

West-Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$ 1.25 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

VOL. XV No. 784

Business Directory.

B. F. FERGUSON, ARTIST.
S. W. cor. 5th and Arch Sts., Phila.

J. C. KIRBY, Surgeon.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County and the surrounding vicinity. Office in the row of brick buildings, 5 Doors West of E. Davis & Son's Hotel, Feb. 2, 1861.

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

S. E. M'GEE & BRO., CHEAP GROCERIES AND RETAILING STORE.
GROSSCUP'S BUILDING, Corner of Laurel St. and Bridge St., N. J.

F. A. GREENBACK, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
No. 26 East Commerce Street, BRIDGETON, N. J.

H. LANING, SURGEON DENTIST.
Having pursued a regular course in dentistry, with the highest attainments in New Jersey and Philadelphia, would offer his professional services to all who may see fit to give him a call. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Office in the New Building opposite the Star Office, on the first addition to the Jewellery store, near the Court.

JACOB TUCK, UNION CLOTHING STORE.
BRIDGETON, N. J.
The largest stock of Clothing for Men or Boys, always on hand, which is offered at the lowest City cash prices.

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

HARRIS & DAVIS, BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.
No. 10, CARROLL BLDG., BRIDGETON, N. J.

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN, DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, AND BLACKSMITH COAL.
BRIDGETON, N. J.

ISAAC PEDRICK, JOHN CHEESMAN, WILLIAM H. WILSON, IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.
No. 208 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRIDGETON MARBLE WORKS.
Laurel Street, near the first Presbyterian Church, Monumental, Tombs, Head-Stones and Posts.

GEO. W. CLAYPOOLE, BRIDGETON, SEPT. 7, '61.

"THE UNION," ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.
Its situation being in the very centre of business, and its spacious hall, with its fine view of the city, affords to those in search of pleasure a cheap and pleasant place to stay, or to visit to or about the city.

TWO-HORSE LEVER POWER.
I would call the attention of Farmers and others to my TWO-HORSE LEVER POWER, which has been thoroughly tested and proven to be, I think, a power that will supersede all other powers in use, and can be used from place to place readily, it being fixed on wheels with springs &c., and can be placed in position for work in less time than any other kind of power. The exceeding cleanliness of the machine is its greatest recommendation. I would refer those in want of a good power to the following persons:

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Mrs. A. Lake, No. 28 Commerce St., BRIDGETON.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.
Fall and Winter styles—Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, &c.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Two pretty little girls one day Stood at the public crossing;
The chilling rain in torrents fell,
And wild the winds were tossing.

These little girls were weathers fair,
As though by fate begotten;
But one was robed in silken gown,
The other one in cotton.

Each feared to cross the muddy street;
And 'twas but thus forever,
The well-dressed man finds favor first,
The ill-dressed oftentimes never.

One of the largest and best stocks of Clothing in the world now on hand, and selling very rapidly to people who want to save the heavy advance in price.

PHILADELPHIA DOTTINGS.
Weather, Sleighting, Ice Season, Trade, Property Speculations, New Post Office, Lectures, Banks Resuming, Police matters, Churches, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 4th, '63.
DEAR PIONEER:—It is a trite saying that March comes in either like a lamb, or lion—and in either case goes out like the "annemite" she did not favor with her smiles on coming in—but, in this case, she belied tradition and came in rather a dogged style. A steady rain, sadly damaging to best clothes, inaugurated its advent, very cruel to the ladies who had procured new bonnets and were prevented from showing them, but a perfect God send to us poor fellows, who, from force of circumstances, were compelled to cling to the remnant of better days. The air is balmy and mild, inasmuch that we begin to feel a return of our chronic disease, "the fever."

Since our last, we had a slight touch of snow, which enabled the contractors and speculators to enjoy a day or two of sleighing. The bells jingled right merrily, and the belles enjoyed it quite heartily—but we were compelled to invest our five cents in car fare, and draw on imagination for the balance, a cheap ride, say you, echo answers, "that's so. Some of our sports, to my certain knowledge, offered as high as eight dollars an hour, and could not procure a sleigh at that, but these fellows had more money than brains.

Our ice crop begins to look decidedly slim, and we are mightily afraid that juleps will be high. Ice with us has ceased to be merely a luxury, and has become a necessary of life, beside, we have so many hospitals that must have it for the sick, and thus between the increased demand and the reduced supply, it needs no political economist to inform us that ice must go up, and all things of which it is a component part—smashers, juleps, cream &c., fearful isn't it? but we suppose none must suffer for his country, so we will take our share out in this kind of abnegation.

Trade is not so brisk as it should be, but it is fast assuming a healthier tone, more being sold to the retailers, and thus coming in contact with the consumer; that wild spirit of speculation having in a measure flown. All goods are firm with a tendency upwards, which nothing short of an earthquake can bring down.

There is a considerable speculation in property; many who have suddenly become rich, and having no stomach for stock speculations, take this method of securing themselves. In fact, real estate is advancing so rapidly, that there will be a little sensation in that line ere long, however, I "can't see it," why property is standing still while everything else is advancing.

Our new Post Office has commenced successful operations. Inside it is a model, outside it is a fizzle. The arrangements are tasteful and the room ample, and had the same taste been displayed on its architecture, it would have been an ornament to our city, and probably found its way into some of the more generous of the New York Illustrated papers, but, as it is, we would feel ashamed of any notice of it. The whole reminds us of some person dressed in a fine black suit, with a shilling straw hat on, and looks as if the Government got short, and concluded to roof it in before it was finished. We understand that the style was chosen by our worthy townsman, the P. M., if so, he is mighty lauded and brought forth a mouse!

The whole affair was ready—when lo! there was no place to deposit letters—this was an immense joke, beating old Abo, upon which the papers run, to the great annoyance of all.

We are having a number of lectures of late—all of them first class—drawing very excellent houses considering there is such a cry about hard times, *entre nous*,

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act to enable the owners and possessors of the meadow, marsh, and swamp lands on New Port or Nantuxet Creek, in the county of Cumberland, to make a dam across the said creek, and to erect and maintain dams, dikes, dunds and water works sufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the owners and possessors of the meadow, marsh, and swamp lands now under water or exposed to the overflow of the tide in New Port or Nantuxet creek, in the county of Cumberland, to make and construct a dam across said creek, at such place or places as shall seem most beneficial to all parties interested, with such sluices, sluice-races, and other water works, and of such materials, character and dimensions, as they may deem necessary or proper to exclude the tide from meadows and swamps, and to drain, irrigate, and otherwise improve the same; and after the said dams, banks, and water works shall be so made and constructed, the same to maintain and keep in suitable and proper repair, in manner and form as hereinafter described.

