

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

Only \$1.25 per Year in Advance! JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

NOTICE.

A Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the Baptist Church in this place, July 4th, to be held at 10 o'clock.

TO THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. You are respectfully invited to attend a RECEPTION DINNER at the Elmwood Grove, near the West Jersey Academy, in Bridgeton, on THURSDAY next, July 2nd, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dinner to the Returned Volunteers.

It will be seen that the ladies of Bridgeton, grateful for the services rendered to the country by the gallant men who have returned from the battle field, have resolved to testify their gratitude by giving a dinner to them on next Thursday, in the grove near the residence of Robert S. Buck, Esq.

clothed. When death or disease thinned their ranks, men were taken from the field and the fireside, that those ranks might be full. We have deluded ourselves in saying that the South was exhausted. As a nation of laboring men, as a nation of tillers or spinners, the South is exhausted, as a war power it is stronger now, and, from the beginning, has been stronger than the North.

PHILADELPHIA DOTTINGS.

The War Approaching—The Enemy in Disagreeable Proximity—Philadelphia Troops—Accidents—Mating Cases, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29th, 1863. DEAR PIONEER:—The rebels are still persevering in their intentions of spending the warm weather with us, because many of their officers have been in the habit of spending their dog days at the Capes, Saratoga or the Falls; their old habits returned on them, and induced them to stop with us and enjoy a 'hop' or two: and in sooth they did enjoy a 'hop' for they made us do that thing from the Rappahannock to the Susquehanna, and no doubt enjoyed it amazingly.

It is a perfect outrage, and we feel provoked enough to wish that the 'rebels' would overrun us and tramp us in the dust as worms, to think that the old Keystone must submit to the insult and not show spirit enough to resent it. Even Harrisburg, to whom the danger is imminent stands quietly with folded arms, making no exertion except that necessary to fleece the strong arms and stout hearts who came from our sister States to defend her. Why, if Pennsylvania don't secede, we hope some one will make a motion to have her kicked out of the Union.

Things move as quietly, pleasure is unabated, picnic parties and jollifications are gotten up as extensively as if the 'confeds' were like shanty maguire—on their last legs, with but one plank under them and some one pulling at that. There is no flurry—no commotion—no the fire and drums have ceased their soul-stirring alarms—no regiments coming—none going—none forming. Our merchants are chasing the dollar as eagerly—our contractors living it as rapidly, and our 'sports' exercising as extravagantly as of yore—probably a little more so.

We take up the papers, see flaming headings of the rapid and near approach of vandals, and then look around us—see no one alarmed, no one excited, why it seems it all seems like some horrid dream, some wild fantasy of the brain, and are compelled to pinch oneself and go take a drink before we can be convinced of our not being in a somnambulist state.

Our Gray Reserves had at length been 'cussed in' for three months or sooner discharged, and their disgraceful conduct in face of the enemy, will not add much to their young laurels, and will be another blot on the rusty escutcheon of Philadelphia's fame. But the Governor took a sure method of fetching them to terms—they capitulated on the starvation seige, as they were not furnished with rations until they came to terms.—There is no doubt they felt the full force of Napoleon's remark, that 'armies move on their bellies.'

There may be truth in the remark that an intelligent man makes the better soldier, but it is also decidedly certain that some of our popinjays who go out expecting spring-chicken and floating-land, are slightly too intelligent.

There has happened a couple of singular and fatal accidents,—the one a case of a poor woman who was compelled to stretch early and late for a living.—'Steam, guest and band, hand, guest and steam, and I see them on in a dream.' She became sleepy and upset the light, and her clothing taking fire, was so badly burned as to cause her death. The other, a young German, in reaching over a vat of hot liquid lost his balance and was boiled, like they do lobsters—alive.

The courts are trying the case of four men for mutiny, from the bark Kodish, while at Cienfuegos, and if the evidence adduced be true the case should have been dismissed before a magistrate, as the men merely refused to come aboard the ship, after landing at Cienfuegos, and certainly if the men had been left, it would be merely a breach of trust—no mutiny at all.

a small force commander, but a large army was too much for him. So yours in haste, BISCAY.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. No doubt any longer exists that the main body of the rebel army, comprising most of its veteran troops is in Pennsylvania, under Lee in person, aided by Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Ewell, and is chiefly massed between Chambersburg and the Susquehanna, stretching to the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg on the northeast and to Gettysburg and York on the east. From the main body powerful forces scour the adjacent country in every direction, destroying a rich harvest of booty, at the same time that they inflict incalculable loss by arresting the culture of corn and other unripened crops, and the harvesting of the oats and wheat which are ready or nearly so for harvesting, by driving away the labor necessary to secure them.

