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

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JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

MERCANTILE CAREER.

The yearning of country youth for a career of trade in some large city, is proverbial; and the yearning is, in some respects, natural. The gait and bustle of metropolitan life—the well dressed crowds of men and women, the elegance of the dwellings, the roar and stir of the streets, the frequency and glitter of the places of amusements, all bewitch them. However, the dream of attaining wealth—wealth, with its accompaniment of sumptuous ease and refinement, they would fain realize.—But, when we attentively examine the experience and fortune of city traders, we find that most of their prosperity is external and temporary. It has been proved over and over again—and that, too, beyond the possibility of a doubt—that out of a hundred men who engage in trade, in any one of our large cities, at least ninety-five fail or die poor; and the reason of this excessive proportion of disaster is obvious. To be a successful merchant, a man must be specially created for his vocation. True, he may so far educate himself as to succeed in the lower branches of his pursuit, (such as clerkship and the like,) but to be a leader in his higher ramifications, he must be born for it; and his gifts, though by no means great, will, nevertheless, be very noteworthy. He must, in the first place, be of invincible prudence. No sensual temptation may for a moment mislead him. An hour of intoxication and nausea arising from a late supper, may work his ruin. He must also guard his temper. By an inconsiderate word, or impetuous act, he may be undone. So much for prudence in his lesser phases.—He must resolutely live within his income, if it should even be of the scantiest description; he must deny himself a too great readiness of belief or disbelief; he must be willing to make haste slowly; he must be aware of enemies, in the guise of competitors, and as well of enemies in the guise of friends; and he must be constantly on the lookout for reverses in the money markets, and the rise and fall in the price of fabrics. He must also be of extreme industry. Day and night must always find him at his post. He must give patient ear to the smallest rumor affecting the credit of those who do business with him; and he must incessantly seek to become better acquainted with their habits, their characters, and the changes undergone by their affairs. He must keep the closest run of his wares; must punctually rid himself of those which are unprofitable, and renew those which are profitable, though if by so doing he must swim rivers and foot it over deserts. Likewise, he should be of infallible judgment. This point is an all-important one; and a lack of the quality proves most disastrous. He should unerringly know the fool, the cheat, the liar, and the windy braggart, and avoid them; and also unerringly know the men of true pith and ability, and covenant with them. Further, he should be able to detect, without the smallest mistake, the coming of the dread mercantile panic, and take the precaution to save his substance while there is yet time. Lastly, he should be wisely familiar with the true value of all manner of commodities, and with whatever changes occur in the art of their production. Again, he should be keen and shrewd at a bargain, and never rest contented save he has the best end of it. But above all, and over all these latter requirements, he should possess tact. He should know how, with skilled appliance of speech and arrangement, to make the worthless seem desirable, and the desirable indispensable. He should know how to make himself acceptable to all manner of men and women. His devotion to his own ends must not be too publicly paraded; he must be able to be by turns, bland, apparently indifferent, earnest and obsequious; and he must know how the crooked, whenever it occurs, is to be made straight. He must have the ability to make the best of opportunity; for, as the Chinese say, "the gods themselves cannot help him who despises it." He must strike the iron while it is hot; make hay while the sun shines; and crack his nuts before he attempts to chew them. We should also say, that he should be endowed with a certain largeness of mind. At least, he should be able to appreciate the capabilities and capacities of all the great centres of trade in the world, to aid the progress of his hopes, or impede it. Now, when we enumerate the foregoing qualities, and notice their force and depth, we shall see that the man who possesses all of them is necessarily rare. And indeed it is so. Among a hundred men in trade, as we said before, but five succeed; and could the distress and even want, of those who fail, be accurately known, would assure himself that he was of the right stuff before he took a hand in so perilous a game.

The draft did not take place on the 5th of this month, and will probably not before the first of February. The Rebel cause is suffering so much without any demonstration on the part of the Union forces, that it will die a natural death, if left alone a while longer. Elwell & Son carries passengers to and from the Depot at the old established price.

SOUTH JERSEY.