2. And it be enacted, That the owners and possessors of said meadow shall be known as the New Port Meadow Company; and it shall be lawful for the said owners and possessors, their agents and representatives, to meet at the New Port Academy, in the town of New Port, township of Downes, in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of April, Anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and annually thereafter, on the same day, and between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to choose, by ballot or otherwise, and by a plurality of votes, such person or persons as they may think proper for managers, and a treasurer and clerk, for and until the next annual meeting thereafter; and a notice, signed by any one of the said company, and left at the residence or dwelling of each owner, or by advertising the same in three of the most public places in the neighborhood of said meadows, at least one week previous to the time of the first meeting aforesaid, shall be considered a legal notice for said meeting; and at such election for officers, the mode of voting shall be in person or by proxy in the following ratio: every owner of meadow in the said company shall be entitled to one vote for and quantity not exceeding five acres, which he, she, or they may possess, and one vote for each and every five acres, not exceeding twenty acres, and one vote for each and every additional ten acres.

3. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of making and constructing said dams and water works, the said managers shall have full power to take and use any earth, mud or soil, or other material, in any part of said meadow or marsh land, the most convenient thereto, and to have free ingress and regress for themselves and their hands and teams, through any part thereof, doing no unnecessary damage to the owner or owners thereof, and making him, her or them compensation therefor, to be determined by agreement of the parties; and if they cannot agree, then by two judicious men in the neighborhood, mutually chosen by the parties and in the event they cannot agree upon any appraisal or settling of each other, the said appraisers may choose a third party of the neighborhood, being a freeholder and disinterested, to join them, any two of whom agreeing, their appraisal made and certified in writing, shall be binding and conclusive to the parties, and shall be paid by the said company to the person or persons injured as aforesaid; they, the said appraisers, shall give notice in writing to each party in question, of the time and place of meeting to determine said appraisal.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever the managers of said company, for the time being, shall deem it necessary to call a special meeting of the company, they shall give at least seven days notice thereof to its members, by advertisements, under their hands, set up in three of the most public places in the neighborhood of the said meadows, designating the time, place, and object of such meeting.

5. And be it enacted, That all the officers chosen, or to be chosen, by the said meadow holders, shall be entitled to receive from said company a reasonable compensation for all services required of them by this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all the rest of the proceedings and operations of said company of every nature and kind whatsoever shall be performed and conducted in the same way and under the same powers, with the same limitations and restrictions, as if this company had been created and formed under the act of the legislature of this state entitled "an act to enable the owners of the swamps and marshes to improve the same, and the owners of meadows already banked in and held by different persons, to keep the same in good repair," passed the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and the several supplements thereto.

7. And be it further enacted, That all other acts of this state, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the said company, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 9, 1863.

FEMALE HEROISM.
"One day," said Massena, "being at Buzzenghen, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the Light Artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man, who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lying around him could testify. I immediately dispatched an officer and some men to his assistance, but they arrived too late. Although this action had taken place on the borders of the wood, and in front of the bridge, this artilleryman had alone withstood the attack of the small party of Cossacks and Bavarians, whom the officer and I had despatched to fight his horse was covered with wounds inflicted by shots, lances and swords. There were at least thirty. And do you know madame, what the young man was?" said Massena, turning to me.

"A woman!"

"Yes, a woman, and a handsome woman too although she was covered with blood that it was difficult to judge of her beauty. She had followed her lover to the army. The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, defended like a lioness, the remains of him she loved. She was a native of Paris; her name was Louise Belletz, and she was the daughter of a fringe maker in the Rue de Petit Lion."

DIPHTHERIA.—The following simple remedy for this destructive disease, which we find in one of our exchanges, is said to have afforded speedy relief wherever it has been applied.—Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw the smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils.

Camp Correspondence.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
Co. D., 25th Regiment, N. J. V.
NEWPORT NEWS, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, FEB. 21st, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—As I have been a reader of your paper for a number of years, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along in the 25th New Jersey. This morning is a fine, warm, spring-like morning.—We are encamped on the extreme point of Newport News. I don't know as it is hardly worth while for me to give a description of the place, for, probably, the most of the readers of your paper are acquainted with the place. Still there may be some that would like to hear what a beautiful spot we are encamped on, so I will give a brief description. It is what I call a splendid place. The whole of the 9th Corp is stretched along the bank of the James river. Just out in the stream lies the flag-ship Minnesota, the Iron-clad Galena and two of our monitors. They look like a curious thing to fight with, but the trees around here bears the marks of their terrible missiles in the naval fight between the Monitor and Merrimack. The wreck of the old Congress lies just opposite us, only a few yards from the shore, and a little below lies the remains of the Cumberland. One can hardly help to notice the difference in the boys now from what it was three weeks ago, while we were lying in front of Fredericksburg in the mud.—Then they appeared to be disheartened, but you can see a different expression on their faces now. We now get fresh beef every other day, and our loaf of fresh bread and many other things that did not show themselves while we were at Falmouth. It don't take long for a fresh loaf of bread to disappear when one of us boys gets a hold of it. We had nothing but hard tack (or, as the boys called them, Casey's tactics), for three months, and our teeth began to get pretty dull. The greatest anxiety among the boys now, is what are we sent here for. That is not for us to know, but one thing is certain, we will be ready for almost anything. If they want us to fight we are on hand, for we are ready for most anything to end this cruel war. But we will have to trust in God, for he is the Ruler of us all. We do not get the papers very regular here, but the boys all say that they are going to draft us for three years more. I don't think that will suit very well. We come for nine months, and nearly six of them have expired. We have three more to serve, and then we expect to come home and see our friends. It is my prayer that this rebellion will be subdued before that time will pass away. We think there will be something done the next three months. As to-day is Saturday the boys are busily engaged cleaning their guns, for to-morrow is inspection and things has to look about right.

We have as fine a Colonel as there is in the field—very kind to his men and a good man any way. Our Lieut.-Col. is also a fine man, and a fine officer. The men think highly of them both, and all the line officers are liked generally. The health of the Reg't is good since we landed here. The boys go to Fortress Monroe occasionally. I just heard that the 9th corp was to be divided in three divisions. One to stay here, one to go to Fortress Monroe, and the other to Norfolk. Whether that is true or not I am not able to say. I will bring my letter to a close for the present. I remain your friend
E. H. SHEPPARD.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.

Away among the Alleghanies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, in a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it unbreaks out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many a cultivated farm, and bearing on its bosom over half a thousand steamboats.—Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles till it falls into the great embler of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which obedient only to God shall roar and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and faithless as eternity.

A little Miss of six, with whom the words skeleton skirts were synonymous terms, in relating the melancholy story of the lost bride who hid away in the trunk and perished, and was not found till many years after, with wide-staring eyes, said:

"And on opening the trunk, what do you think we found there, aunt?"

"Why, what did they, my dear?"

"Nothing in the world," answered the little story-teller, holding up her hands in horror, "but a hoop skirt!"

Pumpkins Among Wheat and Corn.