The column in front of Harrisburg seems to have stayed its progress, after having driven in all our outlying troops, which are now all within the fortifications opposite Harrisburg; and from the proximity of the two forces it is apparent that one or the other must quickly retire or a collision must take place. The line of the enemy at this point describes the arc of a circle, the extremes of which approach the river above and below the bridge leading into Harrisburg; and already skirmishes have occurred at positions within a few miles of the city. The rebels are said to have placed their artillery so as to sweep the roads in their front and flank, and to have disposed their pickets so as to protect the advance every position of value.

Thus far the skirmishes have been attended with slight loss on either side, and appear to have been brought on by the attempt of the enemy to feel our positions, resulting generally in the retirement of our forces under cover of the fortifications. The impression prevails in Harrisburg that the enemy will attempt to flank the city from above or below, probably both, and after the bodies despatched with this object shall have effected a crossing, a simultaneous assault will be made by them and the column in front.

While this is the attitude of affairs in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg, the enemy appear to be concentrating their chief force on a parallel line twenty-five miles to the southward their main strength extending from Gettysburg, to York on the South, and from Chambersburg to Carlisle on the North. On Saturday, Gen. Lee and staff, accompanied by Gens. Longstreet and A. P. Hill, passed through Chambersburg, and a negro column preceded by a force of 37,000 men and 104 pieces of artillery. Yesterday morning the body which had reached Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, fell back upon York, where Gen. Early is in command with a force of 10,000 strong. While at Columbia they respected private property, even leaving the canal unharmed and assisting the citizens to extinguish the fire which had been communicated to buildings by the burning of the bridge.

At York Gen. Early has issued a requisition upon the authorities demanding the following contributions within twenty-four hours: One hundred thousand dollars in United States Treasury notes, two hundred barrels of flour, forty thousand pounds of fresh beef, thirty thousand bushels of corn, one thousand pair of shoes, one thousand pair of stockings, and one thousand coats and caps, besides various other articles, amounting in value to not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If the requisition was not complied with, Gen. Early gave warning that he would help himself, and the people must take the consequences.

At Gettysburg, the rebels destroyed the extensive iron mills of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and took all his teams, inflicting a loss of \$100,000 which includes the most of his fortune. Bodies of their cavalry had also penetrated on the south to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Sykesville, 31 miles west of Baltimore, tearing up the track and interrupting the communications with Frederick; and they had also seriously damaged the Northern Central railroad at various points.

From Gen. Dix's Department we have intelligence that our troops have effected the occupation of the White House, on the Pamunkey, after driving out the enemy, and had established it as a base of operations. He is supported by a fleet of gunboats, which are patrolling the Pamunkey. On the 25th, Col. Spear with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment led an expedition from the White House to Hanover Junction and the South Anna River, in which he succeeded in capturing a baggage train and destroying a large amount of rebel stores, and in bringing away Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, who was recovering from his wound at Hanover Court House, and a noted blockade runner, named Capt. Lewis Hutchins.

New York, June 27.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says a second assault upon Port Hudson was made on the 11th inst., by the main troops, and again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large, amounting to no less than five Colonels. Our troops, though repulsed, fought bravely.

Col. Curry says that Port Hudson is one of the strongest places in the world. He describes the works as follows:—First, an abatis of felled trees for at least one hundred yards; then a ditch forty feet wide, with four to six feet of water in it; then a glacis about twenty feet high, sloping gradually to the parapet, on which is a protection for sharpshooters. Behind this are one hundred yards, is another line of works, on which heavy field artillery is mounted.

THE REBELS 15,000 STRONG ENTERING KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, July 30.—The Commercial of this city, has a special dispatch from Central Kentucky, which says: "Matters on the Cumberland River wear a threatening aspect. The rebels are represented to be in force at Albany. They are said to number 15,000 men. The rebels are commanded by Pegram and Marshall, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from the Walker and Cumberland Land Crops. The advance of the rebel forces entered Coahuila yesterday. The character of the rebel movement is not yet fully developed, but those in command of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the rebels are likely to make."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 27.—The Army of the Potomac is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily very slow. The main body have crossed the Potomac from Va. at some point between Edwards Ferry and Point of Rocks, and has established its headquarters at Frederick City, Maryland, indicating the formation of a line from the mouth of the Monocacy, across the Peninsula formed by the Potomac to Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore.—This line gives the commander of our army the advantage of the communication afforded by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and enables him, holding the short line, to cover Washington and Baltimore, and to keep his forces well together, in case a battle is forced upon him by the enemy.

In the meanwhile the portion of the army which remains on the Virginia side is subject to constant attacks from the cavalry of the enemy. On Saturday, a squad of Scott's cavalry, 100 strong, while on their way to Centerville, were encountered near Fairfax, by the 6th Virginia cavalry. At first our cavalry drove the enemy in two charges for three miles, into a woods, where they met a superior force, which checked them by the fire of their rifles. The fight then became desperate, but from the disparity of numbers terminated disastrously for our troops. Their Major, after having two horses shot from under him, cut his way out with only 18 men, and was missing. On the same day another body of rebel cavalry made a dash into Annandale, capturing several sutlers, and a considerable amount of hospital and commissary stores, wagons, &c.

