Zu Independent Kamily Mewspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Education, Morality, Pocal and General Mews, &c.

\$1.25 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1864.

VOL. XVI No. 828

Business Directory. CARPETS.

TOWNSEND & CO.. No. 39 South Second St., above Chestnift PHILADELPHIA. Importers and Dealers in

Carpetic's. Oil Cloths. Window a hades, &c., &c. AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. March 25, 1863.-y

B. F. FERGUSON, ARTIST, S. W. cor Arch and 8th Sts., Phila

(Over Parrish's Drug Store.) IVARYTYPES surpassing the fluest painting on Ivory executed in the best style, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Phorographs colored in different styles Call and see Specimens.

JAMES J. REEVES, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, OFFICE ON COMMERCE STREET, (BELOW LAUREL.)

BRIDGETON, N. J.

JAMES H. NIXON, Attorney at Law and Master in Chancerv. MILLVILLE, N. J.,

OFFERS his services to the people of Cumberland Cape May, and Atlantic Counties.
All kinds of Conveyancing carefully attended to. Acknowledgements taken, Accounts, Pensons, &collected.

Dec. 1th, 1863, 6m. ATI. LANING'S JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

(Formerly occupied by F. Ginenback, and opposite Pogue's Tin Store,) the public can get their WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED IN A Thorough and Substantial Manner.

6.99. All work warranted. Give me a call and you shall not go away dissatisfied. WATCHES, CLOCKS, and the fluest of JEWELRY for sale at low rates.

All engraving done in a next and finished manner.

I. LANING,

East side of the Bridge, Bridgeton, N. J.

Nov. 14, 1863. J. C. KIERY,

Surgeon Dentist.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County and the public generally.

Offics—in the row of brick buildings 5 Door's West of E. Davis & Son's Hotel. BRIDGETON, N. S.E. M'GEAR & BRO.,

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND THE REPORTED OF STORE

GROSSCUP'S BUILDING,

Commerceand Laurel St., Bridgeton, N. J.

F. M. K'GEAL M. DANKEN, SURGEON DENTIST. I LANING, having parsued a regular course in Dentistry, with the most skillful Dentists in New Jersey and Philadel, thus, would offer his professional services to all, who may see hi to give him a call. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge.

OFFICE—in the Now Building opposite the Surrogate's Office. Entrance to the Dental Department through the Hall adjoining the Jewelry store, mar?

SHEPPARD & GARRISON, Fancy & Staple Bry Goods, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, and Fancy Oress Trimmings, Commerce Street, opposite the Clerk's Office,

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS

BRIDGE TON, N. J.
D. SHEPPARD. A. R. GARRISON. March 9, 1381. THOMAS U. HARRIS. URIAH DAVIS.

Warris & Davis. BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE No. 10, CARLL'S BUILDING, Bridgeton, N A.

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN.

DEALERS IN THOM, SEPTEMBLE, BUACKSMITH COAL,

Bridgeton, N. J. SPRINGS, AXLES, ANVILS, VICES. BELLOWS, &c

SAAC PEDRICK, JOHN M. LABRIN ALFRED C. MERRITT. MERRITT & LARKIN,

Wholesale Druggists, NO. 41 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. mporters and Dealers in Drugs, chemi-cals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Spices, Oils, Paints Varnish-es, Gless, &c.,

Manufacturers of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Dysentery compound, &c.

Bridgeton Marble Works. Laurel Street, near the first Presbyterian Church.

Laurel Street, no...
Monuments,
Tombs, Read-Stones and Fosts. GEO. W. CLAYPOOLE. Bridgeton, Sept. 7, '61.

S. G. WALLACE, SURGEON DENTIST.

Having been engaged in the surgical and a part of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry in Millville, for the past six years, and having secured the services of

CHAS. E. EDWARDS,

ner.
All Jobs punetually attended to. Teath filled or extracted without pain. Teath set on Gold, Silver or Gurtapercha.
Oppies—At his residence, S W. corner of Front and

S. G. WALLACE'S Hair Dressing Business will be conducted by Good and Competent Workmen.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope to receive the favors of those wishing anything in our line, at the old favors of those wishing anything in Cet. 24, tf. favors of those wishing stand, Millville, N, J.

TWO-HORSE LEVER POWER.

I WU-HUNDE LEVEN FUNDAMENTAL TOWNER.

I WOULD call the attention of Farmers and others to my TWO-HORBE LEVER POWER, which has been throughly tested and proven to be, I think, a power that must supersede all Endless Chain, power or the old Lever. It is of very Light Draught, and can be moved from place to place readily, it being fixed on wheels with tounge &c., complete, and can be placed in position for work in less time than any other kind of power. The exceeding cheapness of the machine is its greatest recommendation.

I would refer those in want of a good power to the following persons; following persons; JEREMIAH OUBOIS-Ireland's Mill.

JEREMIAH OUBOIS—Ireland's Mill.

DAVID YOUNG—Fairton road

SCOTT WILLIAMS—Stoe Creek.

LEWIS BOWEN—Hepewell.

PERCIVAL NICHOLS—Bridgeton.

This is to certify that I was called upon by Mr. J.

DuBois, as a disinterested person, to feed a run of
ten dozen of Oats, which I did in ten minutes time,
and the result was ten bushel of grain. Thresher
driven by H. Bisbing and L. Bowen.

ARRON NICHOLS.

Farmers and others in want of: Power should cal
upon the subscriber at the nail Company Foundry.

100 feet of Iron Fenning for sale cheap or made
to aut a lot of any width.

H. BISBING

For the West Jersey Pioneer. PAUL.

HY RICHARD COE.

Of the many names of Scripture-Save of Him high over all-That we read of in its pages; Most I like heroic Paul!

Like him for his noble bearing In the presence-place of kings; . Like him for his bowing unto Lesser things.

Like him for the strong desire That he felt for others' good, By himself, as by none other,

Understood. Like him for the great epistles That he wrote when far away, To the varied nations 'round him,

Like him for the faith triumphant, Ever beaming from his eyes-Pointing men to hopes of glory In the skies.

In his day.

Like him for his large experience; Like him for his love of truth; Ay, and for the fervent error Of his youth!

Like him for the bold expression That he gave the carnest thought, For his person's safety, meanwhile, Caring naught.

Like him for the sore afflictions That he bore for Jesus' name; Stripes and tumults, watchings, fastings, All the same.

Like him that he gloried ever, Not in earthly gain or loss, But in nothing, whatsoever, Save the Cross.

Like him that he built a temple, For the high and holy One, Having for its chief foundation Mary's son!

Therefore, of the names of Scripture-Save of Him high over all-That we read of in its pages, Most I like heroic PAUL!

What Makes a Bushel. The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to make a bushel may be of interest to some of our read-

Pounds. | 60 | Beans, 56 | Bran, 70 | Cloverseed, 56 | Timothy seed, 46 | Bluegrass seed, 62 | Dried peaches, 60 | Flaxseed, 60 | Castor beans, 67 | Dried apples.

A THING WHICH FARMERS SHOULD Know.-If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go In mending carts and plows this is of great advantage, for they are generally mostly of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

A citizen of New Hartford tells that the first time he attended church, he, a little four year old, was seated in a pew. Upon his coming home he was asked what he did in church, when he replied, "I went into a 'cupboard' and took a seat on the shelf."

Cool.-A young lady in one of our principal streets, who loves to lie late in bed of mornings, was accosted a day or JOHN CHEESMAN two since, while snoozing, by a friend with, "Miss, get up, breakfast is coming on!" "Let it come," she replied, with a look of defiance, "I am not afraid of it."

> A prisoner having been sentenced to the State Prison last week, it being the fourth time within the last twenty years, very cooly commenced singing "Home, Sweet Home."

tain remedy for fleas on dogs: "Soak the to bear it in defence of the Union. I am dog for five minutes in camphene, and no foreigner, and claim all the papers that then set him on fire," "The effect is instantaneous.

"Bob, did you ever see Miss Simyou know she is handsome, then?" "Because the women are always running her down," replied the scamp.

The Board of Freeholders of Atlantic county have decided to pay a bounty of

county. During the present year 2,462 new buildings have been erected in Philadel-

phia-100 more than last year. -A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself; stupidity of-

ten saves a man from going mad. THE AFFECTIONS.—Human affections are the leaves—the foliage are our being; they catch each oreath, and in the burden and heat

sightly is human nature! As the ship lets go her moorings and sets sail, so the Christian—the soul, that is the man-strikes the tent and leaves the dilapidated tabernacle, and wings its flight to a more beautiful climate, the 'rest that remaineth for the people of God.'

A certain writer boasts that he directs all his shots at error It is all he has to shoot at for he never gets within gun shot of the truth. DEATH to a good man is the coming of the heart to its blossoming time. Do we call it dying when the bud bursts into flower?

A Yankee has invented a rat exterminator, consisting of a sort of powder snuff. The animal jerks his head off at the third sneeze! HEALTH means wholeness. It is a descen-le cheap or made dent of the old Saxon word "wholth." A heal-thy man, then is a whole man; he has nothing was injured.

At one point there was a lull in the battle-at least it had gone shattering and

were as much "at ease" as boys can be upon whom, at any moment, the storm may roll back again. To be sure, occasional shots, and now snd then a cometary shell kept them alive, but one of the boys ran down to a little spring, and toward the woods where the enemy lay, for water. He had just stopped and swung down his canteen, when "tick," a rifle ball struck it at an angle and bounded away He looked around an instant, discovered nobody, thought it was a chance shot-a piece of lead, you know, that goes at a killing rate without malice propense; and so, nowise infirm of purpose, he again bent to get the water. Plug! a second bullet cut the cord of his canteen, and the boy "got the idaa" a sharpshooter was after him, and he went to right-about and the double quick to the ranks. A soldier from another part of the line made a pi'grimage to the spring, was struck, and fell by its brink .-But where was the marksman? Two or three boys ran out to draw his fire, while others watched. Crack went the unseen piece again, some keen eyed fellow spied a smoke rolling out from a little cedar .-This was the spot, then; the rebel had made him a hawk's nest—in choice Indian a Chattanooga in the tree-and drawing the green covert around him, was taking a quiet hand at "steeple-shooting" at long

A big, blue eyed Gorman, tall enough to look into the third generation, and a sharpshooter withal, volunteered to dislodge him. Dropping into a little run-way that neared the tree diagonally, he turned upon his back and worked himself cautiously along, reaching a point perilously close, he whipped over, took aim as he lay, and God and his true right hand "gave him good celiverance" Away flew the bullet, an instant elapsed, the volume of the cedar parted, and "like a big frog,' as the boys described it, out leaped a grayback, the hawk's nest was empty, and a dead rebel lay under the tree. It was neatly done by the German man-grown .-May he live to tell the story a thousand times to his moon faced grand-children .-B. F. Taylor.

A PATRIOTIC KENTUCKIAN

The Provost Marshal of the 8th District of Kentucky, having invited all who had person, in his jurisdiction, who signs him- every boat was on the look out till far inself Willard Davis.

DEAR SIR:-I have seen your advertisements giving the people desiring exemp- ing was heard about them-they were tion from the draft an orportunity to lay lost either in the expanse of the wide in their complaints, &c. Now, Sir, I have ocean, or buried within its insatiable never had the honor of your acquaintance, but I can refer you for the truth of what James D. Foster, surgeon, and a member are as follows, viz: I have no broken limbs. I have no

rheumetism," "chronie inflammation of The trawler took them aboard, feasted the stomach," "phthisio," "white swell- them with bread and cheese, and gladdening," &c. I am not blind in either eye. I am not knocked-kneed. I am not bowlegged. I have no bad teeth, and can bite off a cartridge. I stand straight on my pastern joint. I have never been drilled in the Scuthern army, and never been so unfortunate as to be a member of the sympathizing party in Madison. have no impediments in my speech. an neither near-sighted or far-sighted. can hear well; I can hear the ring of musket as well as the ring of a silver dollar. In short, I am sound in wind and limb. I am about 28 years old. I am a housekeeper, and have a wife (a good Union woman,) and no children living. I am a citizen of Madlson county, Ky., from which you want 239 soldiers. I am as brave as any man who is no braver than I am. One of my legs is as long as the oth er, and both are long enough to run well. I am for the "last man and the last dollar, niggar or no niggar," especially the last If you have a good musket markman.' ed "U. S." send it down, and I am ready

entitle me "to go in." READING ONE SOWN OBITUARY .-- An eastern journal had a subscriber who had kins?" "No," replied Bob. "How do not paid up in several years, though he often promised to "call and settle." nally, after a sharp dun, he said, "If I don't come and pay up to morrow, you may be sure I am dead" The next day came, but no money. On the following morn-\$200 to volunteers to fill the quota of that ing the subscriber was horrified at reading in the journal a notice of his own death, giving a sketch of his life, and recounting many good qualities he possessed, but stating that one of his failings was his neglect to pay the printer. Seizing his hat he posted to the office, and exclaimed, "What does this mean?" "Why," replied the editor, "you told me I might consider you dead unless the bill was settled vesterday, and knowing you to be a man of your word, I wrote accordingly." "Oh! catch each oreath, and in the burden and near of the day they make music and motion to a sultry world. Stripped of that foliage how untry world. Stripped of that foliage how untry world. diet the report in your next paper."-"That's not necessary," replied the editor. "the article was printed only in the conv of the paper sent to you." He took the hint, and ever after paid the printer promptly.

RECENTLY, at Washington, a drunken soldier got possession of a ten-pound Parrott shell, and took it to the guard house of the "Soldier's Rest." Opening the red-hot stove carelessly, he thrust in the shell, exclaiming, "This is what tries men's souls." An explosion was the almost immediate result, rending the stove to pie ces, and tearig the plaster off the wall all

AN INCIDENT AT CHATTANOOGA. MUNGO PARK'S TOOTH-DRAWING.

Park served an apprenticeship in a doctor's drug shop in Selkirk, and during his thundering down the line, and the boys study of physic compounds, the following phia. In the cars he made the acquainlittle episode, which we had from a venerable doctor of medicine, occurred :-An old well-known burgher stepped in

to the shop one day, and looking in an excited manner at the boy, said: "Mungo, is the doctor in ?"

wish it daawn."

"Oh, Lord, and I'm nearly dead wi' the oothache." "But I'll draw the tooth for you, if you

"You callant! Did ye ever draw any tecth afore?" "Yes, I have, sir." "Faith I'll rather come beack again and

see the doctor, than lippen ye." The old gentleman then went off, and ere long returned with the old question: "Mungo, my man, is the doctor in now?" "No, sir; he has not come yet:

"What am I to do? I'm nearly daft wi' the pain, Mungo, are ye perfectly downight sure ye've drawn teeth afore this?" "I really have sir," said the boy.

"Then get the nippers and take out mine Now mind?—take care—be canny." The youth extracted the tooth, and after the old gentleman had got over the shock it caused and found himself relieved, ne complimented him on the skill he had shown, and then asked him how many teeth he had drawn before operating on

imself. "Only thirty-two," said Mungo.
"Thirty-twae! Faith, I think it's a guid only. Where in the world did a' the olks come frae? "Oh, I took them all out of one man's

mouth. "That was dreadful! I wonder the man let ye pull them." "He couldn't prevent me."

"How?" "Because he was dead." The old gentleman sprang from his seat ejaculated, "Mercy on us!" and hurriedly left the shop.

A Miraculous Escape.

Budleigh Salerton was, some years ago, the scene of a most thrilling incident. -Six infant children, one Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed. Terrible was the agony of been enrolled to show cause for exemption, the motherr when they knew it. The received the following spicy letter from a preventive men went off in all directions; to night. Daylight returned, and still there were no tidings of the helpless children; the day wore away and still nothdepths. A Plymouth trawler, fishing the dener of his establishment with a very ragfollowing morning early, saw something I am about to say to my worthy friend, floating at a distance; he bore down to it and discovered it to be a boat-and in of your honorable Board. My complaints the bottom the six children cuddled in like a nest of birds fast asleep, God having mercifully given them that blessed chronic diseases, such as "inflammatory solace after a day of terror and despair. ed their despairing little hearts with a thing, and that's mair than mony a man promise to take them home. Between 3 can say of their coat." and 4 in the afternoon, the trawler was seen in the offing with the boat astern .-All eyes were turned toward him, the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town-the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discovered in the boat-none to be seen in the sloop. Intense was the agony of suspense, and all alike shared it with the parents. At last This weapon is the pike, a large number havthe trawler came in, and the word went ing been and still being manufactured under around "they're all safe," and many stout-boarted man havet into tones. Woman hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their iusupportable happiness. It was, indeed, a memorable day, and a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to almighty God, who, in His infinite mercy, had spared these little children from the perils and terrors of the sea during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age, the sixth but nine years old. - British Workman.

A KISS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. At the Ladies' Fair recently held in Columbus, Ohio, a pretty Indian girl was observed exerting her pursuasive powers to their utmost tension, trying to induce a certain military gent, who ranks as a captain, to buy a bead basket, or some other ornament she had in her possession. As the gallant captain had been gouged an unlimited number of times during the evening, he didn't see it; but, thinking to startle the maiden, said, jokingly, "Don't want to buy your trinkets, but I'll give you five dollars, for a kiss." The maiden reflected a magent. The was laboring in a noble tuise, for the soldiers' good; "surely, in such a case there's no harm;" so, in a twinkling of the eye, she said, "Done, sir!" and, as he expressed it, she gave him a whopper, right on his cheek. Military drew back, abashed .-The crowd saw it and laughed. There was but one way of escape; he pulled out his somewhat depleted wallet and forked over a "V." He then rushed frantically up stairs and drowned his sorrow in a flowing bowl of oyster soup. The maiden, in the meantime, maintained her acoustomed tranquility, and yet survives, a fitting monument to woman's patriotic spirit.

A Young Officer of the British House of Commons were a tremendous pair of mona-taches, on which one of the members said: "My dear fellow, now the war is over, why don't you put your monstaches on the peace

A QUEER CASE.

