in Commerce St., next door to Wm. Pogue's Store and Tin Store, and is selling goods at a very low figure for...

Fine Family Groceries,

Best New Orleans Molasses, best Rio and Cape Coffee, Brown and White Sugar, and best Dried Fruit, best Oolong Tea at 50 cts. per lb.

SOAPS

Of every description, such as white, yellow, and fancy soap.

SHOES AND SHOES!

I have a well selected stock on hand of my own make, which I am offering very low.

SLIPPERS AND GAITERS

Of every variety constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

BOYS' CASSIMERES.

Done at very short notice. Having none but good workmen in my employ, I can warrant any work to give full satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail

Wholesale and Retail FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN STORE IN BRIDGETON.

ERNEST & DAVIS,

Of Davis' Mill, (late Null's), announce to the public that they have opened a...

WHEAT, RYE, BUCKWHEAT

And Ground Feed of all kinds, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

PHOTOGRAPHY,

In all its branches. Executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. GRAY'S GALLERY.

WANTED 500 CORNS OF WOOD,

OAK, HICKORY and PINE. 1000 bushels corn and 500 bushels wood, mostly ash, white oak, red oak, hickory, maple, etc.

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MRS. FITHIAN

Would inform her customers and the public that she will this day open a large assortment of...

NEW FALL GOODS.

DARE & SHEPPARD are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks...

FALL GOODS

Free offered in Bridgeton, consisting of SILKS, Ribbons and Fancy...

NEW FALL GOODS.

Wool Plaids, Wool Shawls, Wool Shawls, Wool Shawls.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Wool Plaids, Wool Shawls, Wool Shawls, Wool Shawls.

Watches, Jewelry,

Violins, Accordions, Fifes, & Violin Strings,

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Violins, Accordions, Fifes, & Violin Strings,

Watches, Jewelry,

Violins, Accordions, Fifes, & Violin Strings,

CHEAP GOODS!

FOR CASH OR TRADE. JUST RECEIVED & OPENED at the Blue Store,

CHEAP GOODS!

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CHEAP GOODS!

FOR CASH OR TRADE. JUST RECEIVED & OPENED at the Blue Store,

NO HUMBAG!

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!!! Just received, and now opening, at the cor. of Broad and Franklin Streets, a splendid stock of...

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