In connection with these active movements of the rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac they have also made some advances on the Maryland side, in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, and within a short distance of Washington.—On Sunday morning, a large train of wagons and pack mules, while on their way on the Upper Potomac to bring down supplies, were attacked by the rebels three several times. In the two first attempts the cavalry escort repulsed the enemy; but as the train approached Rockville, a force of the rebels, consisting of two regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, who occupied that place, surrounded them, and a negro column of 150 wagons and 900 mules. Several officers, who were on their way to join their regiments, were also captured.

Stuart's Cavalry Defeated. NEW YORK, July 1.—A special dispatch to the Times, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated at 8 o'clock last evening, says: "It was Stuart's whole force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They arrived at Westminster on Monday night, interrupting the Western Maryland Railroad. They shot two citizens who endeavored to escape and inform us." "On Tuesday morning Gen. Gregg attacked Stuart and drove him to Westminster to Hanover, a distance of 18 miles. "Afterwards Kilpatrick and Costar drove Stuart out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, and are still pursuing him, a part going towards Gettysburg and a part toward York.

During the day Gen. Buford drove a regiment of infantry out of Gettysburg. They retreated in a northeasterly direction. "Our army is in splendid spirits, and expect to hear brilliant news. The rebels are reported to have burned Cashtown yesterday. WASHINGTON, July 1.—Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry, under Gen. Kilpatrick, had a handsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry, at Hanover. We captured a battle flag, a lieutenant colonel, one captain and 44 privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

Later From Port Hudson. NEW YORK, June 30th.—The Steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, on the 24th, has arrived. The Era of the 23d says that on the 20th the rebels made an attack on the bridge at Lafourche crossing, but were repulsed by our forces guarding it, after a sharp engagement. A now known by the name of the narrow escape capture. Some rebel guerrillas also attempted to burn the bridge at Bayou des Alemands, but were repulsed. A second attack was made on the night of the 23d, but was also repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and several prisoners.—It is reported that a Texas Colonel and nine men were captured by the rebels in the neighborhood of Bayou des Alemands. The enemy has taken most effective measures to thwart any designs of the enemy in that quarter. The rebels are a portion of the force which burned the steamers at Plaquemine last week. A deserter from Port Hudson who escaped to the left, reports rebel Capt. Boom, who is accounted their best artilleryman, there, had been killed: several other rebel officers were killed. In the recent assaults by Banks the rebels claim to have lost 1500. This deserter escaped the rebels had 45 head of poor cattle, which, with corn and peas, would last fifteen days. Their mill had been burned, and corn was now grown by the rebels' wealth. The rebels were in the garison, two of whom had been killed by shell from our gunboats. The rebels had two hundred negroes sewing in garison. When they got out of supplies the rebels intended crossing the river on rafts instead of surrendering. Further details of the fight at Lafourche Crossing shows that our forces were posted in two positions by Gen. Emory, one position, less than a thousand strong, under Col. Stokely, defended the Crossing, and were charged upon by 3 cavalry and 1 infantry rebel regiments, the rebels actually capturing the works upon one gun but were gallantly repulsed, leaving 63 dead on the field and 16 prisoners in our hands. Lieut. Col. Walker, of the Texas rebel infantry was killed, and the rebels were allowed to bury him under a flag tree. Our forces were uniting to pursue the rebels. The rebel wounded is estimated at 250. Our loss was 8 killed and 15 wounded.

Subsequent information shows that the rebels lost 200 wounded and 50 prisoners, including in latter, a rebel Colonel and a number of commissioned officers. Our pursuit was highly successful, the rebels making off with all speed and a number of prisoners being captured. A negro report that the rebels were carried off and buried in large numbers. Rebel repulse was most decided and effectual.

From Vicksburg. CHICAGO, June 30.—A special Memphis dispatch of the 29th says, the steamer New Kentucky brings news from Gen. Logan's division, which had taken an important fort from the hands of the rebels. The fort was captured on Saturday, and thus producing a break in the walls our troops entered. The rebels fought with reckless courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns on the abandoned works. Heavy firing was going on all the time at Vicksburg. General Logan's division is now in front of the city, and is daily making progress, he has to the enemy's works. Gen. Logan has an inside position.