Fincher's Trades Review has the following article in reference to this part of the State, which will be read with interest by our citizens, as well as those who are looking out for a desirable place to locate:—"Since railroads have been established in south New Jersey, quite a large population, principally from the Eastern States, have been gradually settling along the line of the Camden and Atlantic, and on the West Jersey Railroad, running from Camden to Cape Island. On the former we have Hammonton, Weymouth and Egg Harbor City—all flourishing towns, with adjacent and prosperous villages, tributary to these popular depots. On the latter we have several new settlements, unknown to us by name, but which are growing into neat and attractive villages, among the most prominent of which is Vineland, a town projected by the original and present proprietor, Mr. Landis. It is really astonishing to witness the degree of prosperity which has so suddenly developed in what was, until within a very few years, considered a barren wilderness. The facilities of reaching the two great markets of Philadelphia and New York, has rendered the investment of Mr. Landis most profitable one. Mr. John H. Coffin, of Fisherville, Gloucester County, also offers great inducements to settlers, and he is rapidly disposing of lots and small farms. In the neighborhood of Dennisville, Cape May county, speculators and actual settlers also find a safe investment in the lands of that vicinity, which are equal to any in South Jersey. The improvements in this section are rapidly rivaling those on the Atlantic Road, where progress in cultivation is assuming a degree of unsurpassed perfection. But, to our mind, Manamakin Manor, known as the "Old Cumberland Furnace" tract, presents attractions well worthy the inspection of our numerous Eastern friends, who are making South Jersey their permanent abode. The property, which consists of a very large tract, belongs to Dr. Sharp, and is both well wooded and watered. We were on the tract in 1858, during the severe drouth of that year, and found corn fresh and yet green, eleven feet high, with the roots deep in the soil. And on this location, consumptive and other invalids find a mild and dry climate, with a clear and pure stream of "cedar water," so highly recommended by our best physicians, and which is so generally sought after in the summer season. The soil is a loam of sand and clay mixed, dry under foot, and highly productive. The heart of the tract is within five miles of Millville, a large manufacturing town, and within three miles of the railroad, with a water power ample for innumerable and every description of manufacture."

ANOTHER AGITATION.

Under the above caption we find an article in the Camden Journal, which should put the quietus to the agitators. If any citizen of South Jersey, with the facts before him, can cry out against the Camden and Amboy Company, we should like to hear what he has to say. It is mainly to this Company that we are indebted for Railroad facilities in this part of the State. All of their proceedings have been characterized by magnanimity, and as to their facilities for carrying passengers between Philadelphia and New York, and the sound policy of this State in granting privileges and not interfering with their chartered rights, no one who is interested in the welfare of the State will gainsay. The newspapers in New York and some in Philadelphia, in the interest of the railroad agitators, are again endeavoring to excite public attention in favor of an "Air Line" railroad communication. If these gentlemen were to take the trouble to look at the map of New Jersey, they would at once see that the most direct line between New York and Washington is already traversed by one of the best and most ably managed railroads in the country. The Camden and Amboy line, with its connection at New Brunswick with the New Jersey Railroad, forms almost a continuous double track, and is nearly on an exactly straight line from old Gotham to the national capital. The experiment of constructing the Delaware Bay road ought to be a salutary lesson to these clamorers for new roads, and the pretense of air-line can, we imagine exert no longer a charm on the public mind.—It, like the worn-out cry of "monopoly," has ceased to create even a smile. Men who have capital at their command, have settled down into more practical calculations, and since the Delaware Bay road has been in operation, they feel more inclined to invest their money where it will yield them better interest, than to employ it in building experimental railroads.—The people of New Jersey are satisfied with the policy of the State respecting internal improvements, and, although New York capitalists may clamor for a change, it is not very probable that enough of them could be found ready to enter upon an enterprise of such magnitude as would be necessary to build another railroad, even were the Legislature to grant them authority. The Camden and Amboy road has all the essentials to accommodate the business between the two cities for years to come. Last week, by mistake, we published the marriage notice of Mr. J. P. Ayars and Kate K. Shropshire among the deaths. We did not mean to kill them off quite so soon after marriage, and we understand they are alive yet, notwithstanding the blunder made by us. The notice is re-published, in its proper place, in this week's Pioneer. May the happy couple enjoy long life, and be favored with all of its blessed accompaniments.

CANNING CATTLE.