The Quakers call all but the summer varieties of squashes by the good old name of pumpkin, hence the reader may understand from our heading, any variety of squash or pumpkins having the quality of keeping in or until winter. It is quite a universal practice to grow pumpkins among the corn and upon our light western soil, we believe they exert a favorable influence upon the crop, especially in seasons of extreme drought.—The numerous and broad leaves of the pumpkin vine, derive much of the nourishment of the plant from the atmosphere, and spreading a green mantle over the earth, protect the soil from the scorching sun's rays, and hinder it from drying so rapidly as when unshaded.—Taken one year with another, we believe the pumpkin to do more service to the corn, in this respect, than damage from exhausting their resources of the growing crop should not be taken into account in the corn than every third or fourth hill. The profits realized are frequently no small item of the income of the soil. The pumpkin is of great value for feeding milk cows, fattening cattle, oxen and swine. The seeds are injurious to the urinary organs of cattle, and should only be fed for a few days at a time.—They are also destructive to poultry when eaten too freely.

The pumpkin, or squash, has of late been much improved, and rendered far more valuable for feeding purposes, than it was originally. A neighbor of this town, last year raised 500 wagon loads of this vegetable—these he husbanded carefully, and they aided him in keeping up his corn bin wonderfully. Thousands of farmers in Iowa and Illinois, could easily grow on their own farms. I grow a sufficient quantity of pumpkins, without cost, beyond a couple of hours of an extra hand dropping seeds, to last my hogs two months, and had several loads left for the cows and steers. The whole cost of these pumpkins was not more than twenty-five cents, as they were grown with corn.

Pumpkins may be kept for a long time (the Hubbard squash until spring) if free from frost, and in a dry place. If kept in a cellar they should be laid singly on shelves or racks suspended, and not piled in a corner. They will keep well spread in a potato bin, on top of the potatoes.

We have to relate a curious instance of pumpkin growing in a neighboring county. Mr. A. grew a fine crop of pumpkins one year with his corn, which he was not able to gather and many of them rotted on the ground. The land was sown the next season in wheat, and after harvest an excellent crop of pumpkins grew from seeds scattered by the wasted pumpkins. This happened in 1859, when but few pumpkins were grown in the neighborhood and the crop proved very remunerating.

A Thoughtless Boy Punished.

"I shall never forget," writes a correspondent of the *Agri-culturist*, "an incident of my childhood by which I was taught to be careful not to wound the feelings of the unfortunate. A number of us schoolboys were playing by the roadside one Saturday afternoon, when the stage coach drove up to a neighboring tavern and the passengers alighted.—Among them I was enabled to observe an elderly man with a cane, who got out with much difficulty, and when on the ground, he walked with the most curious contortions. His feet turned one way, his knees another, and his whole body looked as though the different members were independent of it, and of each other, and every one was making motions to 'sue' it. 'I'm thinking of suing you,' said the old rattlebones; and the other boys took up the cry with laughing mockery, while the poor man turning his head with an expression of pain which I can never forget. Just then to my surprise and horror, my father came around the corner, and immediately stepping up to the stranger shook his hands warmly, and assisted him to walk to our house, which was at but a little distance. I could enjoy no more play that afternoon, and when they came home I would gladly have hid myself, but I knew that would be vain, and so tremblingly went into the sitting room. To my great relief, the stranger did not recognize me, but remarked pleasantly to my father as he introduced me, 'Such a fine boy was surely worth saving.' How the words cut me to the heart. My father had often told me the story of a friend who had plunged into the river to save me as I was drowning, while an infant, and who in consequence of a cold then taken, had been made a cripple by inflammation rheumatism; and this was the old whom I had made a butt of ridicule, and a laughing stock for my companions. I tell you boys and girls, I would give many dollars to have the memory of that event taken away. If ever you are tempted as I was, remember that while no good can come of it, you are merely wounding the feelings of others as wounded, you may be laying up for yourself painful recollections that will not leave you for a life time."

TEST OF A DAHLGREN GUN.

The test of the 11-inch Dahlgren gun manufactured at the Fire Arms Company's establishment in Trenton, was commenced yesterday. The test of the gun is to fire one thousand full charges (16 lbs. of powder) with a hollow shot weighing 67 pounds; if it stands this successfully, the contract for a large number of these guns will be entered into, and the work prosecuted without delay. Yesterday Twenty-five charges were fired, and so far as it could be ascertained, the gun stood it without injury. The test is conducted by Lieut. Commanding Wm. H. Jeffers, U. S. Navy recently commander of the Monitor.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Among the volunteers from Cumberland were two brothers in one of the companies. Side by side they fought at the battle of Fredericksburg; and was killed and his body buried by the other brother, who wrote home an account of the occurrence. A brother remaining at home instantly started to procure the body. He reached the camp, found the living brother, who only knew where the body lay. He applied to the Captain for leave for the brother to go with him to get the body. For a long time the Captain turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, but finally yielded a reluctant permission with a very inadequate time for the purpose. The brothers hastened to the battle field, found and disinterred the body, and wrapping it in a military coat, carried it some five or six miles to Acquia Creek, where the soldier started on a run to reach camp in time to keep from being punished. The other, unable at Acquia Creek to obtain either a box or steamerboat with wounded soldiers just starting for Washington, sought to have the body placed on board. The Captain refused. On his knees, with tears in his eyes, he begged and prayed the Captain to allow him to bring it on board and hold it in his arms, but all to no purpose. The stern Captain remained inexorable. Finally the Captain of a sloop, bound for Washington, allowed him to bring it on board his vessel. Faithfully watching the remains until the Captain, he again unsuccessfully sought to procure a box. Carrying the body in his arms to the railroad depot, he succeeded in getting to Baltimore, where he procured a box, thence reaching the Brigetion depot of the West Jersey road, he was met by an undertaker, and the remains placed in a coffin for interment, and then taken to his residence to the wife. Who does not admire the heroic devotion of that noble brother, who with such indomitable perseverance continued his labor of love until the sacred remains were placed in the possession of his family.—*Salem Standard.*

THE MECHANICS LIEN LAW.

A bill is now before the House of Assembly, which is of interest to the whole public, and particularly to builders and mechanics. The Committee of the Judiciary have reported a bill, and we believe, still have the subject under consideration, two or three bills having been introduced. The bill reported by the Committee provides that all holders of mortgages and prior incumbrances on record shall be entitled to their full security, and purchasers at any sale for a lien claim shall buy subject to such incumbrances. Also it is provided that time at which the lien shall be held to commence, shall be when the foundation or any part of it has been laid—thus settling a disputed point, as in Philadelphia and elsewhere it has been held, that when a load of sand is thrown on a lot, or a hoe struck into the ground, the lot is liable.

Further provision is also made that the lot to be sold shall in no case exceed half an acre, and in general shall be a building lot of the size laid down in maps of the vicinity, if any be in existence.—It is also proposed to withhold from furnishers of material the right of stopping payments to contractors, who have already the right of claiming a lien, and this, and this liberty would allow them to encumber necessarily the builder.—This is in accordance with judicial construction of the present law, but the uncertain reading of the statute calls for a clearer enactment; and moreover, an opportunity will be given to material men who favor the opposite view, to have the sense of the legislature taken upon it.—*Gazette & Republican.*

Can a Carpet Bag Eat.

It was but a day or two ago. While traveling upon the cars between this city and Columbus, that a train stopped at a small village not a hundred miles off, the conductor crying out: "Fifteen minutes for dinner."

