



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

\$1.25 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

VOL. XVI No. 832

Business Directory.
CARPETS.
TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 39 South Second St., above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers and Dealers in
Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Window
Shades, &c., &c.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
March 2, 1863.

B. F. FERGUSON,
ARTIST.
S. W. cor. Arch and 8th Sts., Phila.
(Over Parson's Drug Store.)
Paints, gilds, and decorates in every
style, and in the most fashionable
and durable manner.

JAMES J. REEVES,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
OFFICE ON COMMERCE STREET,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

JAMES H. NIXON,
Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery,
OFFICE ON HILLVILLE, N. J.
SPECIALS his services to the people of Cumberland
County, and the adjacent counties.

A. L. LANNING'S
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
Solely engaged in the repair and
jewelry. The most skillful work done.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
REPAIRED IN A
Thorough and Substantial Manner.
All work warranted. Give me a call and you
will see why I am so successful. WATCHES, CLOCKS
and the finest of JEWELRY for sale at low rates.
All engraving done in the most skillful manner.
A. L. LANNING,
First door west of the Bridge, N. J.
Nov. 11, 1863.

J. C. KIRBY,
Surgeon Dentist,
Respectfully offers his professional
services to the inhabitants of Cumberland
County and the adjacent counties.
Office in the room of brick building,
3 Doors West of E. Davis & Son's Hotel,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Feb. 2, 1864.

S. E. McBEAR & BRO.,
CHEAP DEAR GOODS AND
STORE.
CORNER OF COMMERCIAL AND
BRIDGE STS., BRIDGETON, N. J.

H. LANNING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Having returned from the University of
New York and Philadelphia, and being
well qualified to give the best
services to all who call on him, he
has removed to the new building
opposite the Hall adjoining the Jewelry Store,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGETON, N. J.

Sheppard & Garrison,
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
and Fancy Dress Trimmings,
Commerce Street, opposite the Clerk's Office,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Watts & Davis,
BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE
No. 19, CAMEL'S BUILDING,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Pedrick & Ghiesman,
DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL,
AND
BLACKSMITH COAL,
BRIDGETON, N. J.

SAAC PEDRICK, JOHN CHEESMAN
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 41 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemi-
cals, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet
Articles, Spices, &c., &c.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
318 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fine and Plain Candies, Gum Drops,
Figs, Paste, Chocolate, Confections,
Mince, Sugar Plums, &c., &c.
Sugar Toys, &c., &c.
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.
Oct. 10, 63.

HENRY NEFF,
Surgeon Dentist,
Having returned from service in the
Army of the Potomac, and being
well qualified to give the best
services to all who call on him, he
has removed to the new building
opposite the Hall adjoining the Jewelry Store,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGETON, N. J.

Bridgeton Marble Works.
Laurel Street, near the first Presbyterian Church,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Tomb, Head-Stones and Posts.
GEO. W. CLAYPOOLE,
Bridgeton, Sept. 7, '61.

TWO-HORSE LEVER POWER.
I would like the attention of Farmers and others
to my TWO-HORSE LEVER POWER, which has
been thoroughly tested and proved to be a
power that will do more work in less time
than any other power. It is very light, draught
can be moved from place to place readily, it being
placed in position for work in less time than any
other kind of power. The exceeding cheapness of
this machine is its greatest recommendation.
I would refer to the want of a good power to the
following persons:
JEREMIAH DEBOIS—Inland's Mill.
DAVID YOUNG—Carton road.
SCOTT WILLIAMS—Blue Creek.
LEWIS POWERS—Horseshoe.
PERCIVAL NICHOLS—Bridgeton.
This is to certify that I was called upon by Mr. J.
DeBois as a disinterested person, to feed a run of
testimony of the fact that I think a
and the result was ten bushels of grain. Testimony
given by H. Bisbing and L. Bowen.
JACKSON NICHOLS.
Farmers and others in want of Power should call
upon the subscribers at the mill Company Foundry,
No. 100 feet of Iron Pen for sale cheap or made
to suit a lot of any width.
H. BIRKING