Mr. William Bonham, about three weeks ago, returned from New York to Philadeltance of a fine-looking woman, with black eyes and a waxy-looking baby. Her name is Mrs. Werling. Her husband formerly kept a restaurant in Newark, N. J. He deserted her, and she came to Philadelphia. It was when in transitu to this city that she met Mr. Bonham. Yesterday she caused the arrest of Mr. Bonham -She made affidavit that she resided in Essex street, above Eleventh. She swore that she was alone in her room; that she had \$72 25 in her pocket; that Mr. Bonham called to see her, and that a moment after he left she missed her money. There was no one else in the room or in the house. She was positive as to the possession of the money when Mr. Bonham entered, and swore with equal positiveness that she missed it inside of three minutes after he left. For this reason she caused his arrest. He had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler. The lady had coun sel, and made a stiff statement. Mr. Bonham was represented by Counsellor Goforth. It was a queer scene all round .-Mr. Bonham said that he pitied the forlorn condition of the plaintiff. So far from robbing her, he stated that he had given her money, and pronounced the present piece of work a sample of ingratitude several degrees blacker than Russia sheet iron. Hearings before magistrates, however, are always ex parte, and the Alderman could not do otherwise than bind Mr. Bonham over to answer at court. Mr. Bonham always held to the doctrine that this is a queer world. He is now doubly confirmed in that opinion -Phila. North

The Importance of Paying the Postage in Full.

The law is, when anything is put into the Post Office underpaid, the sum which remains due shall be paid double by the receiver. Thus, if John Smith sends Jim Jones a letter rated at 6 cents, but pays 3 cents only, it is not kept back like an unpaid letter, but Jim Jones at the end has the 6 cents to pay. And so of all packages through the mail. This extra charge cept newspapers, which rate at 2 cents for each four ounces, and books and phamph. halter, then out with my stick and bate him lets, which rate at 4 cents each four ounces. - Standard.

A Scotch nobleman, seeing an old garged coat, made some passing remarks upon its condition.

"It's a verra guid coat," said the honest old man. "I cannot agree with you there," said

his lordship. "Ay, it's just a verra guid coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit, and a body that owes no man any-

THE REBEL PIKES

The Mobile correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal, thus speaks of the pikes which the rebels have brought into considerable use:

"We are arming our men with a new weapon in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the southern soldier to do his best fighting points, and throw the northener on his worst, to wit: hand to hand fighting .blade, like a large bowie knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle like hook, very sharp, bending back near the socket .-This is intended for cutting the bridles of cav. alry men, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter bearing down upon them at the pas de charge would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths io the apprehensive souls of the Yankees. It can acarcely be doubted that we would have won more, and more decided victories than we have, had there not been an ounce of gunpowder, except for artillery purposes, in the Confederacy. Then the southerns must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly

and decisive." The Appeal has given an accurate description of these ugly looking weapons, some of which have been sent North as trophies. That 'superior physical prowess and nerve" of which the Appeal boasts, was, however, severely put to the test in the assault of Battery Wagner, where our brave soldiers trampled down a che-raux de frise of these weapons, and gained the parapet. With the experience the rebels have and, we do not think they would now willingly give up the musket for the pike .- Boston Ad-

A Remarkable Social Governor.

Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed im-mense quantities of tobacco but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up the Ohio, past that place, I overheard the follow characteristic auecdote of him:
A citizen of Henderson coming on board, fell

into conversation with a passenger who made inquiries about Powell. He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?" "Yes, one of our oldest citizens." "Very sociable man, sin't he?"

Well, I thought so. I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in all my life. Wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in

"Remarkably so."

General Palmer and the Hog. Two years ago, our officers were very strict in respect to foraging upon the individual hook. Chickens and pigs were held sacred, be-

"It is a sin

To steal a pin," &c. But a year or so of earnest war taught the ation a lesson, and this strictness has been greatly relaxed. Now it is practially "root, hog, or die" with our soldiers when in the enemy's country.

Early one morning in 1962, while at Farmington, near Corinth, Mississippi, as Brigadier (now Major) General Palmer was riding along. is lines, to inspect some breastworks that had been thrown up during the previous night, he came suddenly upon some of the boys of Company I, Twenty seventh Illinois Volunteers, who had just shot a two hundred pound hog, and were engaged in the interesting process of skinning it. The soldiers were startled; their chief looked astonished and sorrowful. "Ah! a body—a corpse. Some poor fellow gone to his last home. Well, he must be bur-

ied with military honors. Sergeant, call the officer of the guard." The officer was speedily at hand, and received orders to have a grave dug and the body buried forthwith. The grave was soon prepared, and then the company were mustered.

Pall-bearers placed the body of the dead upon a stretcher. The order was given to march, and, with reversed arms and funeral tread, the solemn procession of sixty men followed the a century ago, wished to enlarge his possessions body to the grave. Not a word passed nor a and his palace. A certain mill obscured the muscle of the face stirred while the last writes view, and he offered the Prussian a fair price of sepulture were being performed. The ceremony over, the general and his staff waved their adieux, and were soon lost in the distance. mill torn down, which was done. The miller The philosophy of the soldier is usually equal to the emergency. He has read and pondered. He now painfully realizes that flesh is as grass, and that life is but a shadow. But he thinks The philosophy of the soldier is usually equal and that life is but a shadow. But he thinks of the resurrection, and his gloom passes away. So with the philosophic boys of Company I

Twenty-seventh Illinois. Ere the general was

fairly seated at his own breakfast-table, there

was a raising of the dead, and savory pork-

BAITING A HORSE.

steaks were frying in many a camp pan.

A gentleman traveling in a one-horse trap, chanced to stop at a small roadside inn, which ejoiced in the possession of a very intelligent rish hostler. Handing the reins to this worthy as he slighted, the traveler requested the man to "take his horse to the stable and bait "Sure 'an I will, your honor," answered the Milesian, briskiy, and away he went. In about half an hour the gentleman, having refreshed himself sufficiently, naturally concluded that this fourfooted servant was in equally ges through the mail. This extra charge of 33 per cent., we suppose, is to make people more careful to know that they pay enough, and to compensate for extra trouble and risk. Letters are 3 cents per half ounce—6 cents per ounce—and so half ounce—6 cents per ounce—and so half ounce in the suppose of a contract of the suppose of the on, each fraction over 1 ounce or 1 ounce sure." "Sorra the word did yer honor say to on, each fraction over 1 ounce or 1 ounce me. More betoken your honor twould me to counting three cents. This applies to all bate the beast, and not to ait him!" "Why mailable matter, sealed or unsealed, ex- you stupid rascal, what have you been doing? Och. I just tide him up to the stable with till me arm was used out !".

A NOBLE WOMAN.

The following incident is vouched for by a correspondent of the Christian Register. A daughter of Massachusetts, living in New York, was riding in a crowded street car. An intelligent young soldier, suffering from lameness was standing. This lady kindly offered him her sent, whereupon a city dame, occupying the next place, gathered up her robes, and scornfullo said she thought things had come to a pretty pass, when a New York lady offered her seat to a man especially a soldier. "Shame upon you, madame," rejoined our humane friend, "have you no dear ones in the

"No," was the reply, "my husband should not go." "Indeed!" was the patriotic answer, "I had

rather be a soldier's widow than a coward's wife!" An outburst of applause greeted the speaker. There was a happy finale to the incident. The same soldier soon obtained the very next seat him. "Glory to the woman who shows such spirit."

MOCK ADVICE.

The Scientific American thus comically gives what it calls "Advice Gratis to the Slow-Couch

"Don't take a newspaper; don't read one of any kind. If you hear persons, discussing this or that great battle, ask stupidily what it all means. Emulate Rip Van Winkle; steep your senses in mental and moral oblivion, and pay no attention to what is passing about you; in this way you may save two or three dollarsthe price of a paper—and loose five hundred dollars or five thousand dollars by not being informed about markets, supply and demand, and thousand other things as essential to enterprising men as light and air. If you have children don't take any paper for them; tell them book larnin' ain't no 'count.' Let them tumble in the highway unwashed, uncombed, and in rags and tatters. If they don't graduate in the State Prison it will be through no fault of yours. If a farmer, plow, sow and reap as your old father did before you; scoff at agri cultural papers, and sneer and deride at progress of all kinds; then if you do not succeed in making other people think that they are all wrong, and that you alone are sagacious, it must be that the world is curiously awry and needs reforming badly. The sooner you undertake it the better. By not reading papers you will succeed, if a farmer, in having the fluest crop of knotty, wormy apples that can be found; potatoes that would take the prize at any fair for rot; cabbages that are all leaves and no head; turnips destroyed in the shoot by worms; hay mouldy and musty because you despised the barometers, and cut it just as the mercury was falling; corn, half a crop, because you exhausted the land with it for years and starved Nature to such a pitch that she had nothing to yield in return; all these calamities and many more will befall you because you don't keep place with the times. You call it "hard luck," but men of common sense call your course by a name you heard of—stupidity; that's more book larnin.' A man that does not take a paper of some kind or another in this time of the world must expect to be a prey to all kinds of swindlers, a victim to bad management, and out of spirits, out of pocket, temper, money, credit, in short, everything under the sun that tends to make life bearbie. The newspaper is the greatest educator of the peop e after all, so

A great mind can only judge of great things and we are sure to get the better of fortune if we do not contend with her; if we flee we are undone. That man only is happy who draws good out of evil, who stands fast to his judgement, unmoved by any external violence; the keenest arrow of fortune cannot penetrate him: but, like the hall falling upon the roof of the house, crackles and skips off again, without damage to the inhabitant. A wise man wil

let us then exclaim-'THE PRESS FOREVER.'

A DELIGHTFUL LEGAND,

There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had family: the other had none. On this part was sown a field of wheat. On the evening sucoceding harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife: "My younger brother is unable to his wife: "My yonnger brother is unable to bear the heat and burden of the day; I will ariso, take my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge." The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself: "My elder brother has a family and I havenone; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place them with his without his language." Indees the translater." his knowledge." Judge of their astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired several nights, when each resolved to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks with arms full. Alas: in these days how many would sooner steal their brothers whole stock than add to it a sin-

MAJESTY OF LAW.

gle sheaf.

Americans may take a lesson in loyalty to * - F law—which is the only genuine loyalty—from European monarchists. Frederick the Great, Courts decided that Frederick should rebuild the mill. This he cheerfully did, thanking God that he had a Court not influenced by imperial fear or favor. Twenty years ago, the present owner of the mill became involved, and offered to sell it to Frederick William, the successor of Frederick the Great. The sovereign refused to buy, but freely gave him \$6000, saying that the mill stand as a monument of the triumph of law; and the mill stands to-day as a constant monument or the majesty of law. It is not beneath the dignity of the emperor to be submissive to law.

THE DYING HOUR.

It is then that time and we are parted -Though he may have led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him; he continues to travel on his own course, but we are ushered into a new condition. Cares cease to distress. Darkness gathers upon the earth, relieved only by that pure light which proceeding from Heaven, hath power to gild the closing scene.—
Mortality, shrink not from this hour! Pursue virtue, let religion be thy study. O Man! and whenever and wherever this event occurs, it shall find thee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the door when midnight reigneth, or midday pours its tide of glory on the world-whether it meet thee on the uprisbillow, or in the fruitful plain, brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tones but those

LITTLE KINDNESSES

"Mother," said a little girl, "I gave a poor beggar child a drink of water and a slice of bread, and it made me feel so glad I shal never forget it." Now children can do a great many things worth a 'thank you.' Kind offi-ces are everywhere and at all times needed; for there are always sick ones, poor ones, beside dear ones, to make happy by kindnesses, and it goes further towards making home happy than almost anything else. Kind offices are within everybody's reach, like air and sun-shine, and if anybody feels fretful, and wants a medicine to cure it, we should say, do a 'thank you's worth of kind offices every hour you live, and you will be cured. It is a won-

HABITS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, we are told, invariably addresses Messre. Seward and Chase as "Governor," Mr. Blair as "Judge," the Secretary of the Navy as "Mr. Welles," and the Secretary of war as "Stanton." With others he is more familiar, calling the commander-in-chief "Henry," snd the Governor of Pennsylvania "Andy," but some who would be fain considered as on confidential terms with him are always ceremoniously addressed as "colonel," or by some other formal title.

As a canal boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, "Look ont!" when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received severe thump by coming in contact with a pil-

The Board of Dogs.

In New York it appears that ladies who have their dainty pets, poodles, &c., when they go to a hotel to board for the winter, except, though they do not so say, their pets to be included in their bills of board. An evening iournal says:

The greatest horror has been created in an up town fashionable hotel by a strike on the part of the hotel for \$1 per day for the board of the pet or the poodle. The dog's board is now \$7 per week. The excitments among the ladies with the poodles is now tremendous, and there even is, if possible, more debate and indignation about it than in the strikes of the great machine shops, the drivers, &c.

A firm of biscuit manufacturers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat reaped, the grain threshed and ground, and the flour made into biscuits, which were served bot on the breakfast table at 8 o'clock,, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was first put into the standing grain.

State Pay Stooped.

The State pay of \$6 per month to families: of members of the Invalid Corps has been stop-ped, an order to that effect dated November 10th, having been issued. The grounds of this decision by the State authorities, are, that the men have been mustered out of the regular service of the United States, and though transferred to the Invalid Corps, they do not rank as heretofore. Their only pay now onsists of \$13 per month.

You cannot dream yourself into a character-you must hammer and forge your-

It is better to be ready and not go, than go and not be ready.

To win confidence, we must be trustful outselves. Suspicion dreads the evil its fears.

my lap, and spit all over me-remarkably so-clable." ever sustain his courage, and stand upright under any pressure of misfortune. establishment?**

"Had you not better put your tongue on the about the room. Fortunately no person was the prompt and happy retort.

The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, Jan. 16, 1864.

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

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

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF GOV. PARKER.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly The Constitution of New Jersey makes it the duty of the Governor, at the opening of each session of the Legislature, to communicate by message the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. In discharging that duty at this time, 1 first call your attention to the condition of the

By virtue of a recent law, the fiscal year in this State closes on the 30th day of November. and the accounts of the Treasurer, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, embrace a perind of only eleven months, extending from the Jet day of January, 1863, to, and including, the 30th day of November, 1863. The accounts of the Treasury Department are divided into three classes, and are kept in three distinct sets of backs, denominated respectively, "The State Fund," "The War Fund," and "The School Fund." The books devoted to "The State Yund" contain a record of the moneys received and disbursed, in reference to all transactions except those connected with the War and Publie Schools. The condition of this fund, which appears from the following statement, is very

gratifying: STATE ACCOUNT PROPER. RECEIPTS.

From the usual sources during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1863, Cash balance on hand, January 1, 1863,

DISBURSEMENTS.

For ordinary expenses of State. \$184,133.73 For special appropriations and ex-traordinary expenses, 57 641.41 \$241,775.14 \$104,654.96

Cash balance on hand 30th Nov., 1863,
At the close of the fiscal year, the indebt
the State was as follows, viz:
T. Bank of Savings. New York City, for
1 ans in 1846, 1850, and 1854,
To Treaton Banking Company, for warraots given for appropriation to Lunatic
Asolum, March, 1857,
Balance of appropriation of 1863 to Normal School.
On appropriation of 1863, to Counties, for 500.0 On appropriation of 1863, to Counties, for 30.000.00

Cred't by eash in hand, as before stated, Leaving amount of debt, Nov. 30, 1863,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, the debt \$"6.420.3 On the 30th of Nevember, 1853, the debt, as before stated, was Showing a reduction of the indebtedness of

the State, in eleven months, of the sum of forty six thousand five hundred and seventyfive dollars and thirty-three cents.

During the present month, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the tax levied in 1863, will be paid on State account, which will not only liquidate the debt, but will leave a belonce in the Treasury, after the paym at of all indebtedness, to the credit of the State account proper, amounting to the sum of seventy thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-six, (\$70.154 96)

The receipts of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864. (not including the tax to be paid during the present month above referred to,) are estimated at about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (290.000,00,) which sum wil p shably exceed the expenses; so that there will be in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, after paying all indebtedness, a large sum. the estimated receipts should be g diminished, or unusual and extraordinary legislative appropriations be made. It will not therefore be necessary to raise during the present year any money for the State fund by taxa- | years.

A tatement of the accounts of the School and War funds will be given under the approprinte hends.

I am able to furnish you a very full financial full and satisfactory reports. These reports and accompanying statements I will have print-el and laid before you as soon as possible, so There are fifteen children from that in the beginning of the session you will understand not only the state of the finances, but also the condition in other respects of the y rious institutions over which you have sup rvision. Heretofore information, without which the Legislature could not act intelligently, has been necessarily withheld until a late day of the session.

EDUCATION. School Fund.—The School Fund, drawing interest, amounts to the sum of four hundred and sixty-eight transand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty five certs— To this add ba ance in hand Nov. 30, 1868, 32,269.75

\$501,084.00 making the whele available fund for the support of public scho is, amount *) five hundred and one thousand and eighty four dollars, which is an increase in even months of nearly twenty thousand dollars. During the last fiscal year (41 months) the receipts of the School fund were as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS. \$38,369.76 On p in ital of bonds and mort, ages, On or n ipil of loans, liv den's. 12 300.00 For interest, \$110,536 30 Ad the lane; on hand January 1",645.45 1 35, 1863,

\$128,181.76 DUBURSEMENTS. Loans on bonds and mortgages, \$10,000.00 Loans on N. Jersey War bonds, 35,000.00 Paid on tiles on appropriations for public schools. 47,833.06 2,000 00 1,078.95 Paid for in idental expenses,

Bil inaa in han I Nov. 30, 1863, The sublect of education is one of the most important that can engage attention. At no previous time have our public schools been in a more flourishing condition, and never have the people manifested greater interest in their welfare: yet notwithstanding the large expencitere of money by the State and by the peo-ple of the townships, for educational purposes, many of our public schools are not entirely The fund provided by the Legislature, as the language of the act creating it indicates, was intended for the support of free schools -It is hoped that this desirable result will soon be attained. The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools contains much valuable inform vion. I append his statement of the moneys raised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year ending December 15, 1363, and also the number of children who have attended school.

Moneys raised and appropriated for educational purposes during the year ending Decem-By the State for the support of the Normal

\$10,000.0 By the State for the support of the Farn'm

engagements, and are devoting themselves to the honorable work of their profession. The Sormal School seems to have infused new life and zeal in those interested in the cause of education to present accommodations, a room in which during vacation arguments could be heard, and which are all times would be accessible to the officers of the court. The crection of the proposed wing would embedded of the state to provide such a room. ngagements, and are devoting themselves to eation, and has elevated the standard of instruction in all parts of the State.