The Fight at Wrightsville. COLUMBIA, June 29, 11 A. M.—The great bridge over the Susquehanna, which was destroyed last night, was reconstructed in 1834, and cost \$157,000. It was 5,620 feet long, fourteen feet above high water, built all of wood, and about forty feet wide; had two tracks also used for vehicles and foot passenger, and tow paths, the latter for the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal. The conflagration was a sublime sight, the entire length being on fire at once, with the buildings at Wrightsville and floating blazing timbers in the stream.—The rebels were on the other bank and the adjacent hills and crowds of males and females on this side gazing at the sight. The fire department here was in service constantly to save the eastern end of the bridge, but it was useless. Soldiers, citizens and firemen labored together, and the City Troop. The Troop acted splendidly in the fight. The only Columbia volunteers in the fight were fifty-three negroes who, after making entrenchments with the soldiers took muskets and fought bravely.

The retreat of the troops, the firing of the bridge and shell and hot falling into the river created a panic here and the bridge continued during the night as the shelling of the town was anticipated. Col. Frick and Major Haller had artillery posted at different points on the bank, under Lieut. Ridgway, to use if necessary. Major Haldeman, of Columbia, as a volunteer aid, acted nobly. We had no artillery in the entrenchments. Before the night piles of lumber and empty freight cars were placed in Wrightsville to check the enemy and were successful. The rebel force was about eight hundred, consisting of infantry, artillery and a regiment of cavalry. They played upon us with six pieces of artillery.

The engagement commenced by skirmishing on the left on the railroad; between a small squad and fifty rebel dismounted cavalry. Major Knox was there and narrowly escaped being hit. Our squad fell back to their entrenchments fighting the Twenty-sixth and a negro company on the turnpike a mile from the entrenchments were attacked and retired, followed by the enemy. In a few moments three pieces of artillery were planted on the pike about five hundred yards from the entrenchments, and three in a field to the right. At the same time it was discovered that we were flanked on both sides. Our forces engaged comprised the Twenty-seventh regiment, three companies of the Twentieth, an independent Maryland company, detachments of convalescents, Captain Walker's company of the Twenty-sixth, and a negro company. The rebel artillery fire was continuous, the shells bursting within the entrenchments. After a gallant defence, without artillery, the order for retreat was given, and in good order we retired, the enemy's cavalry following to the bridge entrance, and shell bursting all around.—The colors formerly of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania waved during the fight, and small flags were waving here and there along the lines. Nothing was lost except a few tents, rations, and entrenching tools.

The order from Harrisburg to prevent the rebels from crossing was imperative, and the destruction of the bridge was absolutely necessary. The first toll-house on the York turnpike was within the centre of the entrenchments. At noon on Saturday Col. Jenning's regiment was at York Springs, fourteen miles North of Hanover, retreating towards Harrisburg. The rebels were close on, straight ahead, with a large wagon train. Gen. Ewell knows the country, having formerly lived here. On Saturday four companies of Thomas's regiment were attacked by two hundred mounted riflemen at a bridge eight miles below York, but they drove the enemy back. Subsequently, however, they were reported captured. An escaped picket squad, in crossing on a raft, at Bainbridge, yesterday, was fired upon. The rebel crossing to Columbia may be accomplished but Col. Frick is prepared.

The Maryland Invasion. WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is said that one hundred and fifty colored men were captured by the rebel cavalry at Edwards Ferry, yesterday, in addition to fifteen barges loaded with government stores. The barges were burned, together with most of their valuable contents, which consisted of rations of all kinds. The reports generally agree that a hundred negroes were captured, with the large train of wagons and mules near Rockville. A gentleman had thirteen horses stolen from his stable in that vicinity. A large drove of very fine beef cattle, grazing not far from Mechanicsville, in the same county, (Montgomery) were secured through the vigilance of Col. Beckwith, and, at a wonderful speed, driven into Washington by a circuitous route this morning. Two of our citizens, who had visited their farms in the neighborhood of Drainesville, have returned with their carriage, harness and horses, which the rebels confiscated. They represent that the enemy consisted of nearly 4000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, under Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee. They crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch, taking with them a number of prisoners. All the horses and forage about Drainesville were seized by the rebels. The enemy's cavalry made their appearance in Montgomery county yesterday, and this morning seized all the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, about five miles from the city, but did not remain long. A party of the raiders, this morning, halted the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, taking out the horses, but otherwise not interfering with the driver and passengers. Sandy Spring, 14 miles from Laurel, was also visited. A gentleman who has just returned from eight miles over to Long Bridge, on the Virginia side, reports that the rebels are also engaged in horse stealing in that vicinity. A farmer living several miles over the eastern branch of the Potomac was on Saturday visited by rebel officers, whose inquiries were mainly directed to the location and strength of the fortifications in the neighborhood. It thus appears, from these and other facts already known to the public, that the rebel cavalry is operating to some extent around Washington, but their depredations will, in view of the present conditions, be of short duration.