At the extensive canning establishment of Fitchian & Pogue, in this town, there is now being put up meat of various kinds. A short time since twenty-five head of cattle were brought down by the West Jersey Railroad, the most of which, we suppose, is now in tin cans, and perhaps on its way to market. Nearly two hundred head of sheep is being put through this week at their establishment. We did not learn whether the process reduces mutton into lamb, but it is very certain that sheep are put into a small compass when they get into those quart cans, and we shouldn't wonder if when they come out, the mutton would pass for pretty good lamb. The fruits, vegetables, jellies, &c. put up here, are noted for their superiority. We noticed by a late report of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, U. S. Sanitary Commission, an acknowledgement of the receipt of a large quantity of fruits, jellies, &c., preserved by the above firm.—There could be no better appropriation made of such delicacies, and our readers who have anything to spare for sick and wounded soldiers, could not do better than to send it to the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, 1307, Chestnut St.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a horse became frightened while standing in front of C. Beck's meat shop, in the centre of the town. The wagon to which the horse was attached had just been unloaded, and the last porker taken in the shop, when the horse thought it was about time for him to leave, which he did, at full speed, through Commerce street. Passing a wagon, in front of our office, going the same way, a hind wheel was completely demolished, causing much alarm in the wagon which was run against, as there were two women in it. The man who was driving had as much as he could do to hold his horses. The runaway went out Commerce street, and was stopped opposite the M. E. Church. No further damage was done.

A donation visit takes place at the Parsonage of the Broadway M. E. Church, Salem, this Friday evening. We congratulate our former pastor of the M. E. Church of Bridgeton, and have no doubt but they will have a good time at the donation visit. A more worthy personage than Rev. C. E. Hill, a better preacher, and a more genial friend is seldom met with.

Donation visits might be given to all the Clergy throughout this district, which would be appreciated by them, and no one feel any the poorer after giving their tokens of generosity and friendship. We hope to have the pleasure of recording many donation visits before the winter is past.

We have received the first number of a paper published in Millville, entitled "The Old Cumberland County Republican," by J. W. Newlin & Co. It is a political paper, as its title indicates, and has a neat appearance. Terms, \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance. This is a good motto, and if strictly adhered to, many a dollar will be saved, that would otherwise be lost. We extend the hand of fellowship to the publishers, and wish their new enterprise abundant success.

The list of marriages for the year 1863, published in the Bridgeton papers last week, contained an error, which we feel, in justice to Rev. J. F. Brown, our duty to correct. The number of marriages solemnized by Mr. Brown was nine instead of four as published last week. We hope that many more than heretofore will take into their heads to enter the state of double-blessedness the present year, and that they will not omit giving large fees to those who tie "the knot which binds two willing hearts."

We understand that Prof. A. D. Maul intends giving a Concert and Exhibition in Bridgeton, in a few weeks, further notice of which will be given. The pupils under his instructions in music all ways appear to advantage, and give universal satisfaction. A Concert and Exhibition such as is proposed to be given, would be very entertaining.

The Camden Daily Journal entered upon its third volume at the commencement of this year, with a new dress, which has added much to its appearance. Mr. Belisle has worked hard to establish a daily paper in Camden, and has succeeded, where most men of less perseverance and endurance would have given it up for a bad job.

We notice by the proceedings of the late Annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, held in Jersey City, that our worthy friend, Mr. Joseph C. Bowen, of Shiloh, was appointed Secretary for this County. Mr. Harris Ogden, who served the cause so faithfully during his term, resigned.—Mr. Bowen's heart is in the cause, and will, no doubt, make an efficient officer, as his predecessor was.

The Camden Journal talks to delinquents in a very plain and forcible manner. Friend Belisle has experienced what all publishers do who trust everybody who offers to subscribe for a paper and pay when they get ready. When their bills are presented they will either become offended or take no notice of them. The Journal adds: "This is to notify such delinquents that, at a proper time, we intend to publish their names and residence, with their amount of indebtedness, in a black list.—We trust, however, that their sense of honor and promptness in forwarding us the amount of their delinquencies will relieve us from the necessity of making such publication. Come up, gentlemen, and do your duty."

A Review of the Closing Year.

As the year closes a comparison of our present condition with that at the similar period last year cannot fail to afford unalloyed satisfaction to every patriotic heart. The year 1862 closed in gloom.—The rebels were defiant and exultant.—We had just suffered a terrible reverse at Fredericksburg, where the Army of the Potomac was defeated with a loss of nearly 8,000 men. Holly Springs, Mississippi, had surrendered to the rebels with nearly 2,000 men and \$2,000,000 worth of stores. Gen. Sherman had made an unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg and had been repulsed with terrible carnage.—And as the year closed the battle of Murfreesboro had begun, the first day closing with disaster and repulse to our arms; and the gallant Monitor, the conqueror of the dreaded Merrimack, foundered at the dead of night as she was on her way from Fortress Monroe to Beaufort. Nor was this all. The Mississippi was in the almost exclusive possession of the rebels; nearly all of Tennessee and a great portion of Kentucky were traversed by their armies or overrun by their partisans and guerrillas; the blockade was run by their vessels with impunity at Wilmington, at Charleston, at Mobile, and along the far stretching coasts of Florida and Texas; Virginia seemed about to slip out of our hands, and Washington itself seemed endangered; and to sum up all, a general spirit of disheartenment, not unaccompanied by signs of popular distrust and even disloyalty prevailed throughout the loyal States. Truly, then, may it be said that the year 1862 closed amid clouds and darkness.