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.
Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach-tree fruited deep,
Fair as the garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde,
On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall—
Over the mountain winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.
Forty flags with their crimson bars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,
Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.
Up rose old Barbara Fretchie then,
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;
Braves of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;
In her attic-window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.
Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead,
Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.
"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast;
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.
It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seams and gash.
Quick, as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;
She leaped far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a loyal will.
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came:
The noble nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word;
"Who touches a hair of you gray head,
Dies like a dog!" March on!" he said.
All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:
All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.
Ever its tints folds rose and fell,
On the loyal winds that loved it well;
And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.
Barbara Fretchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.
Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.
Over Barbara Fretchie's grave
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!
Peace and order and beauty draw
Round their symbol of light and law:
And ever the stars above look down
On their stars below at Frederick town.
Atlantic Monthly.

CURRENCY—MONEY.
The currency of the world includes many kinds of money—Gold, silver, copper, iron, in coins or by weight—stamped leather, stamped paper, wooden tallies—shells of various kinds—pieces of silk or strips of cotton cloth, of a fixed size and quality—doe, or have been, all in use among many, and these for the most part, and the unpoetical, I am not sure that these designations are sufficiently definite, or even sufficiently suggestive, but I can tell you what I mean by them. The class which I denominate poetical is composed of men who possess imagination, strong and tender sympathies, profound insight into human character and motive, and the power to attract to themselves and affections of those around them. These men possess also what we term individuality in an unusual degree—a quality which carries with it the power to transmute truth into life—to resolve systems into character—to appropriate, digest, and assimilate all spiritual food whatsoever, so that when they preach they do not preach as the mouth-piece of a school, or a sect, or a system, but as revelators and promulgators of a life. These are the preachers who touch men, because they preach out of their own life and experience. These are the men who speak to the heart and reach to the soul. Above that amount it is simply bullion: it is no more money than brass or tin or platinum is. Half a dozen silver coins are current at Shanghai—five kinds of the dollar and the Indian rupee; but a few years ago only one of these coins, the old Spanish Carolus dollar, was a legal tender. This state of matters was remedied in the autumn of 1855.

The States of Europe have in some respects almost become a commonwealth, but the currency of one State does not circulate in another. The English sovereign, indeed, is readily taken in payment in some parts of the Continent; but even it does not circulate in no more than Napoleon's franc will circulate in England. Although the coins of one country will not circulate in another, gold and silver are recognized as the raw material of money all over Europe and America, and are valued accordingly; but paper money out of its own country may be said to carry no value at all. Bank of England notes, indeed, which have the same prestige over all other kinds of paper money, may be used with difficulty in Paris, and at no greater change than is made for converting sovereigns and half-crowns into French money.

But even in the same country there is often a limitation to the circulation of a kind of money. The sovereign, a legal tender and readily accepted when offered in payment, hardly circulating in Scotland—the Scotch preferring paper money, as the most safe and convenient form of currency, and also as the cheapest. In England, too, there are many provincial banks, the notes of each of which circulate readily in the districts where the issuing banks are situated, but are looked upon with suspicion elsewhere; they will not circulate widely, simply because they are a kind of money which the public at large are not familiar, and in which, accordingly, they have no confidence. The English provincial banks are very much like the State banks in America. Of all forms of money, silver is the most widely recognized, and, therefore, holds the most place in the currency of the world. It is the standard money of China, with a population of 400,000,000, and of India, with a population of 160,000,000. It is also recognized as money all over Europe and America. Gold, at present, holds the second place in the currency of the world. But unless new silver mines are found, the recent discovery of the gold deposits in California and more cheap, and tend to wrest all supremacy from silver, and give it to gold—by inducing the European and American States to make all the necessary additions to the metallic portion of their currency in the latter metal.