FROM ROBERTSON'S ARMY. From Tennessee we have the encouraging intelligence that on Saturday last a division of the army of Gen. Rosecrans captured 3,000 rebels, when going through Hore's Gap.

ADDRESSES OF GEN. HOOKER AND GENERAL MEADE. The New York Herald publishes the following despatch from Washington: WASHINGTON, June 28, 10.20 P. M.—The Herald's correspondent at Frederick telegraphs from that point to-day that Hooker was this morning relieved of his command. General Meade succeeds him. Hooker was relieved at his own request, and leaves this afternoon for Baltimore. It is reported that the rebels occupy York and Hanover Junction on the Northern Central R. R. Everything is working well with us. A despatch dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June 28, to the Herald, says: "This morning, Col. Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of despatches, relieving General Hooker from command, and appointing Major-General Meade his successor. "Soon after General Hooker issued the following farewell address: GEN. HOOKER'S ADDRESS. "In conformity with an order of the War Department, dated June 27th, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major-General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army in many a well fought field. I'm pressed with the belief that my usefulness as Commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting, with the comrades of so many battles, is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this Army will never cease nor fail, and that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a hearty and willing support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell. JOSEPH HOOKER, ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE. This was followed by an address from General Meade, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June 28.—By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited—I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of an hostile invasion. Whatever fatigue and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to a All-Controlling Providence the decision of the day. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements. But I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in discharging the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding. S. F. BARSTOW, A. G.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The anniversary exercises of Princeton College were held on Wednesday of last week. The oration before the literary societies, was delivered on Tuesday morning by Hon. J. T. Nixon, who is a member of the Whig Society, and graduate of the class of 1841. His subject was "Education, as illustrated in the lives of Individuals and in the History of Nations, a manent good," and was a characteristic ability which so especially characterized Mr. Nixon's addresses. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, who listened with rapt attention to the address. The class of which Mr. N. was a graduate appears to be particularly honored in the selection of orators, Rev. Theo. Cuyler having been chosen last year, Mr. Nixon this, and we understand Amzi Dodd, Esq., of Neward, will be next year.—Salem Standard.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, since my proclamation of the 22d inst., the enemy has again advanced in Pennsylvania, and increased force and Government troops have again called upon New Jersey to furnish troops; and I therefore renew the call upon the citizens of this State to furnish troops for the service of the United States, as requested in my Proclamation of the 17th inst., for the purpose of repelling the invader, and to hold the States of Pennsylvania, without being required to furnish troops for the service of the United States, until the 1st of September next. The companies recently organized for this service, and requested to hold themselves in readiness, and all other volunteering, will report promptly, as directed. The organization will be according to General Order No. 10, of the 22d inst., (10th enemy given under my hand and seal at Trenton, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER, Adjutant General, Private Sec'y. July 4.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, by the system of computation adopted by the War Department, it is ascertained that the State of New Jersey is entitled to troops for the service of the United States, (although the State has not been called upon for troops by the Government); and I therefore renew the call upon the citizens of this State to furnish troops for the service of the United States, as requested in my Proclamation of the 17th inst., for the purpose of repelling the invader, and to hold the States of Pennsylvania, without being required to furnish troops for the service of the United States, until the 1st of September next. The companies recently organized for this service, and requested to hold themselves in readiness, and all other volunteering, will report promptly, as directed. The organization will be according to General Order No. 10, of the 22d inst., (10th enemy given under my hand and seal at Trenton, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER, Adjutant General, Private Sec'y. July 4.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR. TRENTON, June 29, 1863. General Order, No. 5. The Major Generals of the respective Divisions of the Militia of this State will direct the Generals of Brigades under their command to organize the Reserve Militia in their respective Brigades, as provided by the approved April 17, 1862. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. R. F. STOCKTON, Adjutant General, New Jersey Militia. July 4, 2.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!! WANTED 50,000 LBS. OF WOOL. For which the Highest Cash Price will be paid. We will soon have completed a New Factory for the manufacture of woolen goods, consisting of Blankets, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, &c. Farmers will find it to their advantage to have their wool manufactured and saved by the high price next Fall and Winter. Having bought an entire NEW LOOM MACHINERY, We hope to keep up the good name our goods have won in the past for their durability. R. A. J. DeBols, May 30th, 2m.

DIED. At Cape Island, on the morning of the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary Hughes, widow of the late Israel Hughes, in the 75th year of her age. In Fairton, suddenly, on the 1st of July, John Trewhar, in the 81st year of his age. At Willow Grove, on the 25th inst., Lydia Potter, aged 70 years and 5 months. The deceased had been a member of the M. E. Church for 67 years. She was the mother of 11 children, and lived to see them all converted and married. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. In Nancy Hopwell, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Nancy Lower, in the 83rd year of her age. In Bridgeton, of Scarlet Fever, on the 24th inst., Sarah Ellis, only daughter of John C. and the late Sarah C. Garrison, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 17 days. O can it be that Etta's gone, O no she is asleep. She is gone where the angels dwell, And there her mother meet. R. P.