By virtue of the 16th section of the original act, the trustees made provision for a Model subsequently, through the liberality of the late Paul Farnum, a preparatory school was established at Beverly, and this has also been placed under the care of the Trustees of the Normal School. Nearly 1800 youth have received instruction at these two branches of the institution. There are now at the Normal School and its branches 669 pupils

No similar institution has produced so beneficial a result, at so small a cost. The Normal and Model buildings at Trenton, do not belong to the State, but were severally creeted by public spirited citizens, for the use of the Schools, under an agreement with the trustees for their purchase at the option of the State, upon very advantages terms. The property occupied for the preparatory school has been devised by Paul Farnum to the State, in trust for the uses to which it had been dedicated before his death; and with it was bequeathed by him, as an endowment, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the interest of which, when added to the sum of twelve hundred dollars an nually appropriated by the State, is expended to sustain the preparatory school. A full understanding of the terms on which

these school buildings and grounds are occupied is essential to intelligent action on the question of the permanent establishment of the Normal School, or the further continuance of the appropriation for its benefit. For detailed statements I refer you to reports of the trustees, and especially to those of the years 1856 and 1858.

The following general statement will show the financial relations between the State and Normal School and branches: EXPENSES.

\$90,000.00 Normal Sencol for 9 years,
Amount of appropriation to Farnum Preparatory School for 7 8,400.00 RECEIPTS. Rec'd by State, real estate at .

Amount of appropriations to

meru ay cata, real estate at Beveriy, valued at \$30,000.00 Endowment from Mr. Farnum, 20,000.00 Amount of tuition certificates redeemed by Model School, available if property purchased, 14,500.00 Amount advanced by trustees out of annual appropriation for Model School building to be allowed, it property purchased. e allowed, it property purchased, Value of library furnished, ac., \$73,500.0

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the State has acquired real and personal hundred dollars, and that it has cost the State less than twenty-five thousand dollars to sus tain the Normal School and branches for nine

DEAF & DUMB, &c .- There are at the Deaf and Dumb Asylums in New York and Philadelphia, nineteen pupils, supported and educated by the State of New Jersey. In the institutions for the blind in those cities, there are eighteen statement of every department, principally on account of the change in the fiscal year. The heads of the several department can now close factory progress. The managers of some of their accounts a sufficient time before the meet- them have represented to me that they are uning of the Legislature, to enable them to make able to provide for the pupils, at the sum hereto'ore gaid, in consequence of the advanced

There are fifteen children from New Jersey at the Pennsylvania training school for feeble minded children. The superintendent has submitted an encouraging report of their progress. A majority of them have so much improved that it is hoped they will soon be self-sustaining. There are numerous applications for adission, and the full number allowed bp law will doubtless always be at the institution. An increase of compensation is asked by the Su-

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. --- An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act lonating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," granted to the several States, upon certain conlitions therein expressed, a quantity of public lands, equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Where there are public lands within a State. the land to which such State is entitled, is to be selected within its limits; but where there is not within a State, a sufficient quantity of public lands, subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of acceptance and proper application, is required to issue to such State, land scrip. The scrip so issued and received is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds of such sale invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum on their par value; to constitute a porpetnal fund, the interest of which shall be approprinted to the endowment and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading obect snall be (without excluding other scientific and classical studies, including military tactios) to teach such branches of learning as are rela-

ted to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. On the 21st day of March last, the Legislature of this State passed an act accepting the terms of said act of Congress, and assenting to its several conditions. The State having thus assumed this important trust. I addressed the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and on the 27th of November last, obtained from his department, through the Commissioner of the general land office, one thousand three hundred and twelve (1,312) pieces of scrip, each containing a quarter section, and making an aggregate of two hundred and ten thousand 210,000) acres, being the full complemement of New Jersey under the grant. This ecrip I hold for the State, and will retain it until provision he made for its transfer.

The law of Congress contemplates that the State Legislature shall provide for the assignment of the scrip, and also for the investment of the proceeds. The grant will cease, and the money received be forfeited to the United

rive, and if the school is to be continued, legislation for that purpose should be had at the present session.

Knowing that the appropriation for the support of the Normal School would soon expire, and being aware that its utility had at times been seriously doubted by respectable and influential citizens, I have examined the subject thoroughly, and have no hesitation in recommending that the institution be continued, either by extending the annual appropriation for a further term of years, or by placing it on a permanent besis. The history of Normal Schools in other States and countries, proves them indispensable to a good system of public instruction. Very many educated men fail as teachers, be sause they do not know how to govern a school, or impart to pupils the knowledge which they possess. The object of a Normal School is to train teachers; not merely by storing their minds with that information without the commissioners to contract for a further term of proves them indispensable to a good system of public instruction. Very many educated men fail as teachers, be sause they do not know how to govern a school, or impart to pupils the knowledge which they possess. The object of a Normal School is to train teachers; not merely by storing their minds with that information without the commission of the hierary to have the building a rected, but expressly limited the cost to the sum appropriate det. A plan at building, and designed and superintended the reconstruction of the Literary to have the building a rected, but expressly limited the cost to the sum appropriation of the Literary to have the building a rected, but expressly limited the cost to the sum appropriation of the Literary to have the building a rected, but expressly limited the cost to the sum appropriation of the Literary to have the building and the caption. The act and the recensure the sum appropriated the cost to the sum appropriation det. A plan at the capito, which the larger than the one now occupied, and yet proposed a structure, the erec School is to train teachers; not merely by storing their minds with that information without which they would be unfit for the work, but also, by giving them the opportunity to learn and practice the methods of instruction and d.scipline which experience has proved most successful. It also tends to establish a uniform system, and overcomes the great disadvantages which arise from a change of plan with every change of teachers.

The school in this State has been in operation a sufficient time to demonstrate its usefulness. Over six hundred persons have there received instruction. It has been ascertained that nearly all who have enjoyed the advantages of the institution have been faithful to their engagements, and are devoting themselves to the konorable work of their profession. The

> I.UNATIC ASYLUM.
>
> The reports of the Managers, superintendent and Treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum are herewith transmitted and to them I refer you for details.— This institution still maintains its rank among the first in the country. It is an honor to the State, and every reasonable appropriation for its continued thefuness should be made. The whole number of patients admitted into the Asylum since it was opened in the year 1848, is two thousand two hundred and forty, and of that number nine hundred and nine have been restored in mind, and short one half of the remainder have been dischurged more or less improved. The number under treatment during the last 12 months was 48th, and there are now in the institution 325 patients. The following is an abstract of the account of the Treasurer of the Asylum for the year 1863. LUNATIC ASYLUM.

the year 1803. RECEIPTS. Amt. received from the Treasurer of the State for board of patients, Revenue account from the Asylum, Balance in Treasurer's hands Jun. 1, 1863, \$10,064.44 50,460.69 DISBURSEMENTS. Amt. paid Steward's orders. \$60,432,5 \$101.79 Balance in Treasurer's hands STATE PRISON.

STATE PRISON.

From the reports of the Inspectors, Keeper, Physician and Moral Instructor of the State Prison. It appears that its attairs are in good condition. Your attention is especially invited to that part of the Keeper's report that recommends the lighting of the buildings with ges, and the erection of an additional wing for the purpose of keeping the male and lend be prisoners as far from each other as possible. The officers of the Prison have been faithful and walous in the discharge of their respective duties. The report of the Moral Instructor contains many valuable suggestions, and I commend to your careful consideration, what he recommends in reference to supplying better accommodations for religious worship.

Some place other than the State Pr son should be provided for the incarceration of youth. In many instances the disgrace of confinement in the Poniter thery, and the evil communication which unavo dabty attend the least contact with hartened offend is prevent reformation. The object of imprisonment is to reform as well as punish, and the State owes it to the youthful cruninal to place him in circumstances the size of the result of the original to place him in circumstances the size of the result of the original to place him in circumstances the size of the result of the size of the result of the result and to soften his plint nature, rather than ren reform as well as punish, and the State owes it to the youthful criminal to place him in circumstances the will tend to soften his pliant nature, rather than reader him more obdurate.

Notwithsunding the increased cost of provisions, clothing fuel, &c., which could not be met by a corresponding increase of the price of labor, in consequence of an existing contract made some yearsince, the prison has more than sustained itself, if the salaries of the officers are not taken into account.

The following abstract of regings and expenditures

The following abstract of receipts and expenditures is made from the report of the Keeper, viz:— RECEIPTS. Labor of Convicts in all departmits. DISBUBSEMENTS. \$12,452.71 Provisions, Furniture, Fuel, Hospital, Discharged Convicts, Incidental, Interest, 2,804 28 1,295.58 776.78 460.57

Excess, being gain. There were in confinement on the 30th of November

PILOTAGE. The ecompanying report of the Commissioners of Pilotage, gives an account of the labors of the New Jersey pilots during the past year. It will be seen that they have earned and now enjoy the confidence MILITIA.

For many successive years, the attention of the Legislature has been called to the militia laws of the State, with a view to induce their revision and amendment. During the session of 1860, an act for the more effectual organization of the militia was passed which caused a marked improvement in the system, but much yet remains to be done to make the militia effective. All acknowledge the importance of having in the State a military force to resist invasion, prein the State a military lorge to resist invasion, property order, and sid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

All know that such force cannot be had without the

entron of the laws.

All know that such force cannot be had without the expenditure of money, and yet one of the most difficult things to accomplish is to produce legislative appropriations for the encouragement of the militia.—This is owing in a great measure to the want of a system that will give sufficient military power at a reasonable cost. To perfect such a system is one of the first duties of legislation. The constitution enjoins upon the Executive the duty of having the laws faithfully executed, and the Legislature should give him sufficient power to execute the trinst. You are aware that by law our militia is now divided into two classes, the reserve consisting of the great body of the people liable to do military duty, and the active composed of persons who voluntarily enroll themselves in uniform companies. Unou the latter the civil authorities must chiefly rely in the execution of the powers conferred, and to the encouragement of the active militia your efforts should be principally directed.

The law authorizes the organization of the reserve in view of the performance of active service, but it does not contemplate arming and disciplining them unless actually called into service. The assembling of unarmed men, without uniform, under inexperienced officers, is a waste of time and money, and tends to bring the system into disrepute. To this class, however, we must principally look for defense in case of invasion and I have therefore thought it prudent, in view of the war new raging in our country and the danger during its continuance of complications with foreign powers, to order the organization of the reservo militar. This ord r. where properly executed, ensures the enrollment of those liable to perform military duty, their division into companies and the notification of each man, of the company to which he is attached, and its place of rendezvous.—Should the emergency ars so for the use of this pranch of the militia, it could steedily be trought into the field, and associated with disciplined and

of disciplined militia, fully armed and equipped an I ready for service at a moment's warning.— To accomplish this, the Legislature should make sufficient appropriations, to be drawn from the general tand and not collectable by special tax.—
The expense would be far less than many, upon slight consideration, suppose. It would be well to strike out much that is obsolete, and arrange the present law under distinct heads, convenien for reference; but the amendment that is needed and without which the law will continue, in a great measure, inoperative, is the appropriation money, to aid, to some extent the active mili tia in defraying some of the many expenses to which the men are necessarily subjected. Every uniform company having the required number, not merely upon the roll, but ready for actual not merely upon the roll, but ready for actual muster, should receive from the State a sum at least sufficient to procure a proper armory and drill-room. The Commander in Chief should have the power to designate, at the commence ment of each year, a certain number of companies belonging to the active militia, not exceeding ter in each military division, which for that year shall constitute a "Corps of Minute Men," and for the benefit of the companies composing this corps, special appropriations should be made—
The men should receive a per diem compensation fer a limited number of days, when on parade, or engaged in camp duty, and for active service should have a liberal allowance of clothing. They should be equipped with the best arm in the service, and be required to attain skill in its use. by frequent target practice. In consideration of these advantages the corps should hold itself in eadiness to move at a moment's notice, on call of the proper authority, under a suitable penalty. When summoned for active duty, the officers of higher grade than company commanders, should be detailed by the Commander-in-Chief. When

in proposed, the cost for a year would be less month's expenses, under the law of By virtue of a clause of the law last mentioned which empowers the Governor to take such measures as might become necessary to guard the exposed river coasts of the State, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemy in June last, and

has threatened progress to the Delaware, among other precautionary measures. I directed the formation of fifty companies of Riflemen, to constitute a part of the active militia, but intended for penied duty and tanging to legislative action. special duty, and trusting to legislative action special duty, and trusting to legislative action, to place the corps on a permanent basis. Causes dot necessary here to mention, prevented the entire accomplishment of the object. A few excellent companies have, however, come into existence under that order. The details of the plain for organizing "the Rifle Corps," will be submitted to your Committee on Militis. Should you deem it expedient not to complete the organization, the existing companies can be placed in the proposed "Corps of Minute Men." and thus reas the anticipated advantages of their formation.

inted advantages of their formation.

All the available military force we now have consists of a few companies in different sections of the State, that have continued to exist in the face of much discouragement. These companies during the year have promptly responded to the call of the authoritie MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The reports of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master-General contains detailed statement of transactions during the past year, connected with the raising and equipping of troops in this State for the United States service. Before proceeding to give 2 summary of those transactions of will direct your attention to the condition of the "War Fund," as appears by a statement furnished me by the Treasurer. RECEIPTS

War Fund.—The receipts of the war fund during the last fiscal year, from all sources (including balance in hand Jan. 1. 1863, U. S. tax, proceeds of bonds vold loans from banks, and cash received from U. S. on account.) amount to \$1,8.3,675.21 ecount.) amount to disbursements. The disbursements quring the

Salance on hand Nov. 30, 1863, During the year there were issued St he payment of Yielding a premium of Proceeds of bonds sold during the year, \$187.097.50 The money was used for equipping troops for the lited States wervice, for parment to families, and to the charged volunteers, and for other expenses inci-lent to the war.

nencement of the war to the soun of 863, amount to Due from war fund to Banks for loans, Nov. 30, 1863, 362,304,88 Nov. 30, 1865,
Social States, furnished me by the Quarter Master General,
States, furnished me by the Quarter Master General, nre as follows:
Amount claimed for advancements. &c.. by the State
for United States, from commencement of war
to Nov. 30, 1863,
Received on acc't of above as follows, viz:
1861
1861

\$1,010,847.93 382,613.90

Balance c'aimed as due from the U.S., Nov. 30, 1863, \$697.321.79

It may be that the whole amount of the claims against the United States will not be allowed on final settlement, unless there be additional legislation by Congress, and, ind-ed, some of them may possibly never be allowed. It will not, therefore, be right to deduct from the habilities of the war fund, the whole amount of the balance claimed to be due from the United States, in order to ascertain the lebt of the State or account of the war loan. Te amount of the bonds in the sinking fund should be deducted in order to ascertain the real debt; for they belong to the State. deducted in order to ascerum the control they belong to the State.

If all the claims of the State against the United States were paid and in hand, the war debt on the 30th of November, 1863, would be as follows:
I inhilities of the war fund. \$2,000,404.88

Balance due State from U. S., Nov. 30, 1863, Bonds in Sinking Fund, Also deduct eash in hand Nov. 30, 1863, 1,003,321.79

war debt, \$997,083.09
Taking the most unfavorable view in reference to a final settlement of accounts, the present debt of the State incurred for purposes of the war, will not exceed a million and a half of dollars, and will, I think, fall far below that sum.

The amount of money advanced and the state of the state think, fall far below that sum.
The amount of money advanced and paid for the United States out of the war fund, on my warrant as Governor, from the 20th day of January, 1863, to the 30th day of November, 1863, was \$589.496.43, and the mount received from the United States during the ame time was \$230.803.29.

same time was \$250.500.25. In making the estimate for another year, it is not safe to consider the liabilities of the war fund less than two millions of dollars, because it is probable that all the money that shall be received from the United States during the year, will be advanced for Un ted States during the year, will be advanced for the purpose of recruiting and equipping troops for he United States service, and will not be available for the other purposes for which the war fund was designed.

The Treasurer has made the following estimate of

expenses incident to the war for the fisting Nov. 30, 1864, viz:
To pay interest on State bonds now issued, and on loans from banks,
Am' required for the payment of families of volunteers.
For payment of discharged volunteers

representatives of deceased. Other expenses incident to the war, \$1,000,000.00

I think the above estimate is too small in some particulars, but if correct, and no more money be received from the United States than will be required for raising troops during the year, the liabilities of the war fund at the close of the present fiscal year will be about three millions of dollars. I recommend that a further supplies the present fiscal year will be about three millions of dollars. I cal year will be about three minions of dollars. In recommend that a further supplement to the act of 1861 be passed, authorizing a loan of an additional million of dollars, and the issuing of bonds to secure the same. No one can foresee the em reencies which may arise during the year, and I do not wish to be restricted in my efforts in any emergency for

want of funds.

SINING FUND.—Provisions should be made for raising a fund to pay the bouds of the State at maturity. When the original act authorizing a loan was passed, it was supposed that the war would be of short duration, and that only a small portion of the bonds would be issued in a negotiated, but the continuance of the war has rendered it necessary to incur a much larger debt than was anticipated. It is tune that a well digested plan for the extinguishment of the debt should be adopted. It is true that the act of 1861 provides that the surplus of that year's tax after the payment of interest on the loan should be applied to constituting a sinking fund towards the payment of the principal; and subsequent acts have directed that other sums should be added to the sinking fund; but no law has been passed permanently providing for such fund, and regulating its management. The power to receive and invest the money which from time to time has been ordered to be added to the sinking fund, has not been directly vested in any officer, nor has any one been charged with the duty of collecting and reinvesting the interest that may secrue. The Treasurer of the State has thus far acted in its management, but it is evident to any one familian with the increased business of the treasury office, that he should not be required, in addition to his other duties, to supervise the operations connected with this growing fund. If, however, such be the design of the Legi-lature, it should be distinctly expressed and a system for the management of the fund be devised.

I recommend that a law be passed providing for vant of funds.
Singing Fund.—Provisions should be made for

the Legi-lature. it should be distinctly expressed and a system for the management of the fund be devised.

I recommend that a law be passed providing for the redemption and payment of the bonds issued and to be issued by the State, for securing the said loan. Such law should provide that a certain sum, which, upon calculation, shall be found sufficient for the purpose, be appropriated annually, to constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest of said loan, and extinguish the principal as the bonds mature, or if it be desired to pay the interest of said loan, and extinguish the principal as the bonds mature, or if it be desired to pay the interest of said loan, and extinguish the principal as the bonds mature, or if it be desired to pay the law to the said of the purchased and cancelled. All moneys appropriated for such purpose should be paid to "Commissioners for the Sinking Fund," whose duty it should be to loan the same, together with the interest that shall from time to time accrue, upon securities to bin approved by the Governor, Attorney General and Treasurer for the time being, and no securities should be changed or transferred without such approval endorsed thereon. The commissioners should also be entrusted with the payment of the bonds. An annual report of the condition of the fund should be required. The further details of such a law will readily suggest them elves.