Next in amount of circulation to gold and silver money, comes paper, issued under legal restrictions. In England, France, Austria and Russia, the amount of paper money in circulation is very large, but not in proportion, at present, as in the United States. Paper money has the widest range in value of all kinds of money. It is also the cheapest and most portable. In the form of bills of exchange—which, however, are not legal tender—paper money plays the most important part of all, in carrying on the commerce of the world. It may also be used as a substitute for all kinds of money—if under proper restrictions, with perfect safety and great economy. And in modern times it has always been had recourse to; with good effect. It has been had recourse to, by nations who in exceptional times find themselves in a temporary deficiency of metallic money. It should never be forgotten that money is a mere medium for the exchange of useful and necessary products.

LETTERS TO THE JONESES.
We give a few extracts from Timothy Titcomb's latest work, entitled "Letters to the Joneses."
THE PULPIT.—Surveying the American pulpit, I find it occupied by men who can legitimately be divided in two great classes, and these for the most part, and the unpoetical, I am not sure that these designations are sufficiently definite, or even sufficiently suggestive, but I can tell you what I mean by them. The class which I denominate poetical is composed of men who possess imagination, strong and tender sympathies, profound insight into human character and motive, and the power to attract to themselves and affections of those around them. These men possess also what we term individuality in an unusual degree—a quality which carries with it the power to transmute truth into life—to resolve systems into character—to appropriate, digest, and assimilate all spiritual food whatsoever, so that when they preach they do not preach as the mouth-piece of a school, or a sect, or a system, but as revelators and promulgators of a life. These are the preachers who touch men, because they preach out of their own life and experience. These are the men who speak to the heart and reach to the soul. Above that amount it is simply bullion: it is no more money than brass or tin or platinum is. Half a dozen silver coins are current at Shanghai—five kinds of the dollar and the Indian rupee; but a few years ago only one of these coins, the old Spanish Carolus dollar, was a legal tender. This state of matters was remedied in the autumn of 1855.

THE GOLD DIGGER IN THE SEA.
"All that a man hath will he give for his life." Job 1:12
Two years ago a man was called upon to decide between preserving his life and parting with the gains of his lifetime. A gold digger, he stood on the deck of a ship that, coming from Australian shores, had, as some all but reach heaven, all but reached her harbor in safety. The exiles had been coasting along their native shores, and to-morrow husbands would embrace their wives, children their parents, and not a few realize the bright dream of returning to pass the evening of their days in happiness, amid all the loved scenes of their youth. But, as the ship was about to start, there came lowering down, and with the night, a storm, that wrecked ship, and hopes, and fortunes, altogether. The dawn light but revealed a scene of horror—death staring them in the face. The sea, lashed into fury, ran mountain high—no boat could live in her.

One chance still remained. Pale women, weeping children, and feeble and timid men must die; but a stout, brave swimmer, with trust in God, and disenchanted of all impediments, might reach the shore, where hundreds stood ready to dash into the boiling surf and save him. One man was observed to go below. He found around his waist a heavy belt filled with gold, the hard gains of his life, and returned to the deck. One after another he saw his fellow passengers leap overboard. After a brief but terrible struggle with the roaring sea, sunk by the head they had fought so hard to gain, and were so loth to lose. His hopes had been bound up in it. It was to buy him land, and respect—the reward of long years of hard and weary exile. What hardships he had endured for it! The sweat of his brow, the hopes of day and the dreams of night were there. If he parts with it he is a beggar; but then, if he keeps it he dies. He poised it in his hand; he balanced it for a while, took a long, sad look at it, and then, with one strong and desperate effort, flung it far out into the roaring sea. "Wise man!" it follows it, not to sink, but, disencumbered of its weight, to swim—to beat the billows manfully, and, riding on the foaming surge, to reach the shore. Well done, brave gold-digger! Aye, well done, and well chosen; but if "a man," as the devil said, who for once spoke God's truth, and gave all that he had for his life, how much more should he get with gold than his soul? Better to part with gold than with God—to bear the heaviest cross than miss a heavenly crown.