Executor's Sale. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 11th day of July, 1863. At the late residence of Ovid Vanaman, dead, the following described personal property, to-wit: Household goods. Beds, bedding, bedsteads, tables, chairs, settees, chests, trunks, cupboards, one cook stove, and a variety of articles. STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS. Horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, plows, harrows, cultivators, wheel tools, wagons, cart, harness, gear, &c., rakes, shovels, hoes. Also, a lot of manure, hay, stack, wheat, and other articles, and many articles not mentioned. Commencement at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions as at sale. MARY VANAMAN, ELIAS VANAMAN, Executors. July 4, 2.

King's Island House. This desirable Summer resort is located at the mouth of Maurice River, five miles below Millville, from which stages run daily. Persons wishing to enjoy themselves at a quiet, retired resort, will find this a very desirable place. Boating, Gunning, Bathing & Fishing here, are unsurpassed anywhere. Fresh Fish, oysters and vegetables of the very best, supplied daily. Passengers from Philadelphia will find convenient direct routes to Millville. Thanks for past patronage and continuance of the same is solicited. Visitors will be accommodated in the best manner. J. F. BROWN, Proprietor. July 4.

WEST JERSEY AND SALEM RAILROADS. 4th JULY, 1863. In addition to the regular trains for each way from Trenton Tickets good for passage both ways from Trenton to the oceans to Philadelphia, New York, Woodbury and Salem, will be sold at an advance of 50 per cent on the regular fare. An extra train will be run, leaving Bridgeton at 6.30 P. M. Salem at 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M. Retaining will leave Philadelphia, from Walnut St. wharf at 1.00 P. M. J. VAN RENSSALAER, Sup't. July 4, 1.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The anniversary exercises of Princeton College were held on Wednesday of last week. The oration before the literary societies, was delivered on Tuesday morning by Hon. J. T. Nixon, who is a member of the Whig Society, and graduate of the class of 1841. His subject was "Education, as illustrated in the lives of Individuals and in the History of Nations, a manent good," and was a characteristic ability which so especially characterized Mr. Nixon's addresses. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, who listened with rapt attention to the address. The class of which Mr. N. was a graduate appears to be particularly honored in the selection of orators, Rev. Theo. Cuyler having been chosen last year, Mr. Nixon this, and we understand Amzi Dodd, Esq., of Neward, will be next year.—Salem Standard.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, since my proclamation of the 22d inst., the enemy has again advanced in Pennsylvania, and increased force and Government troops have again called upon New Jersey to furnish troops; and I therefore renew the call upon the citizens of this State to furnish troops for the service of the United States, as requested in my Proclamation of the 17th inst., for the purpose of repelling the invader, and to hold the States of Pennsylvania, without being required to furnish troops for the service of the United States, until the 1st of September next. The companies recently organized for this service, and requested to hold themselves in readiness, and all other volunteering, will report promptly, as directed. The organization will be according to General Order No. 10, of the 22d inst., (10th enemy given under my hand and seal at Trenton, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER, Adjutant General, Private Sec'y. July 4.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, by the system of computation adopted by the War Department, it is ascertained that the State of New Jersey is entitled to troops for the service of the United States, (although the State has not been called upon for troops by the Government); and I therefore renew the call upon the citizens of this State to furnish troops for the service of the United States, as requested in my Proclamation of the 17th inst., for the purpose of repelling the invader, and to hold the States of Pennsylvania, without being required to furnish troops for the service of the United States, until the 1st of September next. The companies recently organized for this service, and requested to hold themselves in readiness, and all other volunteering, will report promptly, as directed. The organization will be according to General Order No. 10, of the 22d inst., (10th enemy given under my hand and seal at Trenton, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER, Adjutant General, Private Sec'y. July 4.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR. TRENTON, June 29, 1863. General Order, No. 5. The Major Generals of the respective Divisions of the Militia of this State will direct the Generals of Brigades under their command to organize the Reserve Militia in their respective Brigades, as provided by the approved April 17, 1862. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. R. F. STOCKTON, Adjutant General, New Jersey Militia. July 4, 2.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!! WANTED 50,000 LBS. OF WOOL. For which the Highest Cash Price will be paid. We will soon have completed a New Factory for the manufacture of woolen goods, consisting of Blankets, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, &c. Farmers will find it to their advantage to have their wool manufactured and saved by the high price next Fall and Winter. Having bought an entire NEW LOOM MACHINERY, We hope to keep up the good name our goods have won in the past for their durability. R. A. J. DeBols, May 30th, 2m.