The passengers of whom there happened to be a large number, rushed into the dining apartment, and took the seat at the table one of them depositing his carpet bag in the chair next to him. At the usual time the landlord came around to make his collection, calling upon each of the passengers for his payment for dinner.

"How much?" says the passenger.

"Eighty cents," replied the landlord.

"Eighty cents for dinner? why, that is extortionate."

"No, sir, it is not extortionate. Ain't that your carpet bag?"

"Yes, sir; that is my carpet bag?"

"Well, that carpet bag, occupies a seat and of course I must charge for it."

"Oh! is that the case? Well here is your eighty cents."

Turning to the carpet bag, the passenger remarked, "Well, Mr. Carpet bag, as you have not had much to eat, suppose we take something," at the same time opening its mouth and turning therein half a ham, a roast chicken, a plate of haddock, and sundry other articles, amid the roars and laughter of the other passengers.

The prevailing opinion among the passengers was that the carpet bag was an old Tom Bates had a great story about feet. "Talk about feet," he used to say, "why I knew a nigger down in Arkansas, that had mud smashers like young steamboats. That feller's feet was a fortune to him, though at last, for when they started a railroad in his parts, the locomotive fellers got him fifteen hundred dollars for his old moccasins. They made a depot outer one, and an ice cream saloon out of tother."

Bridgeton, March 14, 1863.

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

Only \$1.25 per Year: in Advance!

JAMES B. FERROUSON, Editor.

PROGRESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

While every loyal American loves his country, her laws and her institutions—his country first, last, and always feeling proud of her past, and confident of her future—still he is hardly able to realize, to the full extent, the blessings which American citizenship confers upon him. Unused to the oppressions of a monarchy, enjoying equally with the highest functionary of the public all laws of the country for the protection of life, property and citizenship, some minds seem incapable of appreciating those favors—as compared with despotic institutions, where the will of the few is supreme, and that of the majority never heard, save in the low mutterings of maddened humanity crushed under the weight of increasing and insupportable wrongs. No titled aristocracy, no hereditary families to support in want and idleness and extravagance, no standing army to maintain in times of peace, in order to keep a despot on his throne and enforce his will, we have during our short existence as a nation, prospered to an extent beyond the success of the oldest civilizations. We have opened our ports free to the oppressed of all nations, and made them equal before the laws, tolerated all religions, and universal freedom of speech, and of the press. In times of peace, even the enemies of the State have been safely permitted to express their opinions undisturbed, with nothing but reason to combat them. Religion, neither freed nor persecuted, has furnished such an unprecedented state of morals—a free press untrammelled and unsubsidized by government, has become the most extensive of any in the world, and diffuses general intelligence among all classes and languages, the rich and the poor. With vast resources, the result of enterprise and peace—without a national debt, the curse of all monarchies, we have thus far been able to enjoy every man the fruit of his labor, and as a nation, the respect of sovereign powers, with few interruptions, for a long series of years. Our liberal constitution, while it provides for its own modification and improvement, and secures to the people a right to change their rulers and modify the laws, also commands obedience until these changes are made in the way prescribed, which is both just and liberal. Our revenue has been equal to, and sometimes exceeded, the economical expenditures of the government, avoiding a resort to oppressive taxation. Isolated from powerful and warlike nations, refraining from interference in their affairs, we have not cultivated peace at the expense of honor, nor allowed them to meddle disadvantageously in the political concerns of our weaker neighbors. Our coasts and harbors have been fortified as well as their extent would admit, and the new improvements in the mode and means of attack would justify. The regular army has been only a skeleton to be filled up by state militia and volunteers, as emergencies might demand, and our navy, though small, has ever been a credit to us, and equal to the protection of our extensive commerce.—The readiness with which volunteers respond for the defence of their country in times of danger, is our real defence.—The thousands of gallant tars who flock to the standard of the navy from coasters, fishermen and the merchant marine, has made it equal, in the views of our statesmen, to any emergencies that are likely to occur. Keeping up with modern improvements in the art of war, in tactics and the manufacture of arms, building railroads, establishing telegraphs and circulating intelligence among all classes, laying the foundation of our government in the hearts of the people instead of upon bayonets, we pay no tribute and have millions for the defence. Thus we have been free from the constant, and until recently, depressing alarms of war. The attempts of ambitious conspirators, at different times, to subvert the government, and overthrow the constitution, ever have been, and must ever be failures, resulting in confusion and ruin to their authors and lasting disgrace to their memory.—Arnold and Burr, Calhoun and Davis, and their associates, aiders and abettors, will live together in infamy, while their meteoric career, closing in darkness and clouds, will be a warning to all future conspirators whose ambition may seduce them to covet the crime of office which nothing but a poplar election can bestow. A true sense of unwavering patriotism ever actuates our people, inspiring them to brave every danger, even to the jeopardizing of life itself, to sustain the honor and integrity of our laws. No better example of this assertion is needed than in the alacrity with which our own Cumberland county friends have rushed to the defence of our national flag in the present emergency. Few families remain who have not a father, or son, or relative in the ranks of our brave New Jersey Volunteers, who have been called to arms in the cause of freedom, and, many a heart, stone, too, is shrouded in mourning for those who have fallen in attempting to sustain our nation's flag.

BLACK LIST.

The following named persons are indebted to the publisher of this paper for their subscription. We take this method of again informing them of that fact, for their own as well as for the benefit of others. The names and residences of others, who seem disposed to not pay, will be published in due time. No honest person who is disposed to pay his just dues, need fear seeing his name appear. Those who have been repeatedly notified of their indebtedness and treat the publisher with contempt, may expect to be exposed.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

MILLVILLE, N. J. MARCH 9, '63.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to give you a brief account of the revival of religion now in progress in this place, hoping that it may prove acceptable to your numerous readers. The work is a glorious one, beginning itself, continuing itself, and still going on itself. God is doing his own work, and it will be well done. I have been in many protracted meetings, but in none that compares with the present.

During some evenings, over thirty souls have found peace in the wounds of a crucified Redeemer. Over three hundred have enrolled their names among the followers of Christ, and their feet are standing upon the Rock of ages with their faces Zionward.

The people gather in crowds caring neither for rain, mud, snow, nor storm, night after night. The church is not crowded, but jammed and packed to its utmost capacity, and even then many leave for want of room. A project is now started for enlarging the edifice.

Bro. Hitebeus is a good preacher—a faithful pastor—a true friend, and a bold champion in the defence of right, fearing neither the frowns of men, nor the sneers of the world, declaring the word of God boldly, "whether men hear or forbear."

The brethren here have iron lungs, and muscles of brass, and how they can endure so much labor is a mystery to me. Night after night they are at their posts ready to do service in the cause of Christ. The only way, by which I can solve the mystery, is, that their souls have a double charge of the electrical fluid of divine grace.

Over forty of our Sunday School scholars have been converted, and enlisted under the blood-stained banner of King Jesus. The work is still progressing, and many are anxiously inquiring, "saw ye him whom my soul desires to love."