OUR PARENTS.
Not long since, as I took my seat in the cars for a day's ride, I observed, seated opposite me, an elderly lady and a middle-aged gentleman, who, I inferred, from some casual remark, had been travelling a day or two. It was a very early hour in the morning, and the lady apparently was sleeping.
We rode in silence for some time, when the lady awoke, and I heard the gentleman address her as mother. His dignified, unobtrusive manner, and the tender, deferential tone of his voice, at once drew my attention to them, and having no company, my eyes and my thoughts were my own.
All the tender care which a mother could bestow on an infant child, were given by that son to his mother. The slightest movement on her part to adjust her fur, or cloak, or over-shoes, or any change of position, called forth his ready hand in assistance, and the inquiries, "Are you comfortable, mother?" "Do you feel tired?" "Lay your head on my shoulder, and rest yourself."
At noon the cars stopped for the passengers to obtain refreshments. It was snowing too fast for the mother to go out of the cars, and the son brought her a cup of coffee.
"Is it just right, mother?" he inquired as she tasted it.
"A little more cream would make it better; it is, however, very good as it is," was her reply.
"Let me get you some more."
"No, my son, it will make you too much trouble; it is very good as it is."
He went out and soon returned with the cream, and poured a little into the coffee, and then a little more, until it was "just right." He then sat down by her side, and I heard him say, in the same low tone of voice, that at first attracted my attention, "I am glad, mother, that I can do anything to make you comfortable; it is such a pleasure to me."
"I thank you my son," she replied, in the same spirit and tone of voice as that of her son.
Beautiful, though I, as I quietly watched them and saw manifested their mutual love and confidence. My mind went back to the time when this son, now in manhood's strength, was a little helpless infant, and I pictured that mother watching over him, caring for him with a solicitude such as mothers can only feel. And through all the years of childhood and youth, up to manhood, the watchful eye was ever over him, the guiding hand ever ready to lead, and a mother's love ever ready to restrain him from doing wrong. Now it is his turn, when life's meridian with her is past, and the infirmities of age are creeping on, to repay, in some degree, for all the labor bestowed on him; and faithfully and affectionately did he seem fulfilling his duty.

INDOLENCE AND INDUSTRY.
A little indolence, a brief vacuity of thought, may enervate the mind for the labor of a whole day. If you feel its poppy influences spreading over you, start up and shake yourself. Be intent about something, however trivial it may seem, and the insidious languor will soon pass away. John Leech, in one of his sketches, has well illustrated the distinction between croaking idleness and self-contented activity. Two young men had gone out to spend their annual holiday in fishing. One of them began to pour down in torrents. The other continues to fish with stern determination. "Do come home," says the croaker. "Well," says the happy fellow, "I never see such a precious disagreeable old chap; you come out for a day's pleasure, and you are always for going home." Of course, the rain was far from pleasant, but he knew that a day of enforced idleness was a protection against the value of the words of the croaker. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; he had come out to fish, and fish he would, whether a waterspout should burst upon his head. We should all act on the same principle, and many of the clouds of life will be dissipated; the lion in the path will be found to be only a jackass; the mind once set in motion will find happiness in the play of its own faculties, and will not be vexed by the corroding cares of life. No matter what the employment may be, as long as it is innocent; read, think, write, fish, shoot, point, farm; go down in a diving bell or up in a balloon; do any thing you choose; but above all things, never be idle, or you will soon become a croaker. We were travelling the other day with a gentleman who had made a large fortune in one of the colonies, and returned to England to enjoy it. It is the manner of his countrymen, Froissart tells us, so in his case. He was traveling for pleasure, but pleasure seemed to elude his grasp; like the old man in Rogers' poem, "he looked for something, he knew not what," and seemed grievously disappointed at not finding it. With all his wealth he was a man to be pitied; he felt himself; he was brought on by a dispute about a wash bowl. One morning, a lady refused to alight in the common bowl of the room, after it had been used by her husband, and rang for another. It came and her lord and master quietly smashed the bowl, and his wife and husband locked the door and insisted upon her using the unbroken bowl. She vowed no, and finally and forcibly washed her face. He then went to his daily business and the wife went to a lawyer. The result of it all is a libel for divorce.