DIED. At Cape Island, on the morning of the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary Hughes, widow of the late Israel Hughes, in the 75th year of her age. In Fairton, suddenly, on the 1st of July, John Trewhar, in the 81st year of his age. At Willow Grove, on the 25th inst., Lydia Potter, aged 70 years and 5 months. The deceased had been a member of the M. E. Church for 67 years. She was the mother of 11 children, and lived to see them all converted and married. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. In Nancy Hopwell, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Nancy Lower, in the 83rd year of her age. In Bridgeton, of Scarlet Fever, on the 24th inst., Sarah Ellis, only daughter of John C. and the late Sarah C. Garrison, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 17 days. O can it be that Etta's gone, O no she is asleep. She is gone where the angels dwell, And there her mother meet. R. P.

Executor's Sale. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 11th day of July, 1863. At the late residence of Ovid Vanaman, dead, the following described personal property, to-wit: Household goods. Beds, bedding, bedsteads, tables, chairs, settees, chests, trunks, cupboards, one cook stove, and a variety of articles. STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS. Horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, plows, harrows, cultivators, wheel tools, wagons, cart, harness, gear, &c., rakes, shovels, hoes. Also, a lot of manure, hay, stack, wheat, and other articles, and many articles not mentioned. Commencement at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions as at sale. MARY VANAMAN, ELIAS VANAMAN, Executors. July 4, 2.

King's Island House. This desirable Summer resort is located at the mouth of Maurice River, five miles below Millville, from which stages run daily. Persons wishing to enjoy themselves at a quiet, retired resort, will find this a very desirable place. Boating, Gunning, Bathing & Fishing here, are unsurpassed anywhere. Fresh Fish, oysters and vegetables of the very best, supplied daily. Passengers from Philadelphia will find convenient direct routes to Millville. Thanks for past patronage and continuance of the same is solicited. Visitors will be accommodated in the best manner. J. F. BROWN, Proprietor. July 4.

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Table of State of New Jersey, listing various counties and their respective areas and populations. Includes Atlantic, Camden, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Sussex, Warren, and Union counties.

Recruits will be received at this office of the Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of New Jersey, by any one of the following named recruiting officers: Capt. T. C. Thompson, Paterson; Capt. Daniel Blauvelt, Jr., Morristown; Capt. S. B. Bouldin, Newark; Capt. S. E. Leonard, Newark; Capt. J. P. Woodruff, Newark; Capt. Joseph Joseph, Camden; Capt. Josiah Shaw, Trenton; Capt. D. B. Brown, Trenton; Capt. Joseph Schenck, Trenton.

DRY GOOD COLUMN. 1863. JUNE. 1863. SECOND SPRING STOCK! "The Crowd Increasing." FORMER SALES MORE THAN DOUBLED! \$20,000 WORTH SUMMER GOODS. Comprising the best Selected Stock of Perfect Goods ever offered in Bridgeton.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FARMS. On Wednesday, July 8th, 1863, On the premises, the Farm late the residence of Mary Combs, deceased, and on which John W. Combs now resides, containing Ninety-one Acres, 45 of which is improved and in good condition.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE. The Subscriber offers at Private Sale a House and Lot situated near Port Norris, Cumberland Co. Pa. at a price worthy the attention of any who wish to invest in real estate, or any person engaged in the operation of a mill or other business.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 1863. D. F. GARRISON & SON. Have a Large Stock of FINE, FRESH GROCERIES. Of all kinds, which they are selling cheap. Anything you want in the GROCERY LINE, Can be had at all times very low.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, CONDENSED LYE, STOVE POLISH, COMBINATION LEAVEN, LIQUID BAKING POWDER, BROWN'S TROCHES, SPAULDING'S TROCHES, WISTAR'S TROCHES, All the best preparations in use for Coughs, Colds, &c.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, made May Term, 1863, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 18th day of July next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, on the premises, the following described land, to-wit:

TRACT OR FARM. Late the property of Joseph Sedgwick, deceased, situate in the township of Millville, in said county, on the Public Road leading from Willow Grove to Waynesboro, and near the Weymouth Railroad Station, on the Millville and Weymouth Road, containing lands of about 100 acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a variety of good fruit trees thereon, and a young timber suitable for saw stuff, cord wood, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. In pursuance of the order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland, made May Term, 1863, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1863, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, at the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, N. J., all the following described lands, to-wit:

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES. 250 Barrels choice and 150 Barrels low price New Orleans Molasses for sale at the lowest market rates by ARCHER & REEVES, No. 45 North Water St., Philadelphia.

ARCHER & REEVES WHOLESALE GROCERS. No. 45 North Water Street, AND NO. 40 NORTH BROADWAY AVENUE. PHILADELPHIA.