Yours truly, S. CULVER.

RESOLUTIONS.

To the N. G. V. G. officers and members of Welcome Friends' Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. P. F., Cedarville, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our Lodge, a beloved Brother—one whom we all respected for his many virtues and good qualities of heart—this Lodge deeply feels its great loss in the death of Brother P. G. Winfield Claypoole, and while we would bow to the will of Him who doeth all things right, we would offer the following resolutions as a token of our respect:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, and offer our heart-felt condolence to them in this great bereavement, we mingle with them the tear of sympathy, and hope that our loss has been his gain.

Resolved, That the Lodge Room be draped in mourning for the space of three months as a token of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be signed by the proper officers and attended with the seal of the Lodge, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

SAMUEL CONOVER, N. G. H. C. TRENCARD, Secretary.

HORSE STOLEN.

A colt was stolen from the stable of Mr. Joshua Hutchinson, near Bridgeton, on Friday evening last. The thief rode him back to Salem, where he borrowed a bridle and saddle, and rode the colt out to Kiskioboro, where he sold him to Mr. David Hires. Mr. Hutchinson tracked the horse to Salem, on Saturday, and, by a strange coincidence, Mr. Hires had harnessed the colt and driven him into Salem, when he was seen and identified by Mr. Hutchinson. In the meantime the thief came back to Salem, and returned the bridle and saddle he had borrowed, and took the eleven o'clock line for Philadelphia. On Saturday afternoon our efficient policeman, John H. Cogill, was informed of the fact, and with characteristic promptness started immediately in pursuit. With accustomed success, he arrested the thief in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, and brought him to Salem where he lodged him in jail. The name of the thief is James Dilks. He formerly lived at Millville, and enlisted in the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but deserted after receiving his bounty money. Most of the money paid by Mr. Hires for the horse was found upon the thief and secured.—Standard.

An immense mass meeting to inaugurate the national Union Club took place last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. It was called to order by Morton McMichael, Esq., on whose motion Governor Curtin took the chair and made the opening speech. He was vehemently cheered. Speeches were delivered by Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, Senator Doak, Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, and others.

In the New Jersey State Legislature yesterday, B. M. Smith, Democrat, was elected State Treasurer; Joseph B. Walker, Democrat, Prison Keeper, and all the Prison old Inspectors were re-elected, together with W. V. Ward to fill a vacancy.

Resolved, to raise fifty dollars additional bounty for the nine months volunteers, in Maurice River Township.

Resolved, to petition the Legislature to legalize the above resolutions.

Where do people buy peach trees that produce well. At Jacob Flauggia's Nursery.

What do people buy to save clothes. Clothes King's of Jacob Flauggia.

Spring Elections.

BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP.

Clerk, John Choesman; Assessor, Charles D. Burroughs; Collector, Isaac B. Dare; Commissioners of Appeal, Wm. Saffre, Robert Sheppard, Levi Doro; Chosen Freeholders, Jonathan Elmer, Dayton E. Whitaker, Samuel Bowen; Constable, Wallace C. Baylor; Overseers of Poor, Charles D. Burroughs, Isaac B. Dare; Township Committee, Wm. Dare, Moses Mills, Jonathan Elmer, Charles C. Grosscup, F. Kennedy; Overseers of Roads, 1st District, Wm. R. Thompson; 2d District, Levi Doro; Superintendent of Schools, L. McBride; Judge of Election, Wm. Dare; Pound Keeper, George Stratton.

To be raised by tax for Schools, \$2000. To be raised by tax for use of Roads, \$600.

No Bounty Money to be raised by tax. Next annual Election to be held at Grosscup's Hall.

Next Town Meeting to be held at Grosscup's Hall, at 11 o'clock P. M. The next Town Meeting shall not be held by ballot.

COHANSEY TOWNSHIP.

Moderator, D. M. Woodruff, Clerk, E. E. Johnson; Assessor, Wm. C. Lambert; Collector, John M. Elwell; Commissioners of Appeal, James M. Riley, John S. Ware, Joseph Burt; Chosen Freeholders, David P. Elmer, Daniel M. Woodruff; Surveyors of Highways, Jno. M. Elwell, James M. Riley; Constable, Reuben Husted; Pound Keeper, James Lee; Overseers of Poor, Wm. C. Lambert, John M. Elwell; Overseer of Roads, John Westcott; Judge of Election, Richard Lott, David P. Elmer, Robert Pithan, Jacob Knapp, Richard Carl; Town Superintendent, Dr. Wm. S. Bowen.

Resolved, that volunteers in Cohansey township be exempted from tax.

To be raised for schools, \$1300. For Roads, \$300.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Clerk, Robert S. Woodruff; Assessor, Charles Laning; Collector, John S. Woodruff; Commissioners of Appeal, Mark Loper, Elmer Biddle, Wm. Hamilton; Chosen Freeholders, Lewis Garrison, Lewis Woodruff; Surveyors of Highways, James Hand, Henry Ott; Constables, Henry Danzenbaker, Robert S. Woodruff; Overseers of Poor, Charles Laning, John S. Woodruff; Township Committee, Wm. H. Hamilton, Samuel M. Fox; Lewis Garrison, Elmer Biddle, George Shull; Superintendent of Schools, E. M. D. Davis; Judge of Election, Lewis Garrison, Pound Keepers, Wm. Casper, Thompson N. Garton.

To be raised by tax for Township Bounty to Volunteers, \$775.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Robert Moore, Moderator; Ellis A. Davis, Clerk; Theophilus P. Davis, Assessor; Lewis P. Minch, Collector; John S. Holmes, William Elwell, Isaiah W. Richmond, Commissioners of Appeal; Adam Minch, Michael Minch, Surveyors of Highways; Theophilus P. Davis, Lewis B. Minch, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph H. Ogden, Richard A. Minch, Chosen Freeholders; Joseph H. Brins, Constable; Jacob Shull, Overseer of Roads; 1st District; Jacob Shull, Do, 2d District; David O. Frazier, Do, 3d District; Henry L. Ogden, Do, 4th District; David D. 5th District; Michael Gaspey, Do, 6th District; David Minch, Elhan B. Swinney, Jonathan Fithian, Jarman A. Davis, Francis B. Minch, Township Committee; Robert Moore, Judge of Election; Joseph H. Ogden, Town Superintendent.

Resolved, That dog tax be 50 cents for 1st dog and 18 for 2d.

Resolved, That each Overseer of Roads be a Pound Keeper.

Resolved, That \$600 be raised for use of Roads.

Resolved, That \$500 be raised for use of Schools.

Resolved, That the Township raise by tax, the sum of \$1,912.70, to refund the volunteer bounty money.

Resolved, That the Township Committee hire the above sum, and pay off the several contributions immediately.