The amount now in the sinking fund in the form of New Jersey wur bonds is one hundred and seventy-one thousand d'llars. In addition to the foregoing there will be added to the fund from the tax of last year, to be received in cash during the present month, a sun which will probably increase the sink, ing fund to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

This subject claims your attention at the present most of paying the public of the state, which is now second to none in the Union, must be maintained. The most effectual mode of preserving the public of dit is to provide a certain means of paying the public debt as it becomes due.

Raising

pose.

RAISING VOLUNTEERS.—The Congress of the United States, on the 3d day of March last, passed an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces" in accordance with the spirit of

The result of the action of the State authorities to raise this quota at a season of the year when labor was fully employed, and in the midst of much that was discouraging, is peculiarly gratifying. Acknowledgment is especially due to the Directors of the Delaware and Raritian Canal and Canaden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies for the liberal donation of thirty thousand dollars, deposited to my c edit, to be used at my discretion to promote volunteering. From this fund I offered a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each man of the first twe-ve hundred who would enlist on and after the 1st day of September. More than that number enlisted after the specified time, but in consequence of delay in transmitting the names of some who were entitled to the bounty the payment of all was postponed longer than was intended. The money has been forwarded to the men in the field, and by this time paid to nearly all entitled to receive it.

Warded to the men in the field, and by this time paid to nearly all entitled to receive it.

It is due to the President to state, that while he was silling to give the people an opportunity to avoid the draft, he made New Jersey an exception and extended the time, chiefly on the ground that when I applied for an extension the authorities at

and extended the time, chiefly on the ground that when I applied for an extension the authorities at Washington were not ready to proceed at once with the draft in this State. The Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the State have been untiring in their exertions to raise and equip the volunteers, and the Attorney General has manif-sted a desire to aid in effecting the same object.

On the 17th day of October the President issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers. The quota assigned to New Jersey under that call was 9.441 men. The object of the call was 9.441 men. The object of the call was to strengthen the veteran regiments which had been depleted by the casualties of was. At fir trecruing was not confided to the State authorities, but subsequently the plan was essentially changed. I had a detail made from the old regiments, and stationed in different parts of the State. Desiring that the people of each locality should, as fir as possible have the selection of recruiting agents, I appointed them upon recommendation of county, city and township authorities. Every means has been used by the State authorities to fill the last call of the President. The United States officer having charge of recruiting in this State, and the officers of each department under his command, statione, at our seat of government, in the discharge of their responsible duties, have uniformly manifested a spirit of true courtesy in their intercourse with the State officials, and have evineed a desire to have volunteers obtained and a draft avoid. d. The report of the Adjutant General will give full information in reference to the number of volunteers raised on the last call, and the districts to which they have been cr dited. To furnish volunteers on the quotas to which reference has been made, very liberal local bounties and the districts to which they have been cr dited. To furnish volunteers on the quotas to which reference has been made, very liberal local bounties have been paid. Numerous applications on behalf of municipalities will be made for the passage of laws authorizing taxaton, for the purpose or raising money to pay loans, and in many instances for power to issue bouds to secure indebtedness contracted for that purpose. I recommend that such acts in proper form be promptly passed. I have no doubt of the propricty or legality of such legislation.

He who leaves the endearments and comforts of home, endures the privations of a soldier, and risks health, and oven life to maintain the unity of the nation, deserves generous compensation. Men of wealth, who remain at home, should aid in supporting

health, and even life to maintain the unity of the nation, deserves generous compensation. Men of wealth, who remain at home, should aid in supporting the families of those who volunteer. They who are exempt from military service because of presumed want of physical endurance by reason of age, generally have a far greater pecuniary interest in the existence of the government than those who are not exempted by law. Property would be of little value if the government be destroyed, and therefore property should be taxed to may for its protection. The soldier should be liberally rewarded, not only through local bounties, but by the general government in bounties and monthly compensation. There is abundant opportunity for the exercise of economy in other bounties and monthly compensation. There is abundant opportunity for the exercise of economy in other respects, but this should not prevent paying the soldier well.

VETERAN REGIMENTS.—An order issued by the War Department provided for the re enlistment of those in the veteran regiments who desired to volunteer, to be credited on the quota, and offering to such increased bounties. Arrangements were made to ascertain the number in the New Jersey regiments who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, upon payment of the local bounty, and many of these brave men have reenlisted. During the next summer the term of service of the old regiments will expire, and the men who do not re-colist will return to their homes, put off the habiliaments of the soldier, and resume their positions in civil life. They who enand heat of the day. No warriors of succent or modern times have exhibited greater courage and and pronce than these sons of New Jersey. Wheth. er they re-enlist or not, a grateful people will never forget the veteran heroes who survive many a well-contested field, nor turn a deaf ear to the families of those who have fallen at the post of

duty and of danger.

Service in Pennsylvania.-In June last eleven regiments of nine months' volunteers, having served their full term of inlistment, with credit to themselves and honor to the State, returned and were mustered out of the service. Many connected with those regiments have again en-listed. About the time of the return of these regiments, the enemy invaded Pennsylvania and at my request some of the officers and men of one of the regiments volunteered for brief service in that regiments volunteered for other service in that State, and composed the first organized efficient force that arrived at Harrisburg. Another New Jersey regiment returning from the West, voluntarily remained for a time in the vicinity of Pittsburg. At the request of the governor of Pennsyl vania, ratified by the Secretary of War, I accepted colunteers from this State for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, and a large number of the active and reserve militia promptly responded, and discharged with fidelity every duty assigned them, It was not their fortune to become active

ly engaged with the enemy, but they evinced commondable courage and patrioticm, in that dark hour, by responding to the call of a sister STATE AGENCY .- My attention had been called to the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers before entering upon the daties of my office. I before entering upon the dattes of my office. I was satisfied that much might be done towards obtaining transfers and discharges in deserving cases, and alleviating in many ways the suffering of these in hospitale, by establishing a State Agency, In April last I appointed a "State Military Agent," with instructions to open an office at the National Capital. He immediately entered many the perfections of his duties and has upon the performance of his duties, and has proved himself thoroughly competent and pecu-liarly adapted to the nature of the important Work assigned him. His report gives a correct idea of the duties of the pasition.

The State Agent has been greatly assisted by an association of Jerseymen at present residing in Washington, who, since the commencement of the war, without compensation, have made regular visitations at the hospitals, in search of New Jersey soldiers who needed relief. When on my right to the Army of the Potonne I attended a visit to the Army of the Potomac I attended a meeting of the association, for the purpose of thanking, in the name of the State, those gentle-men who, without ostentation or reward, were loing so much for the New Jersey sick and wounded.

Ouring the past year the soldiers have sent to their families a larger portion of their pay than ever before. The arrangments for receiving and paying the money originally made have been continued, and through this source alone over seven hundred thousand dollars have been trans-mitted since the 20th of January last. The money has been promptly paid, and I have not been in formed of any mistake or loss.

GETTYSBURG CEMETERY -Shortly after the bat-

tle of Getty-burg, a proposition was made in be-half of the Governor of Penusylvania, that New Jersey should co-operate with other loyal States in the establishment of a Cemetery at that place, in which should be deposited the remains of those who there fell in defense of the Union. The plan embraced the following particulars, viz: that after reserving a large space to be occupied in common for the burial of the unknown dead, the cemetery, (which is to contain about 12 acres.) should be divided into lets, in size corresponding to the number of dead belonging to the several States, in which the dead of such State should be uried; that the ground should be tastefully laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery that a keeper's house should be built; that the grave of each soldier whose name was k nown.

of the process. The grant will case, and the grant meaning and the provided for the authority of the control of the provided for the provided various States, the persons having the matter in charge determined to remove the budies from the fields on which they fell, and re-enter them in the Cemetery, before winter should interfere with the prosecution of the work. Having been notified of such determination, I despatched an agent to Gettysburg, with instructions personally to superintend, with the greatest care, the removal of the remains of the New Jersey dead. This solemn duty he has performed in a satisfactory manner, and thirty five bodies have been buried in the Cemetery under his superintendence. On the bineteenth day of November last, the ground was set apart to its secred purpose, in the pres-

A report of the proceedings of a meeting of State, but the right to do so is claimed on the

arratt shound be subsequently ordered for any dencioney, it would be made by sub-districts, which would practically amount to a draft by townships and war s. This result was made known to the people by proclamation, the quota of each township and ward was published, and an appeal made to municipal authorities and individuals to make special and the rayment of bounties. The appeal was and the rayment of bounties. The appeal was and the rayment of bounties of the Country, city and township authorities offered bounties, and many individuals devoted much liberal bounties, and many individuals devoted much into to the accomplishment of the object. The public accounts of the country begins and the rayment of the object. The public accounts of the country begins at a cast of the understand of contributed materially to the success of the understand of observable was given that a draft would commence on the 26th day of that month but upon personal representation to the President of the number of volunteers obtained, and the injustice of a draft for the small existing deficiency, until it took place of volunteers obtained, and the injustice of a draft for the small existing deficiency, until it took place of the order was counternanded.

There have been credited to the State on that quot at about five housand men, being nearly two-thirds of the required number; while the draft in other states where there had been a draft, and in which on the last call, there was a greater deficient of the required number; while the draft in other states where there had been a draft, and in which on the last call, there was a greater deficient of the content of a column place.

There have been credited to the State on that call there had a devoted and the required make their resting place.

There have been credited to the State on that call there was a greater deficient of the content of the content of a column place.

There have been credited to the State on that call there hondred dollars are representing a man. Wherever the public auth conflict, the enormous losses on either side, the indomitable bravery of the men, and the consum mate generalship of the Union commanders.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having presented the various subjects of interest connected with the administration of the State government during the last eventful year, and made such suggestions and recommendations in reference thereto as appeared necessary, your attedtion is now invited to the consideration of national affairs. While proper respect for constituted authority should should be exercised. The issues involved in the contest are too great, and the consequences of a mistaken policy too serious, to suffer us to be governed by the spirit of faction on the one hand, or influenced by blind subserviency to power on the other. It is only in the light of free discussion that the path of duty can

The nature of our complex system of government, the rights of the States under the Constitution, the causes that induced secesion, the unjustifiable character of the rebel-

changed, but strengthened them. power of the enemy, with some inconsideranarrow compass of the Southern Atlantic is manifested by those in power, there is reathem. The plan of restoration proposed by the National Executive in his late annual message to Congress, accompanied by the assurance that it would be abandoned if a better way could be devised, opens the question to pacification to the people, and invites discus-

. The great question to be considered is, how can we have peace and the Union in the shortest time? For, however desirable peace may be, we should be united in the determination that when it comes, it should bring with it the pentant rebel from accepting its terms, if he Union of the States under the federal constitution, and the re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country. The prosecution of the war by all constitutional means for the purpose of destroying the military power of the rebellion, accompanied by an amnesty, offering to the people of the re- proposition reasonable which mers to submit bel states such conciliatory terms as are con- the title of property to the Courts? The anstitutional, just and practicable. tered the service in those regiments enlisted with little or no bounties, and have borne the burden produce peace and the Union. What terms somable, (for all the question, growing out and heat of the day. No warriors of encient or should be extended to the people? In what way should the States resume the functions of cial decision,) provided a compliance with the government so long in abeyance in consequence conditions of the annexed oath did not in adof the rebellion, and again become active vance practically destroy the very property, members of the federal Union? These are the title of which it is proposed to submit to the absorbing questions of the hour, and upon the answer depends a spee y peace, or the prolongation of this terrible strife.

the opinion of the Courts. It would be better to deny entirely the privilege of judicial investigation, than to offer it in such a manner as to

To determine the right basis of a peace, we should ascertain the purpose for which the war was commenced, because the plan of pa-cification should conform to the declared object of the war. This object on the part of our government was explicitly stated by a re-solution passed unanimously by the House of Representatives soon after the commencement of hostilities, and which still stands as the authoritative declaration of the popular branch of Congress. That resolution declares that "the war is not waged for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." In the published corresponde of the State department, the same idea is forcibly expressed in the following language:-"The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution should succeed, whether it shall fail. * one case the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy, in the other they would be, as now members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions in either case would remain the same." In repudiating indignantly any intention on the part of the Executive to disturb the domestic institutions of the States, the writer adds, "Any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority of the United States, even though assented to by Congress

and the people."

According to the principles thus deliberately announced on behalf the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, the States were to be regarded as in the Union, and the rebellion considered as a revolt of the people as individuals, and whenever they should lay down their arms, and renew their allegiance to the federal government, the the States as bodies politic were to resume exercise of the functions that had lain dormant in consequence of the rebellion, with the same constitutions, laws and institutions as before the war began.

An amnesty has been offered to the insurgents. Do its terms and conditions accord with the declarations voluntarily made to the people of the loyal States, and published to the world? Is a restoration of the State governments to their former position under loyal administrations invited, or, indeed any provision made for such return? Does not the plan, on the contrary, ignore the existence of the States with their "constitutions and forms of administration," and provide only for the creation of new States, with new forms of government, founded on new principles dictated in advance by the central power? Are the condition such as are calculated to divide our enemies, and draw the hearts of the repenting people of the decaying confederacy towards our government, or will they not be more our government, or win they not be more likely to unite them, and give their crafty leaders material to inflame their hatred and impel them to renewed resistance? Under the amnesty at present extended, if the entire population of certain States should to-day lay down their arms, sue for peace, and take the oath of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, not one man of the number, loyal or disloyal, could be received and pardoned, unless he should also surrender his State government as it existed when loyal before the outbreak of the rebellion, besides yielding the greater portion of his property, and virtually acknowledging by an oath that

pation proclamaton, and is predicated on the idea that the abolition of slavery is of primary importance. It is not in accordance with the declared object of the war. The Union is the all important object, and slavery should be a

subordinate question.

It is acknowledged that as a matter of civil administration, the General Government has no lawful power to effect emancipation in any (Continued on third page.)

ground of "military necessity." The line of argument which justifles the emancipation proclamation as a military measure, renders the Constitution inoperative in time of war, and makes all our rights subject to executive cretion. If this be so, the fractiers of our Constitution were mistaken in supposing they had

created a republican form of government.

But suppose the emancipaire a proclamation does not violate the Constitution, still it was unwise, and not demanded as a means to aid in the successful prosecution of the war. On the contrary, it is now proving the truth of the prediction that it would be an obstacle in the way of peace. If that policy had not been in-augurated, there is no doubt but that in some of the States the mass of the people, before this time, would have supplanted their rulers and returned to their allegiance. It is a great mistake to assume that the emancipation policy has contributed to our military successes during the past year. Our victories are due to the skill of our officers, and the indomitable courage of our soldiers, who have achieved great triumphs in spite of a policy that united the enemy and rendered his resistance more desperate. The vast resources of the nation have also had time to develop their superiority over those of the insurgent States. How has it given us strength? Did volunteers from the loyal States hasten to fill the ranks of the a: my as was predicted when the proclamation issued, or was not the spirit of volunteering quenched throughout the North, and the government compelled to resort to conscription? It is is the duty of the citizen not to exercise conditional loyalty, but to respond, to the extent of his powers, to the lawful demands of the government for the purpose of subduing the rebellion, yet who does not believe that if always be observed, the free expression of the emancipation policy were abandoned, and oninion upon topics connected with the war a proclamation issued that the "sole great objects of the war were the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws of the country," half a million of volunteers would fly to arms and conscription be a thing of the past.

But it is said in justification of the emancipation policy, that unless slavery be uprooted before the war ends, peace will be of short duration. This is mere supposition; and from fear that another war might at some future time result, we are asked to prolong the prelion, the unwarrantable encroachments on the rights of citizens of loyal states under the plea of "military necessity," were, among other subjects, fully discussed upon my inductions the loyal states under the hopeless bankruptey, and add to the countless thousands of the slain, even if we could now have the old Union under the present Constition to office. It is not necessary to repeat tution. Every member of Congress who voted the opinions then expressed. Time has not for the resolution expressing the object of the war, declared, in substance, that the suprema-We have now arrived at that stage in the progress of the war, when we are forced to consider questions connected with the restoration of peace. During the past year the national armies have achieved important victories. A large part of the territory or ginally theory, and it was not not until those great occupied by the insurgent forces has been wrested from their grasp, and the military power of the enemy, with some inconsiderations with an unbuly ambition for empire, and in the ble exceptions, is now confined within the other led by a blind fanatacism which would compass of the Southern Atlantic overturn constitutional rights, brought this The failure to obtain foreign recognition, and the deranged condition of the finan- three years will never be effaced from ces have crippled the energies of the rebel gowernment. The greatest suffering exists ad story of desolation and death. There is among all classes, and while large and power- no danger of a repetition of such bitter expeful armies are still in being, and a determination to continue the war to the last extremity again listen to the counsels of such as led them is manifested by those in power, there is reason to believe that general dissatisfaction and discouragement pervade the masses, and that existence and creating new ones under the in some localities the people are anxious to renew their allegiance to the federal government, if conciliatory terms be extended to the war had ended, to sustain a small minority of the in habitants in holding the majority in subjection. To do this an immense standing army would be required. Such action, in direct conflict with the Constitution, would inaugurate many complicated and exciting questions in reference to representation in Congress and the electoral college, in which the people of the populous loyal States would be deeply interested. But the question may be asked, how does

the present amnesty delay and hinder the resincerely desries to renew his allegiance, when the oath he is required to take binds him to abide by, and faithfully support all proclamations having reference to slaves, only so far as they shall not be modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court? Is not a present the shadow of justice without the substance. The question is not whether the masses in the rebellious States are entitled to any terms of pardon, for that has already been de cided by offering ferms, on the ground that a majority of the people had been deluded by ambitious leaders; but whether the terms offered/to those who will lay down their arms and become loyal citizens, are practicable, and calculated to produce the object the government should have in view, that is to end the war as soon as possible, by dividing Southern sentiment; and arraying the people against those in power. Take the case of a Union man in the South who has been compelled through fear of violence, passively to submit to con-federate rule, (and there are doubtless many such cases), and now that the federal bayonets have driven the enemy from his neighborhood he desires to avail himself of the amnesty, would he be encouraged in loyalty by being informed that he cannot take the prescribed oath, without surrendering as a condition pre-cedent, the title to all his slaves, constituting, perhaps, the whole of his property, but that in years to come if the Supreme Court should declare the proclamations in reference to slaves void, he can have his property if he can find it. Indeed it is doubtful if the man who observes the oath could bring his claim of property before the Court, because he would not be supporting the proclamations in attempting to have them declared void. Just here is one of the radical defects of the porffered amnesty as a mode of pacification. It should have required, allegiance only to the Constitution and the laws, leaving the Court subsequently to decide upon their validity and upon the legality of all acts of the Administration, including the proclamations and per-mitting the man who desires to renew his allegiance, to retain the property, of which he is the possessor and prima facie owner until the title is decided, so that he may have the benefit of the decision if it be in his favor.