THE WOOD-CUTTER GENERAL.
The following is taken from the St. Louis correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.
"I have been profoundly interested in studying the history of General Grant, while a resident of this city and country. All of our readers know that this paper has had few favorites in this war. One of these is General Grant, whom it has never deserted, and whom it sustained with an unflinching trust, when so many others condemned him. This man has rendered such incalculable services to his country, that I have been tracing his early and modest history here, with an interest I have rarely felt in any subject.
"Six years ago, General Grant occupied a little farm to the southwest of St. Louis, whence he was in the habit of cutting the wood, and drawing it to Carondelet, and selling it in the market there. Many of his wood purchasers are now calling to mind that they had a load of wood delivered in person by the great General Grant. When he came into the wood market, he was usually dressed in an old felt hat, with a blouse, and his pants tucked in the tops of his boots. In truth he bore the appearance of a sturdy and honest woodsman. This was his wicker's work. In the summer he turned collector of debts, but for this he was not qualified. He had a noble and truthful soul; so when he was told that the debtor had no money, he believed him, and would not trouble him again. One of the leading merchants of St. Louis mentioned this to me.
"From all I can learn of his history here, he was honest, truthful, indefatigable—always at work at something, but did not possess the knack of making money. He was honorable, for he always repaid borrowed money. His habits of life were hardy, inexpensive and simple. About his being an inebriate, I find nothing to confirm it. On a cold day, when he brought a load of wood to the Carondelet market, he would take something to keep himself warm. This, so far as I can trace, is the foundation of many reports of his inebriety.
THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON
He died as he lived, and what a beautiful economy there was in his death! Not a faculty was impaired, not an error had marred the moral of his life. At sixty-six, not quite threescore and ten, he was taken away, whilst his example was perfect. He took cold, slighted the symptoms, saying, "Let it go as it came." In the morning of the 14th of December, 1799, he felt severe illness; called in his over-seer, Mr. Ravelin, to bleed him. He was agitated, and Washington said to him, "don't be afraid." When about to tie up his arm, he said with difficulty, "more." After all efforts had failed, he designated the paper he meant for his will, then turned to Tobias Lear and said, "I find I am going; my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlings finish recording my other letters which he has begun."
Between five and six o'clock he said to his physician, Dr. Craik, "I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long." Shortly after, again he said, "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to Mr. Lear, and at last said, "I am just going, have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead." Lear says, "I bowed assent. He looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes, sir.' 'Tis well,' said he. And these were his last words. Just before he expired he felt his own pulse; his hand fell from his wrist, and George Washington was no more.
AN ANECDOTE.—A strong copperhead was denouncing in immeasurable terms, the United States Government and the war, when the company was joined by a neighbor, a strong Union man, and after listening for a time, he interrupted him with the remark: "You came honestly by your principles; you are a tory, naturally." "What do you mean?" says Copperhead. "You know," said Union, "that during the war with Great Britain the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London." "Well, what of that?" says C. "Why, somebody piloted them in, and when his dirty work was done, he came home with the British gold, and his neighbors, hearing of his presence, provided themselves with ropes, and made an evening call, when he made his escape by the back door, and fled to the Island of Bermuda, and died there." "Well," says C., "what has all this to do with it?" "Well," said Union, "that pilot was your grand-father!"
A divorce case is now pending at New York, which was brought on by a dispute about a wash bowl. One morning, a lady refused to alight in the common bowl of the room, after it had been used by her husband, and rang for another. It came and her lord and master quietly smashed the bowl, and his wife and husband locked the door and insisted upon her using the unbroken bowl. She vowed no, and finally and forcibly washed her face. He then went to his daily business and the wife went to a lawyer. The result of it all is a libel for divorce.
A South Carolina paper says that if Gen. Bragg was near the gates of heaven, and invited in, at the critical moment he would fall back.
The fare to and from the Depot, has not been raised by Elwell & Son.