Next Township meeting to be held at Shiloh.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Moderator, Dr. Ephraim Bateman; Town Clerk, Joel Westcott; Assessor, David Harris; Collector, Ethan Trenchard; Commissioners of Appeal, Jehiel Westcott, Jr., Lewis Tomlinson, Uriah Mayhew; Chosen Freeholders, Dr. Ephraim Bateman, George S. Whitaker; Overseers of Poor, David Harris, Ethan Trenchard; Surveyors of Highways, Lucius Q. C. Whitaker, Franklin Lawrence; Overseers of Roads, Geo. E. Elmer, 1st Dis; John Dickerson, 2nd Dis; Allen Whitaker, 3rd Dis; Josiah B. Sheppard 4th Dis; William D. Burt, 5th Dis; Judge of Election, Harris Ozid Jr., Township Committee, Theophilus Trenchard, 1st Dis; Jehiel Westcott, 2nd Dis; George S. Whitaker, 3rd Dis; Dr. Ephraim Bateman, 4th Dis; Uriah Mayhew, 5th Dis; Town Superintendent, Robert Osborn; Constables, Josiah B. Sheppard, Albert Harris; Pound Keepers, Sheppard Claypool, Belford Russell.

MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Moderator, Stephen Murphy; Clerk, Jonathan W. Hoffman; Judge of Election, James Murphy; Assessor, Samuel Roster; Collector, J. Edmund Sheppard; Chosen Freeholders, James Ward, Stephen Murphy; Surveyors of Highways, William Spence, Elmer Williams; Commissioners of Appeal, Aaron Tomlin, James Riggins, Samuel Willis; Overseers of Poor, Joseph Parsons, Stephen Murphy, William Langley; Overseers of Highways, Lorenzo Heffs, Budd Dis; Jesse Channels, Port Elizabeth Dis; James Murphy, Leesburgh Dis; Hugh Thompson, Maurice River Neck Dis; Henry Welden, West Creek Dis; Estle Burley, Tuckahoe Dis; Pound Keepers, Anson Jones, David Carlisle; Township Committee, Samuel Willis, James Riggins, Joel S. Robinson, Warren Thompson, Andrew S. Smith; Town Superintendent, William T. Ward; Constables, William Langley, Stephen Murphy, Joseph Parsons.

School money, \$2100. Road money, \$1000.

Election and Town-meeting to be held at Leesburg.

Next Town-meeting to be held by ballot.

Resolved, to raise fifty dollars additional bounty for the nine months volunteers, in Maurice River Township.

Resolved, to petition the Legislature to legalize the above resolutions.

MILLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Election, Thomas Corson; Town Clerk, Joseph McChesney; Assessor, Lewis Ireland; Collector, Francis Reeves; Township Committee, Nathaniel Reeves, Jr., Isaac Sharpless, John Kandal, Peter G. Ludlum, Asbury Chester. Surveyors of Highways, Nathaniel H. Reeves, Asbury Chester; Commissioners of Appeal, Isaac Sharpless, Charles G. Leake, Richard S. Ireland; Chosen Freeholders, P. F. Sharp, Nathaniel H. Reeves; Constable, John Hartman; Overseers of Poor, Thomas Corson, John Hartman; Town Superintendent, Stephen A. Garrison; Pound Keepers, John Parent, J. R. Mossbrook.

Money for Roads, \$1000 00
Money for Public Schools, \$2000 00
Incidental Expenses, \$1000 00
Volunteers, \$9000 00

STOE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Moderator, Belford M. Bonham; Clerk, Geo. Mulford; Assessor, Belford M. Bonham; Collector, Henry W. Glaspay; Commissioners of Appeal, Ephraim Sayre, John W. Davis, Jos. L. Hamer; Chosen Freeholders, Lewis Howell, Isaac W. Howell, Sarveyors of Highways, Lewis M. Brink, Charles Dickerson; Overseers of Poor, Belford M. Bonham, Henry W. Glaspay; Constable, Jeremiah Wildin; Overseers of Roads Jeremiah Wildin, 1st Dist; David Glaspay, 2d Dist; William S. Wood, 3d Dist; Township Committee, Geo. W. Sheppard, Geo. B. Davis, John D. Franklin; Town Superintendent, George Tomlinson, M. D.; Pound Keepers, Jeremiah Wildin, David Glaspay, William S. Wood; Judge of Election, Lewis Howell.

Resolved, That \$300 be raised for the use of Roads.

Resolved, That \$500 be raised for the use of Schools.

Resolved, that Overseers of Roads be limited to \$100 each.

Resolved, that all moneys paid by individuals to volunteers in the U. S. service, within the last year be refunded.

Resolved, that Warren D. Wood be appointed a committee to confer with the Township Committee, and make a report of the amount paid out to Volunteers.

DOWN TOWNSHIP.

Clerk, B. E. Wood; Judge of Election, Allen Sheppard; Chosen Freeholders, Allen Sheppard, Peter Camblos; Commissioners of Appeal, Ethan Lore, Noah Burt, Samuel Cobb; Assessor, Benjamin M. Chance; Collector, Seth Bowen; Surveyors of Highways, Amariah Robinson, John Orr; son. Pound Keepers, George E. Compton, Reuel Bonham, Daniel T. Davis; Township Committee, Richard Love, Jonathan C. Lore, Allen Sheppard, Daniel Willis, John L. Mayhew; Overseers of Roads, 1st District, Ethan Lore, 2d District, Wm. Orr, 3d District, James Sutton, 4th District, Daniel Hand, 5th District, David Compton, 6th District, Alfred W. Bowen; Constables, Ethan O. Rile, William Orr; Overseers of Poor, Ethan Lore, Garner H. Slom, Joseph Butcher; Town Superintendent, Rev. Jonas C. Chew; Justice of Peace, Rev. Jonas C. Chew.

\$800 for Road Purposes, \$1000 for Schools, \$200 for Incidental Expenses.

Next town meeting at Dividing Creek. Manner of voting at the next Town Meeting—No Ballots.

Dog tax \$5.00.

PITTSBORO TOWNSHIP.

Clerk, Harman Hitchner; Assessor, Jacob R. Shimp; Collector, David Edwards; Commissioners of Appeal, John K. Nichols, Elias Hulings, Samuel Hahn; Surveyors of Highways, Adam Kamble, Matthias Hitchner; Chosen Freeholders, Jacob Hitchner, Samuel Ackley; Constable, Jacob Wick; Township Committee, John H. Clark, Robert M. Hitchner, Jacob Hitchner, Jan. Reuben Langley, Felix S. English; Overseers of Roads, Penny Town District, Samuel Liberty; Dunham Town District, Jas. L. Shimp; Lower Neck District, H. C. Allen; Town Superintendent, J. S. Whitaker; Judge of Election, John Gamble; Pound Keepers, David W. Madara, Hiram Strong.

Those of our readers who expect to move, on or about the 25th, will please notify us. Subscribers in Bridgeton and Millville will please notify the carriers.

We are informed that the Christian Commission will hold a meeting in Fairton, on Thursday afternoon, next, at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, and in Grosscup's Hall in the evening of the same day.

VALUE OF PHOSPHATE.

NEW VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., November 7, 1862.