But suppose there were no constitutional objections to overturning the established institution of the states, and that the rebels had no rights, and deserved no consideration whatever in the settlement of these difficulties, and that the people of the North, and the servile race at the South were the only parties interested, the question whether either we or they would be benefited by the sudden emancipation of three millions of dependent beings, ignorant, indolent, and not self-supporting, claims serious reflection. To effect emanci-pation, the war with its immense attendant expenses, must undoubtedly be protracted, and if finally effected, the burthen of sustaining and providing for those liberated, will of necessity devolve on the government and peo-

ple of the North.

It is the part of wisdom, sometimes, to pause, and take a calm view of our financial condition. According to the most favorable statement, if the war should end now, it is probable that the expenses incident to its close would swell the national debt to over two thousand millions of dollars. Add the State, County, City and Township debts which are constantly accumulating and you will find that our indebtedness exceeds the almost fa-bulous debt of Great Britain, if the difference in the wealth and rate of interest of the two nations be considered. The annual interest of our debt is more than the expenses of the go-vernment before the war. We do not yet ful-ly realize our real condition, because we are in the whirl of excitement, and have only beun the whirl of excitement, and have only begun to feel the weight of taxation. I do not take this view to discourage, but, I think it right to state these facts about which there is no secret, in reference to a subject in which we are all deeply interested, in solemn warning. A faithful pilot will not close his even in security, when the shin is in year! in security, when the ship is in peril, but will use every effort in time to escape the danger.

Let each one inquire for himself how much debt, in proportion to its wealth, a nation can

carry in safety.

If the war be brought to a close within a reasonable time, and a united country be the result, this great nation, with its immense resources, will spring into new life, and under the blessed reign of peace, will ultimately shake off its burdens. We should be prepared

have gone before, if necessary to save the Cumberland County Courts. Union; but the considerations to which I have adverted, admonish us not to prolong the war a moment longer than is necessary to effect its legitimate object. Let us be careful lest in seeking to attain a fancied benefit for others, we do not destroy ourselves. I say fancied benefit, for history informs us of the sad condition of those countries where large slave populations have been suddenly emancipated. What is the history we are now making? The fortunes of war, in the advance of our armies, have brought within our lines large numbers of slaves, and their deplorable condition is protrayed by trustworthy eye-witnesses, who are appealing to our sympathy to aid the unfortunate sufferers. We are told that thousands upon thousands are scattered along the banks of the Mississippi, collected in camps, almost naked, suffering from sickness and exposure, and dying in startling numbers. It is stated, that during the last winter, out of four thousand collected in a single city, twelve hundred died. It is the duty of all christian and humane people to contribute even from scanty means for their relief. But the very grave question presented itself, if such be the suffering and such the claims upon our charity when there are only an hundred thousand to care for, what would be the condition of things should three millions of these poor dependant, landless and homeless beings be set The present position of affairs is environed

with difficulties, and nearly all of them procoed from interpolating the emancipation policy on the conduct of the war. In view of condition of our State affairs, closing with a Letters Remaining in the Post Office the facts to which reference has been made, review of national affairs, in a manner highly should not that policy be abandoned? Would it not be better for ourselves and the slaves, to abandon a measure which was adopted with great hesitancy and doubt, both as to its policy and validity, and which has raised even greater obstacles to pacification than was pre-God emancipation is to come, it will come so as to be the greatest blessing to both races; and that to benefit even those in servitude, it. should come by the action of the people among whom the relation exists, peacefully and gradually, and not by the instrumentality

It is not from sympathy for slavery, as is sometimes charged, that the introduction of the emancipation policy is deprecated, but because it violates the Constitution and adds vastly to the difficulties which stand in the duced by our forefathers and incorporated in the institutions of both sections. Upon the establishment of our national independence and the formation of the federal government, it was recognized as a state institution, and left by the framers of the Constitution to the people of the several States to manage for themselves. In the North, the people without interference from the other sections, declared for its gradual abolishment. There are those, however, who are not satisfied with this, and insist upon cradicating the last vestige of the what constitutional rights interpose, or how many fields are deluged with blood. Some believe that war will destroy all hope

of union. They maintain that it is best for the interests of the whole country that our armies should be withdrawn, that the flow of blood should be permitted to cease before both sections become entirely exhausted; that with the withdrawal of our armies reason would resume its sway, and the South, if permitted to depart in peace, would at some fu-ture time voluntarily return to the Union.— The policy they recommend, however sincerely entertained, would certainly result in perpetual disunion, and we would emerge from the present war, only to be involved in other to the Union, and endure so much in the effor the Union, and endure so much in the effort to establish an independent government, after attaining the object, would never voluntarily surrender their nationality. No such instance is on record. What result such action might have accomplished before the destruction of so much life, and the desolation of so many homes, we will never know. The withholding of men and the withdrawal of our armies now, would be equivalent to surrendering the Union forever. The way to peace which they propose, would not only lead to continual war, but to the overthrow of our would soon be subdivided into petty provinces, and involved in endless warfare would finally become the prey of some ambitious conqueror. It is the duty of the State authorities to furnish the men necessary to destroy the armed power of the rebellion, and it is equally the duty of the general government to accompany the exercise of the power entrusted to it, with proper terms of conciliation.

Others allege that men of controlling influ-

abolished, that arbitrary power in direct antagonism with constitutional rights has been employed in the loyal States; that military rule and unauthorized test oaths have in some instances interfered with the freedom of elections, and that men who love the Union and sustain the government, but protest against this policy, are denounced as traitors, and proscribed from places of position, both military and civil. The truth of these allegations is austained by facts; and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion. Wise men will not be driven from the path of duty by the errors or vituperation of others. Whatever others may now say or do will not palliate the crime of those who took up arms againt the government, or lessen the obligations of patriotic men to aid in their overthrow. We should not abandon the government of our country, engaged in war with those who would destroy our national exist. acc, whether temporarily administered to our liking or not.— The government is designed to be perpetual, while administrations are transient. We must subdue the rebellion and save the country in spite of all difficulties. That which interferes with the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution, whether it proceeds from the enemy, or exists among ourselves must be overcome. Every obstacle in the way, whether it be the rebel armies, or the fatal policy of those in power, should be swept from existence by the people; in the one case by the use of military torce, and in the other by the untrammelled exercise of the elective franchise. However strong our armies may become, success will be delayed unless we have the right civil policy. In fact without the right civil policy, victory will not give us a Union worthy of the name.

The State for which you legislate occupies a proud position. In every emergency she has proved true to her military fame. In every war, in which the country has been engaged, New Jersey has contributed freely of her treasure and her sons. Her people are patriotic, conservative and eminently national. They have always been willing to stand by the contract as our fathers made it. They have by contract as our fathers made it. They have always observed the constitutional rights of other States and the nation. They love the Union and will labor for its preservation as the first great object to be accomplished.—

They will hail the day when those in rebellion shall lay down their arms and return beneath the folds of our national banner. While they will promptly mean avery constitutional dewill promptly meet every constitutional de-mand of the general government, and contri-bute to the extent of their means to overthrow armed rebellion, yet they will continue to protest against any innovation of their rights or the rights of the States, and against any policy which to them seems destructive to the Constitution, and unnecessarily postpones the triumphs of our arms and the restoration of peace upon just terms, on the basis of the Union of sovereign and equal States.

In the midst of sore affliction, our hearts should swell with gratitude to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the many blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the year that has passed. He has protected our State from the invader, and preserved peace within our borders. He has rewarded industry, and crowned with plenty the labors of the husbandman. May he give us all wisdom to discern the right, and hearts to do our duty when discerned; and in His infinite mercy may He look with compassion upon our bleeding and distracted country, and again give us peace, union and prosperity. JOEL PARKER.
Trenton, Jan. 12, 1864.

Continuation of Bounties. On Tuesday last, the Senate of the United States concurred in the action of the House of Representatives, extending the period for the payment of bor n ies to volunteers from Janu-Ar oth to March 1st.

The Grand and Petit jurors were called, and the Grand Jury retired to their room without any special charge from the Judge. The morning was occupied in transacting Orphaus' Court business, &c., until the hour of adjournment.
In the afternoon, the case of James Lover, vs. the

In the afternoon, the case of James Lover, vs. the executors of Annanias Mayhow, dec., was taken up. This case occupied the Court during the afternoon.—
The Grand Jury came in at 4½ o'clock, with six bills of indictment and were discharged.

Wennessar 9½ A. M.—The counsel in the Loper of the property case summed up this morning, and the Judge deli-

vered his charge to the Jury, who went out at 12 M.
The State, vs. J. Sutton, indicted at October term, 1862, was then brought on. 21/2 P. M.—The State, vs. J. Sutton, was continued this afternoon, and given to the Jury at 41/2 o'clock. After being absent for a considerable time, they bro't

in a verdiet of guilty. The State, vs. Jesse Ford, indicted at October term, for assault and battery on an officer, was taken up and was still on trial at the hour of adjournment.

The annual message of Gov. Parker, which appears in our columns this week, has excluded our usual variety of reading matter. The message is unusually long, but the character of its contents will amply repay a perusal. It is a very interesting exposition of the

creditable to the loyal and patriotic Governor.

reeditable to the loyal and patriotic Governor.

Rachel Beebae,
Mrs. Rebecca Jones, 2,
Mrs. Maria Barker,
Mrs. Lidde R. Joslin,
Mrs. Maria Barker,
Mrs. Lizzie C. Johnson,
Mrs. Emeline R. Camp, 2 Mrs Mary Elizabeth Jon
Mrs. Emeline R. Camp, 2 Mrs Mary Elizabeth Jon
Mrs. Mary R. Champion, Mrs. Mary A. Loper,
Mrs. Rece ca Chew,
Mrs. A. P. Chew,
Mrs. A. P. Chew,
Mrs. Malest Mulford. dicted: Experience proves the opinion here- and no doubt be passed, prohibiting cattle, tofore expressed, that if in the providence of sheep, swine and horses from running at large in the township of Bridgeton. It will be favorel by Senator Ludiam, and doubtless by our representatives in the House of Assembly.—
Senator Ludlam, with many others, believe that
such a law would be a benefit instead of a disadvantage to the poor man.

Mrs. Garoline Gerton,
Mrs. Sallie Hummel,
Mrs. E. F. Holmes,
Mrs. Harner Hoss,
Mrs. Carrie Howell, 2,
Bertlatt Harmon,
Miss Annie Marker.

Miss Annie Marker. representatives in the House of Assembly .-

By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the wonderful Thor way of peace and union. Slavery was intro-duced by our forefathers and incorporated in hibited in Bridgeton last Summer, and recei-ved with so much favor, is now on exhibition at Grosscup's Hall. The number of views have

John Conelly, John Dougherty, George Deal, Auron Daniels, W. T. Donaldson, been so much increased, as to present something different each evening. This is the gentral with Johnston.

W. I. Donadson with Johnston W. I. Johnston W. J. J uine Stereopticon, and not the grand humbug baniel Hitchner, Elisha Hayden.
Which followed it last year.
The attention of parents and children is call-

The attention of parents and children is call-ed to the exhibition on Saturday afternoon, to F.B. Haufman. institution wherever they find it, no matter which children will be admitted for 10 cents.

> New Jersey Legislature. On Monday night the hotels of Trenton were

state the same. alled by arriving Assemblymen, Senators at; Grosscup's Hall, Bridgeton. politicians, preparatory to the meeting of the eighty-eighth Legislature.

STEREOPTICON! The South Jersey delegation were on hand on Tuesday morning, when the caucuses, preliminary to the organization of the Legislature, were held.

The Republican caucus, of which Dr. B. R. the present war, only to be involved in other Bateman was chairman, agreed to compliment conflicts not less bloody, which would inevitable. Dr. Leaming, of Cape May, with the nomination bly flow from separation. The withdrawal of for President of the Senate, and E. W. Maylin, our armies would be a confession of weakness, of Cumberland, with the nomination for Speakand the Confederacy would at once be acknowledged by foreign powers. A people land, was nominated for Secretary of Senate, who would sunder the ties which boun them and Sinnickson Chew, of the West Jerseyman, for Clerk of the House The Senate Democratic caucus nominated

the following efficers: President of Senate-Amos Robbins, of Midliesex. Secretary of Senate-John H. Meeker, of Essex. Assistant Secretary-Q. A. Douglass, of Atlantic. Keeper of Gollery-C. Stuart, of

For the House, the Democrats have agreed on the following, who will be promptly elected: Speaker-Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic. Clerk-Levi Scobey, Monmouth., Doorkeepersystem of government. The right of secession once acknowledged, the remaining States Cornish, Hunterdon. Gallery Keeper—Win. Kelly, Newark.

MARRIED. At the Baptist Parsonage, in Cedarville, by

Rev. E. M. Barker, Miss Mary J. Robinson to Mr. Charles H. Turner. On the 12th iust., by Rev. J. W. Hickman, Mr. Joseph Higgins, of Bordentown, to Miss Alice B Woodruff, of Bridgeton. ence insist that the old Union under the present Constitution shall never be restored; that there shall be no Union unless slavery be first

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. B. Jones, Mr. Henry M. Howell, of Fairfield, to Miss Lyd.a B. Woodruff, of Bridgeton,

DIED.

Of Typhoid Fever, Dec. 5th, 1863, Joseph, on of John and Rebecca Wheaten, on Jones' Island, in the 17th year of his age.

A most interesting young man, and a pattern for sobriety to his youthful associates. The stricken parents and surviving brother and sisters have our deepest sympathies. E. M. B. In Bridgeton, on the 12th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Alben, Jr., in the 24th year of

In Bridgeton, on the 7th inst , Frederick A. Ginenback, in the 24th year of his age. In Deerfield, Lec. 8th, 1863, Ellen, aged 20

years. Dec. 15th, Ida E., aged 9 months.— Dec. 16th, Chris E. Batten, aged I year and 8 months, all of diptheria.

VENDUE!

WILL be sold at Public Sale, Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1864, at the residence of Abraham Mayhew, dec'd, near Product on Camb. Co., the following Personal Prop

HOUSEHOI "

Consisting of bods, bedding at sideboard, desks, stands, sofa settee, carpets, fooking glasses, greats, iron, and finkettles, meat tubs, cook seems, one ten plate and one ar tight store, jara, milk pans, dishes, churns spinning wheels. &c. STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS ! ():

Three work horses, one colt, four milch cows, (ferrers, one bull, one yearling calf, eight sheep breeding sow, six pigs, 2 months old. Sulky, fig. one-horse carraige, nearly new, one covered spring wagon, one small open spring wagon, one New Farm Wagon, one set single-harness, two sets double stage harness, double and single lines, cotton and leather nets, ropes, halters, &c., fan mill, corn sheller, two harges, one small and one double plaw, hoe and scratch harrows, forks, hoes, shovels, grain scoops, cant hook, beetle and wedges. Wheat in the ground, seed-potatoes by the bushel, vinegar by the barrel, one swarm of bees, and many articles not mentioned.

Sale to commeace at 11 o'clock. Conditions at sale

Sale to commence at 11 o'clack. Conditions at sale cy C.E.P. MAYHEW.

Jan. 16, 2t. The Fa T. MAYHEW. TEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES, of ver

WHITE AND YELLOW REFINED SUGARS always for sale at Refiners' lowest ARCHER & REEVES,

45 N. Water St., Philadelphia.

PRIME Rio, Laguayra, and Maracaibo Coffee in store and for sale by ARCHER & REEVES, No. 45 N. Water St., and No, 46 N. Del. Avenue, Philadelphia.

OAL OIL constantly arriving from the Oil Region, of the most approved brands.

ARCHER & REEVES.

Jan. 16, 1863, Water St., below Arch, Pailad'a.

THE "HUSSARS," 1200 STRONG! NOW RAISING IN NEW JERSEY!

PLACED ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH OLD REGIMENTS!

The same State, County, and United States Bounty paid to all men enlisted in this Regiment as in the Old Regiments, and all recruits credited in the la-t

Now is the Time to Avoid the Draft! Headquarters Camp Bayard, Trenton, N. J.
A. J. MORRISON,
Jan. 2,5t.
Colonel Commandin

ESTRAY. Lorenzo Sharp. of Mauricetown, posts a Red Steer, with white head, supposed to be three years old last Spring.

B. E. WOOD,
Jan. 9, 3t*. Clerk of Downe Township.

DR. THOMAS STURDIVANT, PHILADELPHIA, Offers his professional a rvices to the citizens of Greenwich, Stoe Creek, Lower Hopewell and surroun-ding sountry.

Dec. 19, 410

OWEN EVANS & CO., The Courts of Comberland County met on Tuesday No. 45 North Eighth St. morning last—Judge Elmer presiding. PHILADELPHIA,

Successor to J. R. CASSELBERRY. This mm-nee stock must be reduced, and will sell below our usual low prices in consequence of J. R. Casselberry having gone out of the business. YOU CAN GET BARGAINS! ACCEP. THE OPPORTUNITY! Look at our goods and save money in purchasing

all other good makes, bought before the rise, sening off cheap.

BALMORALS!

BalmorALS!

Seiling off—Balmo.als, \$2 00, worth \$2 50, full size.

Balmorals, \$2 25, worth \$2 75, extra size.

Balmorals, \$2 50, extra quality.

Balmorals, \$2 50, extra quality.

Balmorals, \$2 50, choice.

The above Balmorals are worth the attention of wholesale and retail puremasers. They must sil be cold. Look at them,

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
Selling off—Rich Plaid Dress Goods, 2cc.

All other Dress Goods selling off at prices to suit

BLACK SILKS AND FANCY SILKS.

BLACK SILKS AND FANCY SILKS.

Heavy black silks, best brands.

Funcy Silks at the rgains.

Selling off—Cloaking Cloths, Osseinere and all other kinds of the Cooks at BARGAINS.

Owen Evans & Co., Successor to

J. R. CASSELBERRY.

Mammoth Dry Goods House.