Vastly different is the close of 1863; and as we look back upon the grand achievements of the year, we hope glads every heart, and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God fall from every lip for the blessing which he has crowned with the year. Not only have the great experiments of taxation, such as the people never before endured or were thought capable of enduring, and of conscription into the armies been tried and met with cheerfulness by a loyal people, but their hearts have been reassured by military achievements of the most transcendent importance. A great invasion by the most powerful and choicest army of the Confederates, led by their greatest leader, has been hurled back in rout and confusion, and danger that cannot be computed has been averted. Tennessee and Kentucky have been restored to the Union, and the great armies which held both in constant terror have been utterly driven from their soil. The Mississippi has been opened throughout its entire length and the proud strongholds which defied our armies and navies have been reduced and their numerous garrisons have fallen into our hands prisoners of war. Our lines have been extended into Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and have been firmly held there by innumerable splendid victories.—The blockade has been rendered effective along our vast sea coast, from Wilmington, in North Carolina, to the Rio Grande, in Texas. Supplies, both internal and external have been cut off from the rebels, till they are reduced to such straits as to cause a universal dependency throughout the rebel confederacy, and to convert their defiant and exultant attitude of a year ago into one of desperation, coupled with dismay and a fearful looking forward to the judgment to come. And with all this our people have been prosperous and, apart from the individual afflictions caused by the desolation of war, happy. There has been no excessive want in the land; industry is active; labor is in demand; wages are high; our harvests have been bountiful; no epidemic or pestilence have wasted us; and the resources of the country, both for war and the arts of peace are being developed with unexampled rapidity and are adjusting themselves with the utmost elasticity to the necessities and requirements of the nation. Never before was there a people, who in the midst of a war of so gigantic dimensions, has been surrounded by so many elements of national and individual happiness as now smile upon the people of America.

While we are thus elastic with hope and energy, how fares it with the public enemy? From every quarter we have the evidence of the exhaustion of their resources and the expiration of their hopes. While we are elate with the faith of final success, their frith has died out to be succeeded only by a desperate hopelessness. While our armies have advanced steadily as fate, and have held on to every acquisition with a tenacity and strength that have astonished the world, the rebels are pent up within narrower and still contracting limits; and their strongholds have fallen out of their frantic grasp, till the few that remain can be counted on the fingers of a single hand. Universal distress, universal penury, universal destitution, cast their baneful shadows over their land, while with us happiness and prosperity pervade the city and the country, and shed the rays of contentment over mansion and cot. Every effort they have made, by their councils or their arms, has met with defeat. Their finances are disordered, their means exhausted, their spirits broken though desperate, and their powers of endurance are rapidly falling.

Let, then, the year that closes take with it our benisons. And as we remember Gettysburg, and Vicksburg, and Wagner, and Sumter, and Fort Hudson, and Chattanooga, and Knoxville, and far off Texas, let us remember that these great triumphs—the great dangers which they averted and the inestimable benefits they have wrought—will emblazon the annals of 1863 with a light more brilliant than has irradiated any other year since we became a nation. Old year, hail and farewell.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

A New Magazine for the Ladies. A monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion, under the title of "THE LADY'S FRIEND," has just been issued by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. It will be edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, who will be assisted by some of the most popular writers of the country, viz: Mrs. Henry Wood, Mary Howitt, C. M. Trowbridge, Margaret Hoener, Virginia F. Townsend, Mrs. M. A. Dennison, and other talented writers. A handsome Steel Engraving and a colored Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number—besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c. The Publishers will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions at \$2 each, to the LADY'S FRIEND, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines worth \$45; or where this cannot be done the subscriptions may be obtained at Club rates, and the balance of the \$60 forwarded to the publishers, by the persons wanting the Machine.