MESSRS. BAUGH & SON:—

DEAR SIR:—The Phosphate acts as well on the Fall crops as it has on the Spring crops, for two seasons past, and should guano continue to be sold at such a high price, any amount can be sold in this neighborhood—for guano is used to a great extent here. On my potato crop this Fall fifty per cent, has been added, and of a superior quality, by the use of your raw bone phosphate. I took the liberty of trying an experiment upon my potato crop, with your phosphate, alongside of the best artificial manure in the market, and it has come out far ahead. I am so well convinced of its permanent good qualities, that I do not hesitate to recommend it for wheat and grass, if a suitable quantity is used. In the Spring, I think, I shall sell a large amount of it.

Yours truly,
JASON HAMMOND.

THE Peace Resolutions of the N. J. Legislature were postponed to next Tuesday, when the debate will take place. The bill to allow our soldiers to vote by proxy, has passed the Senate of New Jersey.

The President has issued a proclamation respecting deserters. All soldiers who return to their respective regiments on or before the first of April next, will be restored without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence. The deserters who refuse to take advantage of Executive clemency will be dealt with as the law provides. Loyal citizens are enjoined to assist in bringing to punishment the evildoers and traitors, who have aided desertion. The proclamation is a timely document, and will be productive of great good in strengthening the army.

Mr. Van Derhoven, General Agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, will be stopping for a day or two longer, at Davis' Hotel. This Company is one of the oldest in the country, and no better security for the future can be made than by an investment in a Life Insurance Policy. There is always danger in delaying a matter of this kind, and no man ever yet regretted taking out a Life Policy, while the comfort secured to the living after his demise cannot be computed.

The lay of the lost minstrel is no comparison to the lay of a Cumberland County goose, now lying on our table.—It was brought in by Wm. Garrison, of Stoe Creek, whose fowl laid this huge egg. It weighs one pound, and measures ten and a half inches over the round, and twelve and three-quarters inches over the oval. Now if any man can beat this on an egg from a common domestic fowl, instead of saying "trot out your horse," we say, "waddle up your goose."

The Progress of the War.

By an arrival from Port Royal, we have full confirmation of the destruction of the steamer Nashville, by Capt. Worden in command of the monitor Montauk. In order to accomplish this Capt. Worden was obliged to place his vessel so as to be exposed to the fire of Fort McAllister, and his vessel was struck several times and was injured. Not to be diverted from his object, he was determined to destroy the Nashville. Capt. Worden submitted to the fire of the fort without response until he had set the Nashville on fire by three shells, retitling her on fire and completely destroying her. Several gunboats accompanied the Montauk and engaged the fort, receiving but slight injuries themselves and scarcely damaging the fort.—This occurred on Friday, February 28th. On the morning of the 3d inst., very heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, and was supposed to be an attack on Fort McAllister by the gunboats. We have already published the rebel accounts of this last attack, which they say was commenced on the morning of March 3d by three iron-clads and two mortar boats and continued all that day and nearly all the night, but that had not resumed on the morning of the 4th. During the night one of the iron-clads was withdrawn and the injury sustained by the fort was one eight inch columbiad dismounted, and two men wounded.

From Vicksburg we have confirmed and contradictory accounts as to the Indians derived from rebel sources. The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, says she was blown up on Tuesday night last, and her guns fell into the hands of our forces.—A later despatch, however, states that she is not destroyed and that the rebels are raising her. The rebel press says that an attack on Port Hudson by the forces of General Banks is daily expected. They also give an account of the action near Franklin Tennessee, and allege that Van Dorn captured 2,200 officers and men.

The Richmond Examiner of the 2d inst., says that the bulk of the army of the Potomac still remain near Falmouth. No subtraction from its strength has been made, beyond the departure of 15,000 men to some point unknown, and with this exception it says the federal force is quite as formidable in point of numbers, as it has ever been. Among other items of interest it states that Gen. Johnston is in the principal command at Chattanooga, and that the celebrated rebel Gen. D. H. Hill, has assumed the command of the forces in North Carolina.

A despatch to the Chicago Times, relating to matters at Vicksburg, states that the number of sick in Grant's army, on the 24th was nearly twelve thousand.—On Friday night last, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., were illuminated in honor of a great Confederate victory; but whether the victory was had at Vicksburg or not is not stated.

LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An Act respecting general deeds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where a deed of lands, tenements or hereditaments shall, for a period of thirty years, or more have stood on record, in any of the law books or records of any county in this state, the record of such deed or a duly certified copy thereof, shall, if corroborated, before, or after the same shall have been read in evidence of ancient, or modern, corresponding equipment or other credible evidence, be as good evidence and have the same force and effect as if the original deed were produced, notwithstanding any informality, or defect in the proof or acknowledgment of such deed. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, February 18, 1863.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to the courts of the several counties in this State," approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act to which this is a supplement, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same relates to the county of Mercer, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, February 9, 1863.

WHAT I FOUND.

BY THE BARB OF TOWER HALL.

While walking, in a pensive mood. With eyes upon the ground, Something particularly good I near the curb-side found.

I did not find a purse of gold, Or roll of green-backs 't were, But lying in a graceful fold, A case of writing fair.

Some fanciful hands the lines had traced, A "noodle's" short and sweet, Intended, as it seemed, to grace Some advertising sheet.

"Wanted—a husband," (so it said) Or other well thought out, Hair, eyes, complexion, or red, Form, graceful and unbent, Eyes, hazel, aude, grey or white, Or any hue but green; Complexion either dark or light, Or something both between.

"His stature too, to suit me may Be either short or tall, But (must be) from Tower Hall."

We have the largest assortment of Ready made Clothing in Philadelphia adapted to all occasions, waists, and pockets.

TOWER HALL, No. 618 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA BENNETT & CO.

ESTRAY.

Theodore Rogers, of Bridgeton's Maurice River Township, posts and claims a right of way, crop of late year, crop with two lots in right way. March 14, 1863.

Military and Straw Goods now opening at H. Ward's Store, Philadelphia. Read advertisement.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, March 7.—The expedition under Col. Phelps, to Northumberland county, Va., returned this afternoon, after an eminently successful trip.

The force left Belle Plain last Tuesday in steamers, and was composed of picked men from the 14th New York State militia, 22d, 24th and 30th New York volunteers, and Captain Virgen's company of the 1st Maine cavalry.

Owing to the ignorance of the pilot concerning the channel, and the high wind, the landing at the head of Coan river was not effected until Wednesday noon, when the whole command debarked, and, cavalry, dashed on into Heatherville, the county seat of Northumberland, capturing a rebel soldier and taking the entire town by surprise.

The post-office was searched, but nothing was found save a few dusty papers and old letters, the office not having been reopened since the raid of Col. Fairchild, several weeks since.

The jail was next examined, but the cells were empty.

At night the command bivouacked a few miles outside the place, and in various directions and the cavalry detached on a scouting expedition into Lancaster county.

The foraging parties seized 1,000 bushels of corn, 60 horses and mules, a large number of beef and pork, and quite a number of medical stores. The post-offices and several stores were visited, and two important rebel mails captured.