45 North Eighth Street, below Arch.

P. S.—Selling of Roon Silving at the real case.

P. S.—Selling off Reop Skirts at prices to suit customers, as they must be sold.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Hannah Caril,
Mrs. A. P. Chew,
Mrs. Malest Mulford,
Mrs. Hannah Danzenbak 'Mrs. Mary Nelson,
Mrs. Hannah Fisher,
Miss Mary C. Newburn,
Mrs. Hargaret Foster, 2, Miss Eva Reed,
Mrs. Caroline Garton,
Mrs. Caroline Garton,
Mrs. Sarah Sawyer,
Mrs. Salie Hummel,
Mrs. Ruft Tozer,
Miss E F Holmes,
Mrs. Harner Hess,
Mrs. Harner Hess,
Mrs. Robecca Whitshire,
Georgana Robinson,
Mrs. Robecca Robecca Robinson,
Mrs. Ro

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Persons calling for advertised letters will please tate the same. G. W. Johnson, P. M.

RETURN OF THE WONDERFUL

Which was received with so much favor, by the Citizens of Bridgeton, while on a Brief Visit last summer

Manager-John Toy. Operator-Prof. E. B. Mer-chants, Lecturer-E. E Hulfish, Esq.

Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 15, 16, 18 and 19.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS for Families and Schools, on Saturday, 16, and Tuesday, 19th of January: commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Managers have added many New and Splendld Views to their Lorge Collection, since their late visit, and will be able to give a change of Programme nightly.

GIGANTIC STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,

Rambles Around the World!

Free from the fatigue and expense of Foreign Travel—visiting the most Renowned Localities—

Of Towering Mountains, Gorgeous Palaces, Beautiful Architecture, Wonderful Ghaeiers, Charming Valea, Castles, Monuments, Cathedrals, Forest Scenery, Marine Views, Ruins, Citics, Works of Art. etc;
The Splendud Views from NATURE and ART are reproduced with Astonishing Brillianney and almost Magical Accuracy, and are Magnified on

Illuminated Canvass,

To Vast Dimensions. These Entertainments as a Refining and Educational Medium, are

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

The Secuery and Objects of History presented, are true to nature, and highly valuable as a necessary as-sistant in cultivating the Fine Arts.

Geography, History and Science

In their most attractive forms, can be studied here, through these Charming Hustrations. Every Object and View represented is of such care

BEAUTY AND PERFECTION

STATUARY

We will exhibit Works from the most RENOWNED MASTERS in ancient and modern art.

Admission, - - - 15 Cents.

Tickets for Sale at Grosseup's Clothing Store and at the Post Office. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at quarter of 8.

Jan. 16, 1864.

WANTED!

10 CARPENTERS

Wanted immediately, to work on the Episcopa Church, Bridgeton. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK. CHARLES LEAKE.

GROCERIES

PROVISIC

D. W. BERISON &

ge Stock of

GE JERY LINE,

Can be had at all time's very low.

ALL KINDS OF

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

And a very fine assortment of

TEAS;

BLACK, GREEN, IMPÉRIAL,

CHEAP

e and a

PORK, LARD, FISH, CHEESE, BUTTER,

EGGS, SOAP. and CANDLES.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

RAISENS CURRANTS, PRUNES, CÎTRON,

ORANGES, LEMONS APPLES, CRANBERRIES,

Dried Apples and Peaches, &c.

Cloves, Ciunamon, Alispice, Mace, Pep-per, Ginger, &c., &c.,

SA L. T,

Coarse and Fine. Potatoes, all kinds.

POWDER, SHOT, AND CAPS.

CROCKERY WARE.

We have a complete assortment of

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

A new assortment just received of all kinds A.T. TWIST, FLOUNDER,

SEGARS,

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.

At D. F. GARRISON & SON'S.

In CARLL'S BUILDING, next to

Jan. 10th, 1863 the Bridge, BRIDGETON, N.J.

BRUSHES, and SOAPS,

Fruit of all kinds -

Pure Spices all kinds,

BROOMS, PAILS,

FINE-CUT, &c, &c.

AND FLUID.

2 you want in the

That we Challenge the World to produce an Equal Triumph of Artistic Skill. In our Unequalled Gar-

iery of

VIEWS:

splendid Entertainments will be given on

Capt. Mulford Adams.

Mon.ca Plaids, 28c., silk and wool filling.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 14, 1864.

Georgana Robinson, Miss Annie Fisher,

MEN'S LIST.

Samuel Kennedy,
James Loper, 2,
Lott Loper,
John Long,
Samuel Long,
D. McMurtrae,
Adam Minch, 3,
Nathaniel Morrey,
Wharten Ogden,
Albert Parvin,
Jas. Powell,
T. Patterson,
John Loss,
Ephraim Russel,
Clara R. Raymend,
Geo. W. Robinsen,
Job M. Recyes,
Cornelius Sharp,
William Smith,
James Simkins,
Col. Jas H. Willets,
Lodererck Wheeat.

NEW GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

M'GEAR & BRO'S.

AT M'GEAR & BRO'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

Fall & Winter Dress Goods

Fall & Winter Dress Goods

At Reduced Prices.

At Reduced Prices.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

100 doz Pure Linen,

NEW GOODS, SHEPPARD & GARRISON'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE, Is the place to bny

> Sixty Pairs of Ladies' Woolen Armiets, At 25 ets per pair.

A Full Line of Black Cloths for Ladies THE REST HOOP SKIRTS now in use, is to be had at Sheppard & Garrison's.

Call and took at them before buying elsewhere. A Large and Beautiful Stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS. Bosible Brocks Skawis.

A Beautiful Stock of Single and Double BLANKET SHAWLS, A Large stock of

BLACK STREEA SHAWLS From \$1 50 to \$10 50. A Full Line of Misses' Blanket Shawls.

BLUE, GREY AND RED TWILLED FLANWELS. All Weel White and part Cotton White FLANNELS.

R. & J. Dubois' Sattinets & Wool Yarns.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

The Cheapest in town-only \$2 50, 4 yards wide. A Full Line of

Mourning Dress Goods

AND SHAWLS.

, A Large Stock bf

Zädies' Fress Goods.

For \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Cloth Coats,

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

All Prices.

FIGURED SILKS,

In town, is at Sheppard & Garrison's

kerchiejs, Muslins, Tickings, Ging-hams and Flannels in town is at

SHEPPARD & GARRISON'S.

GREEN WOOL

Table Covers,

A very scarce article, -selling cheap.

The Cheapest Bleached and Unbleached

COTTON FLANNELS

In town is at

SHEPPARD & GARRISON'S.

Goods bought last season.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK

run erronium.

NO 920 CHESTNUT STREET (Former-

ly No. 708.) PHILADELPHIA.

Prevention is better than cure! 45 Dozen Un-

dershirts and Brawers.

MRS. FITHIAN'S

Ladies' Dress Trimmings

BRIDGETON,

New Sleeve Patterns.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

FANCY COODS,

Such as Head-dresses. Nets, Satchels, Portraonics, Scarfs, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Veils Buckles,

FANCY VELVITS.

BEADS,

Yarns, Zephyrs of all kinds. Worked

Shaes, Monitor Belts,

DRY GOODS.

Henderson's Capitol Clothing Store,

AID THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

Dedicated to our Re-enlisted Soldiery.

Let the stalwart arm of nations

Grasp our stripes so emblematic

Of the red coats rent in twain.

Sing the song of home again.

Free from selfish pride or lust;

Home of Virtue and the Just.

Unfurl our banner to the breezes,

May its folds forever last.

dealt with properly.

Make the warlike took aghast,

And, by the aid of God who pleases,

N. B .- Edward Henderson, the proprietor

Stripes that designate a nation

Envy of God's wide creation,

Which made the exiles proud, extatic,

Wave this banner at our foes:

Villains dread where'er it flows.

By our National Poet, Dr. George Allen Spangler.

Stars placed there in such proud stations,

510 MARKETSTREET,

RUFFLINGS,

FLAGS.

FANCY BELTS,

with a general assortment of

Commerce Street, BRIDGETON, N. J.,

Jersey, and we will not be undersold.

Plain and Fig'd French Merinoes.

Figured Delaines, Flain and Figured Wool Repps,

Bought last season chenp. ETS, CASSIMERES, & JEANS. SATTINETS. .

At 10 cents each. The best in the county. As Cheap as any in South Joraey.

TAKE A LOOK AT THEM.

NEW SAXONY

DRESS PLAIDS.

NEW SAXONY DRESS PLAIDS. Only 25 cts. per yard.

WOOL BLANKETS. WOOL BLANKETS.

From Auction-A Special Bargain.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS.

30 doz. Ladies' Skirts, 5 doz. Childrens' Skirts, Less than City Prices, At the Cheap Cash Store.

> Russia Crash. Russia Crash. Only 10 cts per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Surpassing anything heretofore presented to the Public, "A Voyage down the Stream of Civilization and Progress, from the earliest times to the present day. Each evening the Entertainment will be varied by Choice Sciections of the most Remarkable and Atractive of American, European, Asianc and African Scenery.

Remarkable

**Rema Rich Plaid Poplins, Fancy Colored Reps, Rich Plain Merinoes, Beautiful Plain Silks

> CLOAKING CLOTHS. Heavy Beaver Cloaking,

All-Wool Cloaking,

Ready-made Circulars, At M'Gear & Bro's. At M'Gear & Bro's.

For New and Cheap Goods, go to

M'GEAR & BRO'S.

For Bargains, go to M'GEAR & BRO'S.

LADIES' MERINO SCARFS CHILDREN'S MERINO SCARFS. Every size and price.

LARGE STOCK OF HOSIERY.

BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

indies' Worked Coffars

100 new designs, just opened, Take a look. Very Cheap ich they are selling cheap.

RICH BROCHE SHAWLS.

Shawls. Shawls.

Black Mourning Shawls, Plain Long Sh

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

SPOOL COTTON.

50 doz. in Bright Colors, Warranted 200 yards best make, Only 5 cents.

TTO TILL SOLL!

SHIRTTING FLANNEL, Table Linen,

Men's Wear. Boys' Wear, . Wool Table Covers. BED TICKINGS, VERY HEAVY.

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS! All kinds of Produce taken for AT M'GEAR & BRO'S Cheap Dry Goods Store.

BRIDGETON, N. J. Buy while you can buy cheap.

CHEAP GOODS

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY R. B. FITHIAN &SON,



GOOD AND COMPETENT WORKMEN. I do not intend to be surpassed by any in the State Pleare call and examine my assortment of SILVER-PLATED & JAPANED HARNESS. INDIAN TANNED BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE COVERS AND BLANKETS,

f a superior quality, at reduced prices; Collars & Cart Whips Conch Whips, cheaper than oats; Curry combs, Brushes, &c., Gentlemens' and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and all Articles in m, line of Business.

Repairing Promptly Attended to N. R.-A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. GILEON K. BISHOP,

BRUGS AND MEDICINES. CHEMICALS,

Dyo Staffs, CONDENSED LYE, CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, LIQUID RENNET, BROWN'S TROCHES SPAUDING'S TROCHES, WISTAR'S TROCHES. All the best preparations in use for

All the best and most reliable Medicines of the day. OILS. PUTTY,

WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, LETTER PAPER, AND STATIONERY of all kinds.

oughs, Colds. &c.

Plain and Plaid Goods in great variety. SPICES. LADIES' COATING CLOTHS, Of the best quality. RASINS. LEMONS, GOOD CONFECTIONERY. Ladies' Light and Black Books ordered at short notice. Photo garaph Albums. The best Kerosene Oil

HOOP SKIRTS. CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED wanted in exchange for goods. BREWSTER & KENNEDY. Nov. 15, 1862. CHEAPEST BLACK, BROWN, AND

always kept, and a number of other arti-

WESSELENCE YESSELECT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR Bridgeton, N.J. Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Hand-JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 1d. A full corps of able and experienced teachers will be in attendance. Pupils may pursue either a Classical or Business Course, at the opinion of their parents.

The Classical Course will afford a thorough and complete preparation for College, or it will be made sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of those who design to complete their Classical studies at the Accidenty. design to complete their Classical studies at the Academy.

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desired.

The location of the Academy is high, airy and healthy. It contains a Library of over 500 volumes. The building is admirably adapted to school purposes.

The grounds are large, and every arrangement is made to seccure the comfort and progress of the purpose. We have as good a Stock of Foreign and Torms for Board and Tuition, 340 per quarter.
It is desirable that parents designing to enter pupils, should make early application to the Principal, rom whom other information may be procured. Domestic Dry Goods as any House in South Give us a call before purchasing e sewhere. SHEPPARD & GARRISON'S

REFERENCES. Rev. S. B. JONES, D. D., Bridgeton. Pacuity of Princeton College, JOSEPH JESSUP, Esq., Mullion Hill, AUGUSTUS S. BARBER, Esc., Whiteley, Rev. MOSES WILLIAMSON, College May Co.

CAHDY MANUFACTORY, 318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Fine and Plain Candies, Gum Drops, Fig. Paste, Chocolate, Confections, Mixed Sogar Plums,

J. W. PROCTOR, & Co. invite the intention of their friends to their large and Superb Stock of Fine CLOAKS and FURS. Sugar Foys, &c., &c. oct. 10, 6m. E. G. WHITMAN, & CO. unparalleled in any former season—
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attenuen to our FUR DEPARTMENT which will be tount I well furnished with every description of FIRST-CLASS FURS, which will be granuteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Expre scharges paid, any distance insid, of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Sep. 5-1yw. No. 220 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia. MATLACK'S men & hove clothing

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 904 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. WE would respecially call your attention to our Large-stock of MFNSAND BOYS CLOTHING now on hand Ready-Made, embracing every variety of Style and Material suitable for the season.

We have a so on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Goods adapted to Men's and Boy's Wear, and would invite your attention thereto.

These troods have been purchased for Cash. Particular attention paid to all orders, so as to insure satisfaction to the purchaser.

E. MATLACK, Agt. dershirts and brawers.

I Norder to keep all my friends and the public in general, warm and comfortable during the approaching Fall and Winter, I have I tid in a heavy assortment of Undershirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and woolen socks, Gloves, 4c., ac., Grny shirts and Drawers, cotton and there to only the Country Merchants with these goods, at least such that they can be bought for in the City. Good Woolen socks, at \$2.0 per deg., Romen and Mixed Cotton soc

At Pole Taverh, Salem County, N. J., at which a good business is done with all the Steek and Fixings, as the Subscriter intends to leave the peace. The property consists of 5 deciling houses, in good repair, 1 large what larging shop, 20 by 25, store house, 44 feet long with fixtures attached. Terms casy, Address EDWARD LOPER.

Pole Tavern Selem County, Situated near the Westeersey Bailread.

Nov. 28, 2m. FALL AND WINTER OPENING OF

AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, PUPLIC SALE OF VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AND TAVERN stand, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, the 28th day of Jonanay, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the promises, all that valuable FALL AND WINTER GLOVES. Balmorals, Merinoes, Blankets, Hoop-Skirts, Plaid Cashmeres, Spreads, Gent's Hoofert, Gay Sack Flannels, Chiatz, Ladies' Hosiery, Striped Mohairs,
Furniture Chiatz, Children's Hosiery, Alpacas, Cur-Goods and Flannels,
WITH A VARIETY OF

HOTEL PROPERTY AND OLD ESTABLISHED TAVERN STAND, KNOWN AS THE ROADSTOWN HOTEL. KNOWN AS THE ROADSTOWN HOTEL.

To any one desiron of engaging in the hotel business, this operturn y will afford rare facilities, being an old-established business stand, on one of the main thoroughares of travel, and in the index of a pleast ant and fertile country, envenient to Churches and Schoo's. It is thought to be one of the most desirable focations in the cruatry for that business. The property is so well known, that further description is doesned unnecessary. Conditions at gale, by

JONES & WOODNUTT,

D. M. Woodnurf, Auctioneer.

Jan. 2, 63.—4t.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. A Large and New Assortment of Ladios Furs just opened at Grosscup's. This a new branch in our

I AM BOUND TO SELL THEM CHEAP. Call, before you buy, on Grosscup, and you will find bargains. Dec. 19, 1863. DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE!

subscriber offers at Private Sale, all that desirable form and prictiless, situated on the man road I adjug from Roadstown; also, on the Greenwich road—as the roads cross on the property—about one mine from Seeley's Mill, two miles from Greenwich, 2½ from Roadstown, and near the county line of Salein and Cumberland—it being situated in the last named county. The farm contains SEVENTY-SIX ACRES!

Mostly all arable land, with a never-tailing stream of water running through the centre. The land is in a good state of improvement—it has been lately limed all over, ane in some parts had two coats since the subscriber has been on the tarm; also, been as acid and marked. The improvements consist of a good FRAME DWELLING

With an excellent well of water under the shed, large wagon house, with cellar under, barn, out crib house, &c. Buildings and fencing in good repair. There is

TWO APPLE ORCHARDS on the place, one just coming into bearing of choice fruit from McLaen's Nurseries; also, a young Parh Orchard. It is said to be the best part of the county for peach raising. There is an old orchard on the property that has not failed tor 10 or 12 years. Also grapes and other fruit.

This property offers rare indulated to the owner wishing a home, or to capitalists. The most will rent to a good interest. The terms will be easy, and early possession given if required, as the subscriber intends to leave the place to go into other business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing on the premises. of this celebrated establishment, is a gentle-man of undoubted integrity. Those who favor him with patronage can rest assured of being

premises. Dec. 26.'63 —4t RICHARD M. DoBOIS. The fare to and from the Depot NEW YORK Ship Adzes and Axes, at 1. W. MULFORD & BACON'S. has not been raised by Elwell & Son.

BY EXPRESS! Bargains! Bargains!! OPENING OF THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE! BURT & WARE,

MAMMOTH CLOTHING EMPORIUM, COMMERCE ST, WEST BRIDGETON, Still continue to wage war against High Prices! They have on band the most Elegant and Beauti-

CASSIMERES,
and VESTINGS,
As well as the most extensive stock of

HATS, CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING Ever offered in West Jersey. The reputation of their CUTTERS

Such as Neckties, Shirts-Linea, Cotton, or Woolieu Linea or Paper Collars, Kid and Sisk Gloves, Hal Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, and Umbrellas. In fact Thousand Little Articles

DONT FORGET

YOUNG LADIES,

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, If you want a very Gentzel Hair Cut, finished with a feather edge, Waters, at No. 3 Grossenp's Building, will be happy to wall on you in his usual pleasing manner.

May 16, 1863. BRIDGETON & GREENWICH STAGE.

BRIDGETON & GREENWICH STAGE.

RAIL ROAD LINE: On and after Monday, February 23, the stage will Monday, February 23, the stage will shill be seen as a quarter before 11 o'clock, A. M., Roadstown at 12 o'clock nean, and Shiloh at 12.20, and connect with the 1.20 P. M. train from Bridgeton for Philadelphia. Returning on arrival of Evening Train.