The terms of the new Magazine are as follows:—One copy one year, \$2; two copies, \$3; four copies, \$6; eight copies, one to four of club, \$12. One copy each of "The Lady's Friend" and Saturday Evening Post, \$8.

CHARLESTON.

Three years ago, the city and harbor of the chief city of South Carolina, presented an animated picture. Rising in the centre of the harbor, the sullen fortress in which the little garrison of Major Anderson was placed, looked down on a score of invading earthworks and batteries surrounding the harbor. Day by day the diligent toil of the engineers labored to complete the circle of batteries; and when the last sod was beaten down, and the last siege gun mounted, the harbor resounded with the heavy thunder of artillery, as crashing shot and splintering shell rained upon the handful of men who were grouped within the fort.

It was a spectacle sad and sorrowful to the country, but one of mirth and pleasure to the people of Charleston. That gallant band—seventy against seven thousand—struggling for their flag, under such overwhelming odds, were henceforth to be the theme of praise by every loyal lip, and their deeds the commemoration of song and story for centuries to come. Yet in the city, whose spires gleamed through the smoke of battle, festivities reigned. Ladies crowded the battery and thronged the promenade along the harbor front, and the waving of handkerchiefs and the ringing of bells accompanied the roar of each columbiad. When the tragic episode was ended; when the mantle of night fell on that scene of shame, and the rebel flag floated from a staff where ever before had waved the emblem of America's glory—Columbia's banner of the free—a carnival reigned in Charleston.

The Courier, speaking of the rejoicing in the city, deep, earnest and enthusiastic, said: "No sun upon a holiday saw ever such a sight." And never did sun see such a sight as the harbor presented.—The North felt it, and a feeling equally all-pervading, but far more intense in passion and earnestness, filled every true man's heart in the North. To atone for the wrongs there committed, and to avenge the insult to our flag, was the hope of every loyalist from the Gulf to the icy border of the Canadas.

The land waited. God visited his own retribution upon the defiant city: "The mails of God grind slowly, but they grind extremely small." and the anger of Heaven was poured in fire and fury upon Charleston, when the red flames swept around the burning dwellings and a blackened mass of ruins marked the site of its most stately mansions. Then the North, that had gathered strength for the contest, closed its iron hand upon the city, and held it powerless. The blockade ruined its maritime trade, and the fall of Wagner and the reduction of Sumter have completed the premonitory visitation of justice which the doomed city merited. The next scene will be utter destruction and its occupation by the soldiers of the Union.

The work has not been accomplished without loss and suffering. Wagner's trenches, stained with the flowing blood of the noble blacks of Massachusetts; the torn and battered monitors in the first naval combat; Sumter's walls, crimsoned with the blood of the men who led the unfortunate night attack upon that fort, and the terrible disaster to the Wachawken, all are so many sorrowful narratives connected with the siege of Charleston. But the work has gone on; and now the fearful silence of the calm that prefaces the tempest, settles around the city. Gillmore waits and watches by the land-locked tide of James Island. So waited Grant at Vicksburg. So waited Farragut at New Orleans. There will be no flying clouds to harbinger this whirlwind. It will burst in fury and in rage, and the fate of the city will be determined forever.

There are no ladies walking the battery now. The light leaps not in happy eyes. Gloom settles over Charleston. The hissing shell, crashing through the sentinels, disturbs the rest of the guilty citizens. The frowning batteries of Gillmore, point toward the city, as omens of the coming doom. When the last act in the tragedy is performed, the whole nation will rise up, and a million voices will shout a nation's rejoicing in the punishment of a city, the birth-place of secession and treason.

From Morris Island.

A letter from Morris Island, S. C. dated the 24th of December, states that it is supposed most all of the obstructions in Charleston Harbor are out, as logs are constantly floating down. Some of the regiments have secured enough fire wood to last them all winter. Each log floats a lot of chain made of railroad iron.—"The chains which used to be visible at low tide have now disappeared. The city is shelled every night, and when the wind is still they can hear the shells strike; and the rebels respond with all their guns. We sorely ever have a man hurt. The men that have been home on furlough say it is colder at Morris Island than North. Fort Strong (late Wagner) is three times as strong as when captured. No shot can penetrate the bomb proofs, and it could stand a year's bombardment.

CONGRESS.