The cavalry also seized a large number of horses and mules, and are now on their way overland to Fredericksburg.

Among the prisoners taken was Col. Claybrook of the rebel army. He was in command at Belle Plain and Aquia creek, last summer, during occupation of those places by the enemy, and had burned a number of barges loaded with hay, etc., of General Parke's last movement. He has also been very active in enforcing the evacuation and the arrest of Union people, and his capture has occasioned not a little regret and rejoicing on the part of his neighbors.

His family were exceedingly disappointed when our troops visited his house, one of them drawing a revolver upon the officers.

A smuggler, who had shipped across the Potomac one hundred thousand dollars worth of contraband goods, was also captured, together with two influential citizens engaged in the same traffic, and who have been oppressed by local officers.

Two clerks in the rebel departments at Richmond were overhauled on their way to Maryland, and a large and important mail found in their possession. Among the letters were recommendations to citizens of Baltimore, and official correspondence to parties in London, addressed to the care of Baring Brothers.

The country is quite barren, and by the visits of both armies has been stripped of nearly everything. The inhabitants are destitute, and great suffering prevails. The roads are dry and dusty, like summer, and the farmers remaining are busily engaged in plowing and preparing for the spring crop.

No rebel troops are upon the neck save a few cavalry, engaged in enforcing the collection and accounting of tax, and the stock of Apple and Peach trees, must fall soon.

Several depots for smugglers are established along the Potomac; but lack of railroads and proper transportation prevented Colonel Phelps from visiting them.

Very little Union sentiment was found though a few welcomed us heartily, and offered their services as pilots, and conducted the expedition faithfully through the tortuous channel of Coan river.—A few contrabands came off, but, owing to the small size of the steamers, the horses, mules and corn could only be removed, and the beef cattle were left at the landing.

Upon the return of the expedition the high wind compelled the heavily loaded steamers to be at anchor yesterday in St. Marysburg, on the Maryland shore.—While there small boats were sent on shore for water, and a number of contrabands came off to the steamers, but Col. Phelps sent them back, having no right to harbor slaves from a loyal State. Before their return, however, their owner made a complaint to one of our gunboats lying above, and as the expedition came up an officer was sent aboard, with instructions to detain the command and take the commanding officers into custody. A satisfactory explanation was given, and the party was at length allowed to proceed.

Capt. Wadsworth and Lieut. Wilcox of General Reynolds' staff, accompanied the expedition, and rendered great service.

Much credit is due to Captain Pitkin, Post Quartermaster at Belle Plain, for energy and tact in fitting out the expedition. Transportation was very scarce and of an inferior quality; yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, and the obstacles organically there would have effectually defeated the object of the movement if affairs had been placed in the hands of a less energetic officer.

Yesterday the steamer Frederick Graff was run into and sunk off Windmill Point. All on board escaped.

Affairs in the army are remarkably quiet, and the restrictions upon the exchange of newspapers have effectually excluded all news from the South.

Simultaneously with the outset of Colonel Phelps' expedition, a small force from one of the Jersey brigades started upon a similar raid to a different part of Dixie. It has not yet returned.

Boston or Providence.—Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blemishes, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to secure rapid growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway New York.
Mar. 14 1862 m.

Watches, Jewels & Silverware.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to the well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Gold and Silver Jewelry, and other articles, comprising all of the newest and most beautiful styles of the art.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to coin—and the best make of Silver Plated Ware. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
Groomer to Stauffer & Harley,
No. 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Where to Buy Carpet.

EVERY one who wishes to buy a carpet should go to EVANS' well known

CHIEF CARPET STORE.

No. 101 North Second Street, first floor, opposite Wood Street, Philadelphia. March 14, 1863.

MAARRIED.

By Rev. W. Margrum, Mr. Henry H. Hounn, and Mrs. Rachel M. Clark, both of Bridgeton, N. J.

At Dividing Creek, on the 21st ult., by Rev. T. C. Chew, Mr. Charles Bayl, of Maurice River, to Miss Mary McMillan, of Bridgeville, Cumberland Co., N. J.

DIED.

A. D. Biddling Creek, on the 6th inst., Thomas C. Brown, of Bridgeton and Harriet C. Brown, aged 1 year 6 months and 27 days.

In Danville, Kentucky, Feb. 2d, of Erythraemia, Wm. H. Ayers, of O. D. 22 Years, Wm. W. Ayer, resident of Wm. W. Ayer, of Danville, N. Y., aged 23 years 7 months and 17 days.

In Bridgeville, on the 23rd ult., of Scurvy fever, Anne Bennett, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Allen, in the 16th year of her age.

In Bridgeville, on the 28th inst., of Scurvy fever, Johnny, son of Frederick and Mary Haddock, aged 14 years and 1 month.

Near Petersburg, Gray's Mill, on the 24th of January, 1st, S. G. W. W. of Peter Conroy, aged 61 years and 11 months.

Mr. Conroy was a celebrated scholar, having been a member of the District High School of Danville, aged 50 years. All who knew him during 40 years of married life, can testify that he was not only conversant with the high phases of her husband's family, but he possessed a dispassionate mind for to be a kind friend.

FRUIT AND Ornamental TREES, VINES & C.

For sale at the Nursery of the subscriber, Roads, near, Cambridge, N. J., the following named trees: The stock of Apple and Peach trees, large and of extra large size, to which we invite your attention.

Apple Trees, Large size, thirty growth, all the leading sorts, 1-10.

PEACH TREES, One and two years old, well grown, good selection of kinds.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEACH TREES, DWARF APPLE TREES in bearing condition. In fruit. Catalogue sent free.

SHADE TREES, Norway and Silver Maple, Silver Birch, Linden, and many others.

GRAPE VINES, Isabella, Concord, Diana, Clinton, Hartford, Profits, Delaware and Bertram.

LAWSON & BOSTERBERG Blackberry Fine and many others.

EVERGREEN TREES, Austrian Pine, Dahur G. Norway Spruce, Fir, American and White Pine, Scotch Spruce, Spruce Fir, Spruce Pine, Scotch Fir and Larch. JAMES McALEER, March 14, 63.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Philip M. DeLoach, on the 1st of March, on the Road from Fairton to the Port of Philadelphia, the following named property, to-wit: The stock of Apple and Peach trees, large and of extra large size, to which we invite your attention.

Approved, February 9, 1863.

STOCK.

And Farming Utensils.

I have a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Farming Utensils, such as Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Reapers, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Stock, such as Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Seeds, such as Wheat, Corn, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Fertilizers, such as Guano, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Tools, such as Axes, Hammers, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Hardware, such as Nails, Iron, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Groceries, such as Flour, Sugar, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Dry Goods, such as Cottons, Silks, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Miscellaneous Goods, such as Toys, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Stationery, such as Pens, Paper, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Miscellaneous Goods, such as Candles, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Miscellaneous Goods, such as Soap, &c., &c., and also a large stock of all the best and most improved kinds of Miscellaneous Goods, such as Oil, &c., &c., and also a large