Fore through from Greenwich, Roadstown and Shiloh to Philada, \$1.15. The fare is the same from Greenwich to philadelphia as from Bridgeton and there is nothing saved by driving or walking to Bridgeton to take the care; therefore it is earnestly hoped that the travelling community will patronize and sustain this stage line.

T. D. GLASPELL.

T. D. GLASPELL. Driver. March 14, 1863. WOOD UP! HIGHLY IMPORTANT! FRESH GROUND BONE DUST,

CASH PAID FOR BONES, At the Bone Factory, near the Rolling Mill. Bone Dust on isvorable terms. Several steam Engines for sale. Enquire at the Rone Factory.

JOHN S. WHIPPLE.

NO. 40 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA. PRIME ROLL BUTTER.

SPICES, SAL SODA, PAPER BAGS, Buckwheat Flour, Coal Gil,

ame our stock before purchasing eisewhere Nov. 21, 8m

To all in Want of a Good Sult of Clothes AT MODERATE PRICES.

Aug. 2
Aug. 2
which I bound three months ago, before the recent advances, and which we are making up as near the old prices, and much lower than you will have to pay for the same quality of goods afew weeks later. But they are going oil very rapidly, and all that would avail themselves of the present chance for bargains, must call soon at EROSSCUP'S, pections,

PROVISION STORE IN BRIDGETON.

AT THEIR NEW STORE.
First door east of the County Clerk's Of-

fice, have for sale GROCERIES&PROVISIONS of the very best quality, such as

COFFEE AND MOLASSES. क क क क क APPLES by the barrel or peck. Dried

rants, and Citron. SPICES.

Gloves, Mace, &c. Fish, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, SALT AND POTATOES.

WANTED! 5000 DOZEN EGGS. 1600 Pounds of Butter,

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, for which the highest price will be paid in eash or trade.

Fresh Every Day, BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTONS PORK, SAUSAGE, HAMS, LARD, &c.

Articles purchased at this store will be delivered to any part of the town. The subscribers having had considerable experience in the Grocery and Meat business, hope, by keeping a good supply of superior articles, at moderate prices, to

BURT & WARE

Fashionable Furnishing Emporium, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY FURS: Which will be sold at less than CITY PRICES.

HENRY NEFF, Surgeon Dentist,

Having returned from service in the Army of the Fotomac, again offers his Professional Services to all his old friends and as many new ones as he can accommodate.

Office on Commerce Street, opposite the New Baptist Church, Bridgeton, N. J.

July 25, 1863.

have gone forth, and stand unrivolled in this Community for their accuracy in fitting the "Shape Divine." Call in and see them. You will agree with thousands

d others that

BURT & WARE Sell Goods twenty per cent lower than any other es-GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

n necessary to a gentleman's toilet, can be procured this establishment.

BURT & WARE'S.

WATERS, No 3 Grossquo's Building, is ready, willing and able to cut your hair in him Celebrated Spit Curl Style.

At the Bone Factory, near the Rolling Mill. This is a new and valuable manure for garden and truck purposes. Now is the time to secure this valuable Phosphate of Lime.

Dixon, Sharpless & Co., Produce Commission Merchants.

80 APS. CANDLES, STARCH,

&e.. N. B .- Country Merchants are requested to call and

I HAVE now on hand a Large Stock, of Fine CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,

NEW GROCERY

E. & R. Parvin

SUGAR, TEA,

Fruit, Raisens, Cranberries, Cur-

Pepper, Ginger, Allspice. Cinnamon,

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

MEAT, Of all Minds,

receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Oct. 31, 1863. E. & R. PARVIN.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

Ladies' and Children's

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Nov. 28, 1863.

WE would estit heattention of our nustock of Drugs, Confectioneries, and Fancy Articles generally.

Having laid in a full and complete assortment of Fancy Articles, &c. &c., for our Annual Sales we "cel satisfied we can please you if you give us a trial. We have now a splendid assortment of

Purses, Port Monnates, Port Folios, and RETICULES, which cannot fail to please. In our BOOK DEPARTMENT

we have laid in a full and good supply of BIBLES in every variety of style. Oriers for any of the standard works of the day will be filled with promptness and dispatch. Our

STATIONERY. has been selected with great care, and we flatter ourselve; that it cannot be surpassed in this section as to variety and quality. Our stock of Drugs and Medicines has been selected with greateare, and with a special attention to quality.

We are now offering a very superior quality of

Kerosene or Coal Oil, PEARL PORTMONNAIES, MOROCCO PORTMONNAIES, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, SEGAR CASES,

TOBACCO BOXES, An endless variety at

ROBESON & WHITAKER'S RETICULES, WORK BAGS. PORT FOLIOS, TRAVELLING CASES, CABAS, WRITING DESKS,

An elegant assortment.

The Volunteer's Companion

A very suitable present for mothers or sisters to send to their friends who are battling against the traitors who, with wicked hands, are endeavoring to break down this glorious Republic.

LETTER PAPER, CAP PAPER. PLAIN ENVELOPES. LINED ENVELOPES, LEGAL ENVELOPES, NOTE PAPER, LEGAL PAPER.
BUFF ENVELOPES.

WEDDING ENVELOPES, MUSIC PAPER!

In large quantities at ROBESON & WHITAKER'S.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS. PICTURE CARDS,

TOYS In endless variety.

We would particularly call your attention to our stock of

YOUNG HYSON,
Ex. YOUNG HYSON,
POUCHONG and
SOUCHO

TEAS!

We have also introduced into this section

Palmer's Dandelion Coffee,

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A nutritious and economical article,

Particularly adapted to Dyspeptics,

And yet resembling so nearly the old government Java that critics can scarcely tell the difference, and at the same time reducing the price of coffee to one half the present prices.

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Feb. 28, 1863-smp.y

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

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FLUID, ALCOHOL, CAMPHINE.

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For Medicinal Purposes. WINE BISCUIT, MILK BISCUIT,

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LAYER RAISINS, SEEDLESS RAISINS,

Currants, Citron, Apples,

Pure Spices OF ALL KINDS.

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A Fine Assortment.

CREAM BON BONS, CREAM DATES, CREAM COCOANUT. CREAM CHOCOLATE, CREAM FACES,

The Carll's Building,
Near the Bridge,
Where they can get full Dinner and Tea Setts, and every thing in this line necessary for housekeeping, at a very low price. Call one and all, and see the largest and best assortment of the kind ever kept in Bridgeton. Every housekeeper is interested in the great sales. GUM DROPS, Bridgeton. Every model and the great sales.
Having just received, direct from Liverpool, large assortment of Dishes of the latest styles and patterns, all in want of China, Glass and Queensware will save money by purchasing of HIRAM HARRIS.

OUR STOCK OF

DRUGS

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

ROBISON & WHITAKER.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks &c. IN GREAT VARIETY AND GARRETT'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Root and Shoe Store.

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Constantly on hand, and made to order, First Class SKIRTL, for Ladies, Misses and Children: embracing the "Liliputan," "Lilipute Trail," "Quaker," "Quaker Trail." Regular Gore Trails—extra long—Extra Size Waists, and medium sizes—together with a full line of Misses' and Childrens, from 1 to 45 springs—which for simetry, finish and durability have no equal in the Market. We use nothing but the best Linen finished English Steel Springs, and best woven Tapes, securing all the metal fastenings, by improved machinery and guarantle to furnish a better, cheaper, and more satisfactory SKIRT, than can be obtained elsewhere, Corsis, Corsis Casps, and Patent Hoop Skirt Supporters. Terms Cash. One price only.

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The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Grawers—Eight dollars Premium

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HOV 21, 2418 DAVID MULFORD.

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Dr. Mott has overcome the great difficulty of doctoring Horses successfully, by learning to locate a Horses disease or lameness as accurately as if the Horse could speak and tell you himself. This information will be found in this work; it is a plain common sense work, using no terms but what are intelligible to any person that can read; it treats on every aisease or lameness the Horse is heir to, with their symptoms, remedies and curvs.

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SELENDED HUNTING-CASE SILVER WATCH,

Selendid Henting-Cane Shever Watch, In the following manner, commencing at one, and when the 20th book is sold the purchaser will receive a Watch. A club of twenty will be sure of a Watch, or any person sending me Fifty Cents, and it be the 20th book since the last watch was giv a, will receive a Watch and Book. I have distributed over 500 watches in this way the last year, and have a written certificate from every person receiving one. This is no gift on orprise or brass Jewelry humbug. The Watches will surely be given as above. The Book is more than worth the money to any person, and the chance of getting a beautiful Watch for nothing.

I would refer to the undersigned parties who have received a Book and Watch for 50 cents:

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EXUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Scaled Envelope,

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The man that allows his horse to shiver ahd shake when he can buy a heavy-fined, lendy-strapped Horse Blanker at \$2.87, deserves to be kieked by the cold shavering horse.

Go to Rumsey's New York House for Heavy Horse Blankets, at \$2.87. CHARLES RUMSEY, In Rumsey's Block, Salem, N. J.

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The Newest Styles, the Cheapest CLOAKS in the State of New Jersey, are found at the Mammoth New York House, Salem, N. J.

We are universally known as the Cheapest Cloak CHARLES RUMSEY,
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THIS WAY! THIS WAY!!

ALL ye that have lately been married, all that are about to step into the state of matrimony—all that are about going to housekeeping—all that intend to move, and expect to get some of their dish ware broken, in fact every one that is in want of China, Glass and Queen'sware, we would respectfully invite your attention to

HIRAM HARRIS' CHINA STORE,

Richard D. Edmunds, Cold Springs.

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Bridgeton, March 21, 1863.

Also, KEROSENE LAMPS.
Country produce taken in exchange.

MOLASSES.

SUPERIOR New Crop New Orleans Molasses,
by the barrel or gallon.
PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
TRINIDAD MOLASSES,
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at R. J. FITHIAN & SON'S.
April-11
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Prouty & Mear's Ploughs, & Plough Castings. For sale at

I. W. MULFORD'S.

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Rumsey'

y-made Clothing Emporium is undsome styles Cassimere Coats for man or youth.

ThankLES RUMSEY'S,
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nov. 21, 2m.

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JUST RECEIVED & OPENED No. 31 South 2d Street, East Side, Phil-adelphia. Gum Shoes as low as any in the City, by the Case, Dozen or Single Pair. All I ask is a fair trial.

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CORNER COMMERCE & LAUREL STS,

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WINTER GOODS! to suit the season

8 cent prints for 61, 121 " " 10

SUPERIOR HEAVY KENTUCKY JEANS

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COTTONADES,

at reduced prices.

DRESS GOODS.

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Lancaster Ginghams, new and desirable patterns. Crash, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., very cheap, with all the variety of stock of a first class

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Rural New Yor country store, as cheap as can be bought in Bridgeton. A full assortment of Groceries. Provisions and Queensware.
Produce taken, and cash not refused

ALEX. STRATTON, cor. Commerce & Laurel sts.

HANTHORN STILL IN THE



SELLING AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

HARNESS NEEDED IN THIS

SECTION of the COUNTRY. LARGE SUPPLY OF

Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags

BUFALO ROBES, LAP ROBES, HORSE COVERS,

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and hundreds of others in all parts of the country.—
Don't forget that a club of twenty will positively receive a Watch.
All orders promptly filled. State, either when sending clubs, or for single copies, four nearest Express.
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Lice, 12, 1863. Tuttle's Corners, New Jersey. Riding Saddles.

Bridles, Martingales, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Mane and Tail Combs, Superior quality of Oil for Harness!

Sign of the Dark Bay Horse in Harness, opposite totter's Store. E. HANTHOIN.

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AT- A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. TO For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would therwise cost live times that sum. Various shades an be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect suc-

coss.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) purchase Howe & Stephen's Treatise on Dyeing and Coring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS.

260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggests and Dealers generally.

oct10,-6m smpb.



rounding counties, for their very liberal patron-age extended to me du-ring the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Fers, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and

Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having their manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the sublic a much anadsomer Set of Fuss for the same oney. Ladies please give me a call before purchas ing. Please remember the name, number and stree JOHN FAREIRA, sep 12 5mw. No 718 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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

DRESS GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS In Great Variety.

Undersieeves, COLLARS, &C. SHETLAND WOOL,

ZEPHYRS, and MARKING CANVASS, Together with a full assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

Such as FIGURED TABLE DIAPER. TOWELINGS, &c. Ladies' Cloaks, Misses and Children's Coats, The Latest Styles.

No charge for Pattern when you buy the materia. I am prepared and will take BUTTER AND EGGS Jan. 4, 1862. In exchange for Goods.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. MILLVILLE, N. J. ROBERT S. TICE, Proprietor. TRAVELLERS visiting Millville will find the above Hotel a pleasant House, and will be made comfortable during their stay. The larder will be furnished with the best the market affords. as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made in the trade.

N. B.—A Hank from the Hotel in readiness at the Dipot upon the arrival of each train. Passengers will be conveyed to any part of the town.

MILLYMIA, June 20, 1863.

B. S. TICE.

as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made in the trade.

PELTON - RAU,

NOS. 137 & 138 North Fourth Street, corner Cherry,

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 10 1863, 6mw.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. NO. 228. Thelargest and cheapest stock ever offered in this City.

Thelargest and cheapest stock ever offered in this City.

CHARLES W. DEAN,

Wholesale Dealer in French and German Baskets;
Wood and Willow ware, Notions, Brushes, Gil Cloths,
Cotton Laps, Wadding, etc., etc.
No. 119 MAKKET Sr., below 2d, (north side,) Philad's
ITHE subscriber has just opened an entirely new
L and complete stock of goods of the best quantly
and description, to which he would respectfully call
the attention of Merchants and Dealers who wish to
find a good article Chenp for Cash. These goods were
bought for Nett Cash, at the greatly reduced prices
consequent upon the stringency of the times, and believing that the "nimble sixpence" to be better than
the "slow shilling." they are now offered to the public
at prices that dely compelition. The following are a
few of the articles always on hands—Pails and Tubs
of all kinds and quantities. Toy-Pails, salt and sugar
boxes, half bushel and peck measures, well buckets,
towel Rollers, patent, head and stright clothes pins,
wash boards, grain scoops, toy wheelbarrows, corr
brooms, every variety shoe, paint, scrub and sweep
brushes, &c. Clothes Brushes, Baskets, willow and
ratan chairs, skirt ratans, bird eages, clothes lines,
bed cords, skirt cords, tie yarn, twone of all kinds,
together with a large assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods. Hosiery Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Threads,
&c., cheap from autton. These goods are all new and
carefully selected, and are offered at prices that cannot
falt tohter attention. Enverse will invariably find it
to their own interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

to their own interest of various parking where.

Particular attention given to packing goods for shipment, so as to prevent damage, or excessive charges for freight.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

CHARLES W. DEAN,

223 Market St., north side, below 2nd.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1859, 1y and Complete Baker. We have, also, the

HURRAH FOR 1864! NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

MAGAZINES: Newspapers for 1863.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! All the following Popular Magazines at the lowest

Club rates:
Godey's Lady's Book for one year, only
Harper's Monthly, "
Atlantic Monthly, "
Atlantic Monthly, "
Arthur's Home Magazine "
Hall's Journal of Health "
Ballor's Monthly "
Gardener's Monthly "
American Agriculturist "
Blue Cultivator " The Cultivator
Weekly papers at the following low rates:
Rural New Yorker,
Saturday Evening Post,

Saturday Evening Post,

Dollar Newspaper,
The following are on weekly sale:
Frank Lestie's Illustrated, Harper's Weekly WaverlyjMagazine, True Flag, Flaz of our Union, Literary Companion, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, New York Mercury, American Union, New York Police Gazette, Frank Lestie's Budget of Fun, New York Clipper, Yankee Notions, and any other that may be desired.

STATIONERY. Special attention is called to a large assortment of tationary, cheaper than the cheapest.

Picture Frames. Picture Frames in great variety, or made to order a the lowest city prices.
Also a fine lot of new pictures, all the new and popular Songs, in book or ballad form, School Books, Primers, Toy Books, &c., for the Holidays. POCKET DIARIES for 1863.

Sewing Machines
nanufacture furnished. Also, Mackine thread
illes for sale. Almanacs for 1863. Almanaes in endless variety for 1863. Also, Sole Agent for Broadwell's Blue and Black Ink, at 12 cents

per quart.

Thankful for past favors, no pains will be spared to furnish anything in my line, from a Penny Ballad to any Book, Paper, or Magazine that may be wanted.

G. W. JOHNSON, News Agent,
Post Office Building, Commerce St. Bridgeton.
Dec. 14. Opposite Grossem's Hall. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocery & Provision Store, Brick Building, S. W. Corner of Com-merce and Pearl Sts.

The subscriber begs most respectfully to announce that he has in store a large and well selected stock of groceries and provisions. Having lately purchased them at the lowest cash prices, I intend to sell at the same, and solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage heretofore bestowed. The following are a few of the articles for sale: by the ib. or barrel. White and brown sugar
Raw and roasted coffee
Green and black tea
White and brown soap
Mould and dipped candles
Fresh and tub butter.
Fresh and salt pork
Hams and shoulders
Oried Beef
White and codfish
W. India & N. O. Molasses
Mackerel. Nos. 1, 2, and 2, by the 1-1, 1-2 or
Gridgeton, Jan. 9.

We the barrel
to box,
to the to barrel
to box,
t White and brown sugar

Pridgeton, Jan. 9. D. McBRIDE. J. A FITHIAN. HAY, COAL,

The subscribers having purchased the interest of R. Dare & Son in the above business, would invite the attention of the inhabitants of Bridgeton and vicinity to their stock. WOOD and COAL

Of superior quality,

Delivered to any part of the town,

At prices as low as can be obtained at any other establishment. READY SAWED and SPLIT for the Stove.

HAY WAN'T' IS IN' Paid in Cash. N. B .- ORDERS left at Robeson & Whita-

ker's Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 4. McBRIDE & FITHIAN. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER-

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and silver WATCHES. Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs. designs.

Also, SODID SILVER WARE, equal to coin—an the best make of Silver Plated Ware. Each articl is warranted to be as represented.

By Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired an satisfaction guarateed.

JACOB HARLEY. (Successor to Stauffer & Harley, 3m.w. No. 622 MARKET Street, PHILAD'A.

Fall and Winter MILLINERY. MRS. A. LAKE, No. 28 Commerce Street,

Bridgeton, Has lately opened a splendid assortm FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY of the most improved styles—Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, fine French and American Flowers, Ladies' and Misses Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnet Frames, &c.