DAVID LANTRETH'S GUARANTEED SEEDS. Evidence of the high value entertained for them by the public, has induced the undersigned to import from the most reliable sources, a large quantity of the best foreign seeds, including all the most valuable varieties of English Seed, such as: English Seed, &c.

ROBESON & WHITAKER'S DRUG STORE.

WE would call the attention of our friends to the fact that we have just received...

STATIONERY! We have selected with great care and in the finest manner...

Robeson & Whitaker's. An endless variety at ROBESON & WHITAKER'S.

MUSIC PAPER! In large quantities at ROBESON & WHITAKER'S.

TOYS In endless variety. We would particularly call your attention to our stock of YOUNG HYSON.

TEAS! We have also introduced into this section Palmer's Dandelion Coffee.

KEROSENE LAMPS! KEROSENE LAMPS. A large assortment.

PLAIN COAL OIL SHADES, Fancy Coal Oil Shades, Ornamental Gas Shades.

FLUID, ALCOHOL, CAMPHINE. A good quality of LIQUORS For Medicinal Purposes.

WINE BISCUIT, MILK BISCUIT, BUTTER BISCUIT, GRAHAM WATERS, FIG CRACKERS, FARINA CRACKERS.

Currants, Citron, Apples, Pure Spices OF ALL KINDS.

CONFECTIONARY! A Fine Assortment. CREAM BOX BOYS, CREAM DATES, CREAM COGNAC, CREAM CHOCOLATE, CREAM FACES, GUM DROPS, FIG PASTE.

DRUGS Have been selected with great care and attention, and Physicians orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.

ROBESON & WHITAKER. Dec. 12, 1861

OUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE. Bargains! Bargains!!

GREAT VARIETY, ELEGANT STYLES, LOW PRICES. OPENING OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER BURT & WARE'S.

Dealers in Hats, Caps, and Clothing, would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to promptly supply all orders...

Ask where you can buy the Cheapest, and they will tell you that you can buy at BURT & WARE'S.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY. Just Published in a small Envelope.

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOTS AND SHOES. Harris & Davis.

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CHEAP GOODS! FOR CASH OR TRADE JUST RECEIVED & OPENED

at the Blue Store, CORNER COMMERCE & LAUREL STS.

WINTER GOODS! to suit the season.

CHARLES W. DEAN, Wholesale Dealer in French and German Hosiery.

SHIRTS, DRESS GOODS, - DRESS GOODS, TICKINGS, MUSLINS, CHECKS, COTTONADES, at reduced prices.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS! "In Time of Peace Prepare for War."

HURRAH FOR 1863! NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO MAGAZINES!

STATIONERY. Special attention is called to a large assortment of Stationery of every description.

SEWING MACHINES. Of any manufacturer furnished. Also, Machine thread and needles for sale.

ALMANACS FOR 1862. Agents for Broadwell's Blue and Black Ink, at 12 cents per quart.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocery & Provision Store, Brick Building, S. W. Corner of Commerce and Pearl Sts.

WAGON COACH FACTORIES IN THE STATE. Together with a practical experience in the business of over twenty years.

JOHN MERRICK, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, Corner Second & French Sts., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

LADIES' STORE, COMMERCE STREET, B. F. DARE. Is selling as cheap as the cheapest in Town.

MANUFACTURER OF Mass Phillips' genuine Improved Hair Ointment.

100,000 MANUFACTURING CO'S POUDETTE. This Company, with a capital of \$150,000, has the most extensive works of the kind in the world.

BRUSHES at I. W. MULFORD'S. A LARGE LOT of J. S. MASON'S Shoe Blacking for sale by the box, dozen, or 100.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! ALL KINDS OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, FOR SALE BY BREWSTER & KENNEY

WILLIAM MORRIS, Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

Always on hand, at the lowest prices. Old blinds repaired and trimmed equal to new.

COOK STOVES, THE WELLINGTON AND WAGGERS. All sizes, for coal or wood.

Milville News Depot. Sign of the Indian, near Brandt's Hotel.

ALFRED WALTON. Would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public in general.

Dare's Hindoo Ointment. For the cure of RINGBONE, SPRAIN, Carbs, Wounds, & other Enlargements.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY. Bridgeton, N. J. JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

LOOK AT THIS! The Manager has just been to Bridgeton and examined the premises.

SELL AS CHEAP OR CHEAPER than for cash, and as I have just got in a New and Beautiful Stock of Goods.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY. W. H. THOMPSON.

Watch Maker and Jeweler, Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel.

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NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF CUMBERLAND AND ALL OTHER COUNTIES.

WE say do not be humbugged by long and windy advertisements...

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE. Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc.

WEST JERSEY RAIL ROAD. Connecting on Monday, Feb. 23, 1862.

SALEM RAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia 6:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

Milville & Glassboro Rail Road. Leave Philadelphia 6:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

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