

Bridgeton, Sept. 13, 1862.

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

Only \$1.00 per Year in Advance!

JAMES B. FRUGSON, Editor.

As the battle ground is becoming nearer New Jersey, the rebels having already made a raid into Maryland and now threatening to enter Pennsylvania and Ohio, would it not be well for New Jersey to be put in attitude for self-defence in case of emergency. The citizens of this State are "true blue," and should Governor Olden consent to take the same precautionary measures that Gov. Curtin of our sister state has, and issue an order calling up on all the able-bodied men of the State to organize immediately for its defence, the order would doubtless be cheerfully complied with.

The Pastors of the various evangelical churches and the Superintendents of the Sabbath Schools in this county, are all very respectfully (and without any further notice) invited to give notice on the next Sabbath of the annual meeting of the S. S. Association, a notice of which will be seen in another column of this paper.

It is suggested that the various Sabbath Schools in Bridgeton and vicinity assemble in their respective places of meeting at 1 1/2 o'clock, and with their Superintendent and teachers come to general meeting at 2 o'clock precisely. Let there be a general attendance and interest in this good work.

A few days since Mr. S. Socwell of Jones Island left at our office a basket of very handsome tomatoes and a splendid watermelon. Our better half said the tomatoes were the best we had this season, and our force in the office pronounced the watermelon hard to beat. Mr. S. has our thanks for this expression of generosity towards the printers.

A meeting in behalf of Soldiers Relief Society of Cedarville, will be held at Cedarville, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, and will be addressed by Paul T. Jones Esq. of Bridgeton.— Admission 10 cts. A collection will also be taken to defray expenses.

JOHN FARRER, the well known Furrier, of 718 Arch Street, Philad'a., announces, as is his usual custom, the opening of a large and beautiful stock of Furs for Ladies' and Children's Wear. Read the inducements he offers in his advertisements in this issue.

Democratic State Convention met at Trenton on Thursday last week and nominated for Governor, Gen. Isaac Fisher, a lawyer of considerable ability and popularity.

Dr. Banning in Millville. We congratulate the citizens of Millville on having secured a course of lectures from Dr. Banning, who has just closed a course here, which has produced a very deep impression upon the minds of our very best citizens.

His lecture here on Tuesday afternoon last before Ladies, and the one before gentlemen in the evening, (the last of a series of nineteen) were attended by an unusual concourse of the elite. We hope the entire community of Millville will give due attention to so rare an opportunity for entertainment and edification.

Dr. B. came to Bridgeton an entire stranger, and during his stay here has not only made friends, but can leave with the satisfaction of knowing that he has entertained and profited those who have listened to his lectures, and greatly relieved all who have availed themselves of his professional services.

Dr. Banning in Millville. Important Lectures in the Town Hall, Millville, 9th mo. 2d, 1862.

Dr. E. P. BANNING.—SIR.—Having seen the testimonials in the public press, of your success as a lecturer upon the subject of Physiology, and your earnest efforts in the great cause of humanity, we are induced to invite you to our town, and favor our citizens with a course of lectures upon the sciences so near to your heart. With respect, Yours &c.

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Who will rise up for me against the evil doers of this county, and stand up against the workers of iniquity?—Ps. cxix. 136.

A sermon, from this text, was preached in the Commerce St. M. E. Church, on Sunday morning the 31st inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, the publication of which has been called for as appropriate to the times, and expressive of the true issue now pending between the Government and those in armed rebellion against its order and authority.

It would be impossible to do justice to the speaker even though his sermon should be reported in full. An Orator, such as Mr. Whitecar has the reputation of being, should be heard in order to be appreciated.

We propose only to give a brief outline of the discourse. The propositions raised were, first—"The enemies of our persons and heritages; second, Our Country's call—Who will rise up, &c."

The enemies of our persons and heritages are "evil doers," "workers of iniquity." This is characteristic of spiritual and civil enemies.