There not being a quorum present in either branch of Congress, on Tuesday, the business was confined to matters of secondary importance. The principal business in the Senate was the introduction of a bill restoring bounty to veterans until the 15th of February, and a bounty of \$100 to negroes resident in States now in rebellion who may volunteer up to such time as the President may determine. On motion of Mr. Toombs, who advocated it at some length, the President's Reconstruction Plan was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House the chief matter of interest was the receipt of a message from the President, earnestly recommending, on the representations of the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General, a reconsideration of the joint resolution suspending the payment of \$300 to veteran volunteers, and asking that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are, at least till February 1st.

It is all very well for the rebels to make light of the loss of Tennessee, but every man of judgment knows that it is almost fatal to them. With all their carefully guarded utterances they are unable to conceal their great truth.—The Richmond Inquirer of the 24th month disposes of the matter: it says that "On the losses by the enemy gaining possession of East Tennessee are incalculable. We are not only deprived of the vast iron mines of that country, which previously supplied the whole army, but of vast machine shops extensively organized at Knoxville. Beside this we are cut off from the coal, iron, and copper mines, which were worth millions to us. The copper rolling mills at Cleveland, which were burned by the enemy, formerly turned out 8000 tons of copper per day. Over 2,000,000 pounds have been furnished to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the country, and supplied us with materials for caps and cannon fuses. This is among our losses at the battle of Chattanooga, which is spoken of as merely resulting in the loss of a few thousand men and thirty-eight cannon."

INHERITING FROM THE SOUTH.

By the Richmond papers to the 28th inst., we learn that the rebel Congress, in both houses, has repealed the substitute law so as to prevent the reception of any more substitutes into the army, and that the lower house has resolved, by an overwhelming vote that persons liable to military duty be no longer exempt by reason of having provided a substitute. No doubt is entertained that the Senate will concur in this action of the House of Representatives.

The rebel Superintendent of Conscription has made a report to the rebel Secretary of War that the total number of attempts by operation of law, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, is 64,330. He adds that twenty thousand or twenty five thousand substitutes have been put in the army, and that there are, perhaps, over ten thousand fraudulent substitute papers held by parties not in the service.

In the dilemma to which they have been reduced by the depreciation of their currency and the want of money for the conduct of the war, the rebel presses are agitating the subject of the people relinquishing their silver and other plate to the uses of the Confederacy, as a gift or a loan. The amount of plate in the South is said to be very great in the aggregate, and it is suggested that this would form a basis of credit which would put the sinking government once more on its legs.—The people, however, do not seem to respond with any alacrity to the proposition.

In the rebel Senate recently a bill has been submitted for the relief of the Legislative and executive officers of the Confederate Government on duty at Richmond. The bill provides that in view of the enhanced rates of articles of consumption, the heads of departments and of bureaus, secretaries, clerks, messengers, &c., shall be allowed a commutation for quarters, fuel and rations, to continue during the war, with the proviso, however, that the parties named shall not be supplied with sugar, coffee, molasses, rice, shoes or clothing, unless the army in the field are supplied with those articles according to army regulations.

On Christmas day oysters were sold in Richmond for \$20 per gallon, and milk for the same price.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

It is now positively asserted that the entire subject of the details of the exchange of prisoners will be confided to Gen. Butler, notwithstanding the presumptuous determination of the rebel authorities not to treat with him. Instead of withdrawing Gen Butler in obedience to the dictation of the rebels, his powers will be enlarged and all the prisoners now in our hands will be at once placed under his care. To this end, it is said that over 30,000 prisoners are in our hands, will be sent to Point Lookout within a few weeks, when a uniform system of treatment will be inaugurated, and the probability is that if the rebels persist in their harsh treatment of our soldiers in their hands, at the same time that they refuse either to allow necessities to reach them or to suffer them to be exchanged, Gen Butler will put their prisoners in our hands upon a similar regimen. At all events, it is decided that the exchanges must take place, if at all, through Gen. Butler.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—A child of Mr. John P. Moore, six or seven months old, was found dead in its bed on Monday last.—The cause of death was entirely unknown. The child, when left a short time before, appeared to be in usual health, and soundly and sweetly sleeping. Medical attendance was called, but no cause assigned for its death. As it was found on its face, there would seem to be some probability that it was suffocated. It was in the practice of sleeping on its face.—Salem Standard.

THE \$300 EXEMPTION.—An order of late date, emanating from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, sets forth that the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the \$300 commutation, shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVILLE, who is on a visit to England, recently addressed a meeting in London, at which he expressed his gratification at the manifestations of English sympathy with the Union, and declared the determination of the Government and people that either the Union or slavery should go down forever, but not the Union. His remarks were warmly applauded. The meeting closed with votes of thanks to Mr. Wilks, Mr. Scoville and the chairman.