N. B.—Bleaching and pressing done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct 24, 4m

FALL AND WINTER Mrs. A. Rynick Has taken the store formerly occupied by Jacob Tuck, on CommerceStreet,

BRIDGETON And has just opened a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, Of the most improved styles—Velvets, Silks, Rubbons, French and American Flowers, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnet Frames, &c. &c.

N. B.—Bleaching and Pressing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 21, 4m.

PHILLIP CARLIN, 224 SOUTH WHARVES, BELOW WALNUT,

Phila delphia.

IN STORE AND RECEIVING FLOUR, WHEAT,
Rye, Corn, Oats, Mill Feed, Baled Hay and Straw,
Canada Oat Meal, Pearl and Hulled Barley, Beans,
Rice, Starch, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, &c. A Superior Lot of Seed Oats for Sale. SALT, OF ALL KINDS. Shipping Orders promptly attended to. *** Oct 17, 6in VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS!

We offer to Dealers, Coachmakers and House Pain ters at the very lowest nett cash crices the best Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; Pure. White Lead; French and American Zines: Chronie, Greens, and Yellows, Irrop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the finer Colors—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors—c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glaziers Diamonds and Paints; Paint Mills, single and double thick Glass of all discription and all inaterials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. Rau,—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C Schrank:—We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this Country.—We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if net as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made in the trade.

IRON CLADS. IRON CLADS IRON CLADS. PRAIRIE FLOWER PRAIRIE FLOWER, PRAIRIE FLOWER. GOLDEN HARP, GOLDEN HARP,

ELMER'S.

IRON CLAD,

Truck Staver.

PRAIRLE FLOWER

PERFECT COAL BURNER,

New Patent Portable Heater

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN THE

TIN AND STOVE BUSINESS.

I AVING associated my son, Wm. Pogue, Jr., with me in the Tin and Stove Business, the Firm will be known as Wm. Pogue, & Son, and will be located at the control of the con

OLD STAND, IN COMMERCE ST.

near the Bridge, where they will be happy to supply all who may want Goods at the

Lowest Prices,

either for cash or trade, or on approved credit, and would respectfully call the attention of the Public to

COOK STOVES.

WELLINGTON AND

VIACARA,

Which, for weight of Castings, and improvement in braught, are unsurpassed by any in the market, and are warranted to give completes atisfaction in baking.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Of all sizes, for coal or wood. Also, TEN PLALE STOVES—a general assortment.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

COAL OIL LAMPS.

THE BEST.

Dare's Hindoo Ointment

RINGBONE, SPAVIN.

Curbs, Windgalls, & other Enlargements.

REFERENCES.

BRIDGETON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

W^E have now in store a large and complete stock of all kinds of Ready-Made

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

STOCK OF COARSE BOOTS.

LAPIES' KID & MOROCCO BOOTS

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL BOOTS

CHILDRENS' SHOES OF ALL KINDS

Constantly on band. We will also make to order anything in our line at short notice. Call and see our stock and be convinced.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would respectfully request all persons having unsettled accounts to call and settle without delay.

R. J. FITHIAN.

Jan. 31, 1863.

HAMS!

DELAINES! DELAINES!!

Alot of Handsome SPRING DELAINES, at greatly reduced prices, April 11. at R. J. FITHIAN & SON'S,

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

NOTICE:

The subscriber will on Monday, February 16th, commence making daily trips on the WestJersey R.

Freight Train, from Bridgeton to Philad-lphia, and buy or sell on commission, all kinds of

Grain, Seeds, and Country Produce.

The highest cash price will be paid for grain, produce, regetables, &c., or they will be sold on commission in Philadelphia at the highest market rates.—The patronage of farmers and deasers along the line of the Rail Road is earnestly soliceted.

Having taken the Store at No. 5 Arch Street Philadelphia, all.kinds of Grain, Produce, &c., consigned to me, either by Rail Road, Steamboat, or Packet, will be sold on commission and prompt returns made.

Wall Paper.

A NEW LOT

JUST ARRIVED
A large and splendid assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

Hams, Pork and Beef.

THE subscriber offers for sale 3,000 pounds Sugar

1. Cured Hams, 3000 pounds Heavy Pork, 3000 pounds
Dried Beef, (without smoke) of his own cure, warranted
may28

EEORGE DONAGHAY

various prices, with plain and fancy borders to suit.

Papering and Painting done at short notice on the most reasonable terms.

SCULL & SON,

Laurel St., 2 doors above the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, N. J.

WARREN D. WOOD

Another lot of those SUPERIOR SUGAR-CURED AMS received at R. J. FITHIAN & SON'S, April 11, Broad and Franklin St.

HARRIS & DAVIS, Carll's Building, nearthe Bridge.

BOYS' BOOTS OF ALL KINDS,

MEN'S HEAVY BOOTS,

MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,

LADIES' LASTING GAITERS,

put up to order.

Sept. 26, 1863.

HAMS received April 11,

nade. Feb. 14th. tf.

Put up at a short notice, and the lowest prices... A large and general assortment of

our new style

market. Our new Stove the

sortment of

GOLDEN HARP. Heaters, Ranges, Gas Ovens

GLOCKS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

At prices that will defy competition, as he buys exclusively for Cash, it cuables him to sell from ten to fifteen per cent cheaper than those who buy on time, he can sell cheaper than you can buy in Philadelphia, because his rent and other expenses are mach light and other expenses are mach light and the expenses are mach light. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Wood Stoves, Coal stoves, Bed Room Stoves and Dining Room Stoves. Stoves of all kinds, and at low prices can always be found at rent and other expenses are much lighter than they would be there. 18 Karet Gold Watches, only \$25. Silver Having enlarged our Store and increased our stock, we are now prepared to offer to the public's larger and better assortment of Stoves than ever found in this market. Our new Stove the

Watches a very good article only \$10. La-dies gold Breast Pins 75 cents, Ear Rings 76 cents. Gold Pencils \$1. Sleeve Buttons \$1 Cameo Setts of Ear Rings and Breast Pins \$4, and other things in proportion, he has some goods still cheaper than the above. is admired by all for its plainness and beauty. Its advantages are numerous; the Oven is large and perfectly ventilated, high under the fire box, making it very goomy, and the fire box is longer than in any other stove sold. Castings are very heavy and plain, no deep carvings; easily blacked, and we confidently recommend it as a Persons having fine and delicate watches that want cleaning and repairing need have no fears of entrusting them to his care as he has had 19 years experience in the business, on all kinds of Watches and Clocks.

> WATCHES: JEWELRY & SILVERWARE. CASSIDY & BALL

GAS CONSUMER, that it scarcely needs any recommendation from us We would also call attention to a

CASSIDY & BALL

No. 12 South Second Street, 5th

Boor below-Market, Philade phia,

Have now on hand a fine assortment of American, Eng
hsb ad French Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Gold
Foo, Guard, and Vest Chams, Seals and Keys, fine
Gold Jewelry, Etruscan, Cameo, Coral, Garnet, Lava
and Mosaic Pins, Ear Rings, Stude, Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Pencils, Medallions, Chatelain Chains, &c.

Hair Jewelry—Every description of Hair Jewelry,
plaited and mounted to order.
Silver Ware—warranted equal to coin.
Tea, Table, Desert, Salt, Mustard, Cream, Sugar,
Gravy Spoon-z. Tea, Table and Desert Knives, Butter
Knives, Napkin Rings, &c.

Plated Ware—A general assortment of Plated Ware,
comprising Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Knives, Casters,
Cake Baskets, act Richly Plated Tea Sets, Urns, &c.
The above goods will oe warranted what they are
sold for, and at the lowest Cash Prices. All orders
by mail promptly attended to.

Watches and Jewelry, carefully repaired and warranted.
June 16,1866.-y. New Patent Portable Heater
for warming Churches, Schoolhouses, or Private pwelling, one of which can always be seen in operation at our store. These stoves will heat two or three stories with no more fuel than is required in any ordinary stove to warm one room.

The Subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to sell and use the above heaters and stores in this county under letters patent from the proprietors, and has made preparations to supply the largest demands. All goods warranted as represented or to be returned and money refunded. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. R. ELMER.

Oct 24,63 Carll's Enilding, near the Bridge. ranted. June 16,1860.-y.

LEWISM HARNED, VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, No. 139 North Sixth St. above Arch, Philad'a

Has constantly on hand an assortment of

Latest Styles of Ready-Mad VENETIAN BLINDS. ALSO SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Those in want of goods in my line, will do well Old Blinds Repaired

DEEDS! BONDS, MORTAGES,
And other INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING, executed at the Clerk's Office, on application to

THEOPHILUS G. COMPTON,
Clerk.

I will also keep on hand for the accommodation of all who may furnish me with their writing, the proper Government Stamps for the same.

All recording must be paid for when left at the of fice.

Feb. 7, 1863

DURYEAS' MAIZENA.



"Preparation for Food from Indian Corn"

Also Coal Oil and Lamp Shades,
Tin Ware of all kinds, warranied sound and in good order. Furnaces, Flat Irons, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and all kinds of kitchen utensils always on hand.
The highest prices paid for old iron, rags, feathers.

WM. POGUE & SON. THAT received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and Pre-pared Corn Flour" of this and other countries, not withstanding. MAIZENA.

THE food and Luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isingless, with few or no eggs, at a cost acton ishing the most economical. A slight addition to 6 dinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and C. dinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and C. dit is also excellent for thickening sweet sactions of fish and meat soups, &c. For Ice Cream actumizer can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, teg, &c. can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will pro-duce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.
Put up in one pound packages, under the trade mark Maizena, with directions for use.
A most delicious article of food for children and in-valids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St. WM. DURYEA, General Agent. Aug. 29, '63, -6m-j.l FURNITURE: FURNITURE:: FURNITURE: FURNITURE:

F. HOOVER respectfully informs his friends

I. and the public generally of West and South
Jersey, in want of FURNITURE, that they will find it
greatly to their advantage to purchase at his Warehouse, where they will find a large stock of the modern styles to select from.

The subscriber begs to say that his facilities for
manufacturing, and buying his materials for cashhaving no apprentices, but employing the best work
men-enables him to offer great inducements to
those in want of really good Furniture at low prices,
as he much prefers the "minble supence" to the
"slow shilling."

All goods bought at his Warehouse will be warranted, and if intended for the country will be packed
with care and dispatched.

No. 230 S. Second St., below dock, west side,
April 11, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA.

Horsemen having cases which have resisted the use of Lininents, Oits, Embrocations, &c., should at once have ressuree to this king of all remedies.

Curing upon scientific principles these ruinous diseases which disable or disfigure the horse, its practical effects have more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. Directions accompany each box. HEFERENCES.

James H. Figh. Pa., Ebenezer S. Ware, Benj. Dare, D. Coney, R. Langie. John Fowler, Benj. Garrison, Capt. David Blew, and many others. Prepared only by FRANKLIN DARE, Druggist, Bridgeton.

29 He has also for sale—Dadd's Heave Powder, Roberts' and Barber's Horse Powders, Broneig, Fronofield & Co.'s Cattle Powders, Tobias' Limiment, Dare's Horse Lotion, Fennigreek See Pand preparations for Scratches, Galls, Colic. and other horse medicines. Boluses for horses, and other preparations but up to order.

Wilson's 'fea Warehouse, 326 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA TEAS:

At the lowest wholesale prices for cash, from 40 cts up to \$1 60 per lb.

Rich Fragrant Tea, \$1 00 per lb. worth \$1 25.
BEST ROSE FLAVORED Tea, 50 cts. per paper, re tail at 62. NINGYONG, 601.ONG Tea. 25 cts per paper. ENGLISH CHICORY, for improving and strengthening coffee; 20 cts. per lb.

Cocco, Chozolate and Cocco Shells, always fresh.

Our ground Spices are quaranted pure, and will go three times as far as the cheap adulterated spices sold at other stores.

FALLAND WINTER WEAR. COFFEES Farmers and all persons engaged in out-door labor, would do well to call and see our Are roasted fresh every day, and no grease is put on them to make them shine, and no water thrown on while hot to make them weigh heavier, consequently they are crisp and fragrant.

An excellent orticle of prepared COFFEE for family use, 25 ets, per lb.

Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 26,—y. MEN'S HEAVY CALF BOOTS

THACKARA DUNN, SUCCESSOR TO ISAAC OARFORD, FASHIONABLE HATTER.

NO. 424 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 424 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of GFNT'S SILK HATS—latest styles—in variety to suit all ages. FELT WATS of excel ent make and superior finish—new styles.—BOY'S HATS and CAPS, all prices and patterns, war ranted to give satisfaction. ARMY and NAVY CAPS—regulation make—superior to any in the market. The undersigned hopes by selling at a small advance upon cost, for cash, and giving a fair equivalent to buyers to secure a fair share of the patronage of the people of Cumberland county, and South Jersey generally.

424 South Second street, Philadelphia. Dec. 19, 1863-y.

NOTICE!

FURNITURE.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

ELEGANT FURNITURE, To be found in the city, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT VERYREDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH, All Articles Guaranteed First Class. T. & J. A. HENKELS, 240 SOUTH 2d ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 9,-y.

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

THE undersigned having been to Philadelphia, under the instruction of a Practical Roofer would announce to the citizens of Bridgeton, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do all work in his line at the shortest notice and on the most rescalable terms. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

June 5, 1863.

Bridgeton, N. J.

Hemlock Boards. WIDE HEMLOCK BOARDS For Sale by H. J. MULFORD . BRO.

WEST JERSEY RAIL ROAD Watches and Jewelry, H. THOMPSON.

Watch Maker and

Jeweler, Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel has constantly on hand, a fine as

Cape May, Millville. Bridgeton, SALEM and Intermediate Places. On and after MONDAY, NO-VI SER 2d. 1863, Trains Going South.

| PAS. | Going North.

CAPE MAY TRAIN.

- 6.00 A. M. DOWN, - 2.00 A. M STAGE LINES. From Mount Pleasant Station, to and from Beesey's Point and Petersburg.

From Tuckahoe and Dennis Station, to and from

Tuckable and Denni-ville.

From Port Elizabeth Station to and from Port Elizabeth, Darchester and Leesburg. MILLVILLE.

ERIDGETON.

From Bridgeton to and from Greenwich, Roadstown, Shiloh, Ker From Brideton to and from Fairton, Cedarville and Dividing Creek, From Glasstoro' to and from Williamstown, New

UP—Pa-senger, 8.00 A. M. and 140 P. M.; Freight 4 A. M. DOWN—Passenger, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. and 2 M.; Freight, 12 M.

WOCDBURY.

STAGE LINES.

Millville & Glassbero' Rail Read.

Leave Millyille at 8.09, ?, M., and 1.10, P.M.
Stoges connect with the trains at Millyille from Mauricetown, Port Norris, Pividing Creek, Newport Cedaryille, and Eridgeton.
Millyille, Nev. 2, 1863.

Accommodation
At S. M., the Comden and Jersey City,
(Morning Mail:)
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodanion. A 12 P. M., via Camden and Ambov, (C. and A. Expression At 3 P. M., via Konsington and Jersey City,

For Water Gan; Stroudshurg Seronton, Will Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7 10 A. M. trem Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rall-road.

ton, the Petaware, Lacks, wanna and Western Railroad.

From Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Pelvidere, Easton, Landertville, Filmington, &c., at 710
A.M., and 2½ P.M., non-Walmut St. wharf. (The 710
A.M., Line connects with Train leaving Easton for
Mauch Chunk, at 3 20 P.M.)

For Mount Holly, at 8 A.M., 2 and 4½ P.M.

For Freehold, at 6 A.M. and 2 P.M.

WAY LINES.

For Blistol, Trenton, Ac., at 710 and 11 A.M.—b. and
and 630 P.M., from Kensington, and 2½ P.M., from
Walmut street wharf.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Berdentown, Ac., at 12, 1, 3, 4½ and 5
P.M.

the Depot, and on arrival of each train, run from the depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each possenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparet. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond one hundred dollars, except by special contract.

Sept. 14, 1861. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

Returning—will leave Millville at 726 o'clock A. M. and 114 P. M., on arrival of the Tuckshoe and Cape May Stage, Returning—will leave Bridgeton at 92 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M. 25 Fare through 50 cents.

ORLANDO GIRBON, Proprietor.

Cloaking Cloths and goods for Boy's wear, by the yard, selling off very
sheap, at GROSSCUP'S
Sept. 26. (Opposite Davis' Hotel.) W.D. WOOD.

Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, Eggs Sweet and Round Potatocs, Onions, Reans, Pennuts, &c., &c. No. 5 Arch Street Philadelphia.

NEW PERM.

Would inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received, and intend to keep al-ways an hand, an extensive assortment of LUMBER: LUMBER!:

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Has always a large stock of WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in Gold and Silver. FINE JEWELRY of the most is shionable styles. SOLID SILVER-WARE in great variety, and Roger's Superior Plated Spoons, & Forks

PARTRIDGE'S ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY AND

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DIRECT from the Indian Country, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, At very Low Prices. THOMAS W. MATTSON, 402 Market St., Philad'a.

UP-Freight, 5 A. M.; Passenger, 8.00 A. M. and 1.10 P. M. DOWN-Passenger, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Freight, HP—Freight, 5 A. M.; Passenger, 6.20 A. M. and 1 30 P. M. DOWN-Passenger, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Freight, 12 M. STAGE LINES.

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STAGE LINES. From Alloway Station to and from Alloway. From Yorketown to and from Woodstown, Sharps-

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1863. ARRANGEMENT OF NEW

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Tadies do you know That there is a fine assortment of

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Such as White Pine and Hemlock Boards, Shingles and Shingling Lath, Relings, Pickets, Hemlock seantling, Oak Scantling, which will be sold cheap for cash.

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All persons indebthe some, and those having claims will present them for settlement, nov 21, 1863,y MARTIN BOWEN.

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UP-Passenger, 6.50 A. M., 7.48 A. M., 9.38 A. M. 2.45 P. M.: Freight, 8.48 A. M. 190 W. V. Passenger, 9 A. M., 5 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.: Freight, 12 M.

YOUR LINES. The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co.'s Lines.
FROM PAILADELPHIA. TO M.W. YORK AND WAY PLACES, nom Wannu Street What and Kensington Depot, will feave as folk wr, vis.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Accommodation.)
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City (N. J.)
Accommodation.

2 25
Accommodation.

At a P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Lapress).

At a la P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)

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Steambert renton for Bordentown and intermediate places 112, P. M., from Walhut street wharf.

#57 for New York, and Way Lines leave Kensington Depot, take the Cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars runinto the Depot, and on arrival of each train, run from the depot.

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Tea Coffee, cakes Pies, Jellies, & Water Ices.

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