First, They are evil doers. What is it but evil doing, to wish to perpetuate Slavery at such a price? The sacrifice of our unity, prosperity, and power. That the issue with them is insufficient. I would not, said he, institute a war for the extirpation of Slavery, nor would I for its defence. He showed by a reference to the saying of Yancy, the rebel abroad, designed to influence the action of the British authority, that Slavery, after all, was not the real issue with them, wherein he said that Lincoln's government was willing to give them all necessary guarantees for the protection of their Slave property. They, the rebel power, said the speaker, design to establish an Oligarchy, embracing the South, and probably Mexico and Central America. To this end, for a more abstraction, they would sacrifice the greatest and best government upon which the sun has ever risen. He referred to the saying of the Hon. Ed ward Everett, that partly to his personal knowledge, this rebellion had been plotting for some thirty years, and that he, Mr. Everett, stood upon the conservative platform, knowing this fact, in order to conciliate, or hold on to the Union party of the South. He also quoted the saying of Mason of Virginia, that for eleven years he had been laboring to bring this condition about, and that he thanked God it was now accomplished. "Evil doers."

He spoke of them secondly, as "workers of iniquity," said that they had worked iniquitously. He said that it was printed in a British journal that the last act of Jeff. Davis in Congress, was to bring forward a resolution debarbing the Government buying patented arms—and that this resolution was passed by Southern votes. To show how iniquitously they had worked he referred to the sending on foreign stations our war marine, and the transferring of arms to the South previously to the outbreak of the rebellion.

The text he regarded as expressive of our Country's call, in view of this condition—"Who will rise up for me against the evil doers, or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?" and then proceeded to sketch the uprising of her sons from the varied conditions of life, and its different fields of industrious labor. The speaker in conclusion urged the importance of being prepared for any emergency to come—that citizens should organize themselves into companies for drill, and then patriotically added, that if he was competent, he would be willing to drill a company in his vicinity if necessary.

Dr. Rowe's advertisement of 146 West 36 St., New York, will be found in another column, to which the attention of our readers is drawn. Annexed to this will be found a certificate of Mr. Caleb Sager, Steward of the State Lunatic Asylum.— It is a remarkable cure and must add one to the many proofs of Dr. Rowe's skill. TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 29, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter, having been afflicted for the last eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, caused from scarlet fever when two years old, a short time since I placed her under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her hearing is restored, she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges of both is entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentleman well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of. CALSB SAGER, Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

The Twelfth M. J. at the Post of Danger. The Baltimore American, of yesterday, says that on the previous afternoon the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Col. Johnson, and numbering one thousand men, left the Camden Station, Baltimore, in a special train, for the Relay House, in the vicinity of which they will be stationed. Colonel William D. Whipple, chief of Gen. Wool's staff, accompanied the command for the purpose of selecting a good place of defence for them. This position is very near the scene of the impending battle, and within fifteen miles of the rebel pickets.

GARIBOLDI'S FALL. The expedition under Garibaldi against Rome has met with a sudden and inglorious termination. His forces were at no time large, and it is not surprising that they have been defeated. After crossing from Messina to the mainland, he expected to be joined by thousands of volunteers. But the royal troops were at Reggio in force, and it does not appear that any great number of the inhabitants joined Garibaldi. A naval force was also cruising in the straits, to cut off communication with Sicily. We have no particulars of what occurred, but it is generally supposed that after a sharp contest, Garibaldi was compelled to surrender. He was put on board a frigate and taken to Spelling the blockade of the Southern coast was reported as an aid. One report stated that Garibaldi was wounded.

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For the West Jersey Pioneer. The Soldiers' Relief Association of Cedarville has been in successful operation just two months. There are 152 ladies enrolled as members of the society. Our object is the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army; and we labor somewhat silently yet faithfully and prayerfully. We have been enabled to accomplish something for this object, and desire to give it publicity, not in a spirit of self-gratulation, but in the hope that others may emulate our example, and that the members of the Association may have in permanent form the result of their two months labor.