Archbishop Hughes died in New York on Sunday last, aged 65 years.

The Legislature of New Jersey will assemble at Trenton, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst.

Rev. W. B. Gillette will preach at the Alms House, on Sabbath afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MARRIED.

On the 30th of December, at the house of the brides father, in Bridgeton, N. J. by Rev. Jas. Van Hook, Mr. J. S. Ayars, of Camden, N. J., to Miss Kate K., daughter of Capt. Henderson Shropshire.

At Buckshtem, on New Year's eve, by Rev. S. Townsend, Mr. Wilson L. Ackley to Miss Rhoda B. Mayhew, daughter of Isaac Mayhew, all of Buckshtem.

At Shiloh, Dec. 30th, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. Hugh Dunn Ayars to Mrs. Caroline M. Bonham, both of Shiloh.

At Dividing Creek, Nov. 21st, by Rev. J. C. Chew, Mr. E. F. Blizard, of Maurice-town, to Miss Sarah J. Jones, of Dividing Creek.

By the same, on the 2d of Dec., Mr. Smith Stiles, of Port Norris, to Miss Sarah E. Blizard, of Dividing Creek.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. J. F. Brown, Mr. Joseph S. Glaspey to Miss Ruth Randolph, both of Hopewell Township.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. S. B. Jones, Mr. Joseph S. Dunlap to Miss Harriet N. Hann, all of Bridgeton.

Nov. 11, by Rev. George Hitchens, in Millville, Mr. F. W. Blizard, of Newport, to Miss Maggie Bowker, of Port Norris.

Nov. 12, by the same, in Millville, Moses F. Burnett, M. D., of Indiana, to Mrs. Anna Eliza Hall, of Bridgeton, N. J.

Nov. 27, by the same, Mr. David D. Stiles to Miss Rebecca Tyler, all of Millville.

Dec. 2, by the same, Mr. Lawrence Hawley to Miss Abigail P. Shaw, both of Cape May.

DIED.

Dec. 17, Benjamin F. Hughes, son of John and Mary Hughes, in his 21st year.

At Absecon, Dec. 30th, Richard F. M., son of Joseph P. and Anna E. Venable, in the 10th year of his age.

In Sayres' Neck, on the 3d inst., of Typhoid Fever, Lydia C., daughter of James and Hannah S. Mead, aged 11 years, 10 months and 18 days.

In Bridgeton, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Davis, aged 77 years.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the Pioneer.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes W. Wheat \$1 90 cts., R. Wheat 1 62, Corn 95, Oats 1 25, Eggs 24, Hams 13, Pork 10s. per lb.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 7-3m. Jan.

WANTED!

10 CARPENTERS. Wanted immediately, to work on the Episcopal Church, Bridgeton. GOOD WAGES AND LEADY CHARLES LEAFY, Jan. 9, '64.

Board Wanted.

In a Private Family, by a Gentleman and Lady. A Bed Room and a Sitting Room desired. Address, Jan. 9, '64. BOX 83, POST OFFICE.

ESTRAY.

Lorenzo Sharp, of Maurice-town, lost a Red Steer, with white head, supposed to be three years old, last Spring. Jan. 9, '64. Clerk of L. W. Township.

New Year's Greeting to our Patrons.

BY THE BOARD OF TOWER HALL. Hall to our honored friends once more! Hall to the liberal and wise, Whom Bennett's famed, gigantic store With all their outward garb supplies! Though needs it no persuasive lure To bid you come another day, Yet gratitude and friendship sweet, Will claim a salutation meet. Your Christmas has, we trust, been spent As ever that glad day should be, In warm and kindly merriment, And yet with due sobriety; For this we augur from those traits Which you have shown within our gates, The generous soul, to joy inclined, And yet the clear, judicious mind. So, from like others, we presage That yours will be a New Year glad, And one whose pleasures are engaged In all our choicest sins and games! At least—that you shall be engaged! This much we promise still to urge. You tread the spot you loved before, And long may Heaven avert that hour From all the patrons of our Tower.

In conclusion, we would simply remind our patrons that we are closing out Winter Stock at Reduced prices and have, as usual, the largest and most complete assortment in Philadelphia. TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. BENNETT & CO.

THE "RUSSELLS," 1200 STRONG!