The box prepared by the ladies of Cedarville was sent to Philadelphia just in time to be forwarded to the relief of the soldiers wounded in the recent engagement at Culpepper. The contents of the box was as follows: 20 sheets, 2 bedquilts, 45 pair of pillows, 137 handkerchiefs, 8 pair of slippers, 50 towels, 8 silk shirts, 9 night shirts, 5 double wrappers, package of tracts and papers, 90 pair of drawers, 2 pair of woollen drawers, bundle of herbs, 31 bandages, 3 boxes of salve, 2 packages of farina, 2 packages of corn starch, roll of clothes, 30 pads, 15 pillows, 1 box of lint.

The entire contents of the box valued by the committee at \$70. We have received since our organization a number of donations not only from private individuals but also a liberal donation of \$9 from a Cedarville pleasure party of gentlemen, and \$90 from Welcome Friend Lodge No. 48 I. O. of O. F. These donations we thus publicly acknowledge, and remind the donors that they are not only assisting an individual society in its feeble efforts for good, but are indirectly relieving the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiery. All donations will be gratefully received by the Association.

Paul T. Jones, Esq., of Bridgeton, has kindly consented to lecture for the benefit of the Society on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. We trust that the deserved popularity of the lecturer will insure us a large and remunerative audience.

By order of the Society. ANNA R. GANDY, Secretary. Cedarville, Sept. 9th, 1862.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. Camp Correspondence. CAMP CADWALADER, Beverly, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1862. MR. EDITOR.—We are having an interesting time here. But I must first tell you something of our trip up, which was a complete ovation from beginning to end. Our first change of cars was at Camden, N. J., from which place after remaining an hour or two in a beautiful uncertainty, we set sail for camp—perhaps I should have said steamed for camp, as here we were moved on board the Steamer "State's Rights," which landed us the same evening about sunset at Beverly.

After a short battalion march, we were divided into companies again, and our quarters assigned to an incomplete barracks; a drenching rain set in about this time, giving us a taste of camp life in prospective. At this juncture the condition of affairs was anything but inviting. At first we were exposed to a drenching rain, but then it was equalized in its fall, whereas in our change to the barracks, science has so improved on nature as to concentrate the pour on the devoted head of every occupant of the barracks, no matter where his position, this, however, was of short continuance—a moment later and a red faced fellow with a lantern in hand, rushed out calling for Capt. Fithian's company to follow. The order was to follow on double quick, and was complied with in a style that beggars description. We were to proceed to the building of a broken bank for temporary quarters. Upon reaching said quarters we were ushered in the dark, and then followed scenes which, however indescribable, are also innumerable. I said we were in the dark, this was relieved momentarily by vivid flashes of lightning, and the occasional flitting of a solitary lantern. As might be expected, heavens first law received but small consideration—whistling, hallooing, mimicking the gauger, crowing, and was indulged in to an extent to surprise the uninitiated. At length a light was bro't in, and something like order and arrangement was secured. We were then apportioned in various rooms of the building, (which by the by, proves very capacious), and was then ready for something else—supper—to those in our circumstances, though not exactly in our relation, the necessity would have resolved itself in the ample consumption of chicken, sirloin, &c. But we were soldiers, and patriotically adopted our taste to raw potatoes, raw pork and a small quantity of good baker's bread. This was about 10 o'clock P. M., shortly after, we bunked for the night, an episode which I'll not attempt to describe. The next morning those of us who were out of the useful, were supplied with a couple of crackers and a small piece of cheese, this was followed at three o'clock by apportioning to each a portion of pork, bread and some coffee, fare rather short that meal, since then we have fared sumptuously, that is to say we have plenty to eat three times a day, and with some approach to regularity; take all in a leverly feeling, as good as we are expected. Our officers are all gentlemen, and we believe soldiers for the good of those under them, and we are not the men to abuse their power.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. Camp Correspondence. CAMP CADWALADER, Beverly, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1862. MR. EDITOR.—We are having an interesting time here. But I must first tell you something of our trip up, which was a complete ovation from beginning to end. Our first change of cars was at Camden, N. J., from which place after remaining an hour or two in a beautiful uncertainty, we set sail for camp—perhaps I should have said steamed for camp, as here we were moved on board the Steamer "State's Rights," which landed us the same evening about sunset at Beverly.

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