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

Only \$1.25 per Year in Advance!

JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

VOCAL MUSIC.

We desire to invite special attention to the article upon Vocal Music which we publish this week, and which was originally published in several religious newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, a few years since.

The most casual observer must know that the masses are most lamentably deficient in a knowledge of the elementary principles of the science of music.

By divine permission, the 4th Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Salem M. P. Church, Laurel Hill, Bridgeton, on Saturday and Sabbath, Feb. 13th and 14th.

WAR MEETING. Bridgeton and Colhaney Townships. Pursuant to notice previously given, the citizens of Bridgeton and Colhaney townships met on Monday evening last, in Grosscup's Hall, for the purpose of devising measures for filling their quotas of volunteers under the several calls of the President, and thereby avoiding the draft.

On Wednesday last Young's Cornet Band, of Young's heavy Artillery, Pittsburg, now stationed at Fort Delaware, visited Bridgeton and gave one of their popular entertainments in Grosscup's Hall. The concert was well attended and gave general satisfaction.

The Concert and Exhibition given in the Commerce street M. E. Church on Wednesday evening last, by Mr. A. D. Maul, and about fifty of his pupils, was a grand affair, reflecting much credit upon instructor and pupil.

Senator Ludlam of this County has introduced two important bills in the Senate, one of which was read a second time on Tuesday last week. It is entitled "An act for the better securing of wages to workmen and laborers."

Miss Corinne M. Chapman, who has been teaching penmanship so successfully in Bridgeton, expects to give lessons to a class in Roadstown, commencing in a short time.

We acknowledge the reception of a pair of large fat fowls, presented by our friend Uriah Mayhew, of Jones' Island. Nothing in the eating line could have been more acceptable at this time.

It will be seen by reference to advertisement in another column, that the horticulturists and fruit growers of West Jersey will hold a meeting at the Court House, Bridgeton, on the 16th inst.

Rev. T. D. Sleeper will preach in the Alms House on Sunday the 21st inst., at half past two o'clock P. M.

The attention of Dealers in and Consumers of Lodigo Blue, is invited to read advertisement in this issue Lodigo Blue, put up at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, 293 N. Second St., Philadelphia, &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The subject of Timothy Titcomb's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the 7th inst., will undoubtedly be one of the finest lectures of the season, and we hope to see a full house.

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Army of the Potomac.

RAPID CROSSING AGAIN.

CULPEPPER, VA., February 7.—Yesterday commenced another epoch in the history of the war. The Army of the Potomac moved. Let the nation rejoice. The order came the night before, although nearly one thousand wives of the officers and men were in camp. Notwithstanding that, after two or three weeks of remarkably pleasant weather for the season, the morning was foggy and cloudy, portending rain, never did troops make ready for a march with greater alacrity or trudge off through the mud in higher spirits than did the officers and men of the invincible Army of the Potomac.

The whole movement was under the command of that gallant and popular soldier, Major-General John Sedgwick. Whether the movement was devised or planned or advised by him, it is not in the power of your correspondent to state. Whether it was well or ill advised, at the present time it is not within his province to state. Time will determine, and history will record the verdict on these points.

In the morning, the roads in the open country were tolerably dry and good; but in the woods they were so wet that the artillery could not get up into the deep at least. Of course, in moving so large a force all the routes had to be taken advantage of, and consequently some portions of it had very heavy marching. In addition to this, about noon a drizzling rain set in, which soon made the best of the roads anything but favorable to locomotion.

One division crossed the river with but little opposition. Batteries were planted on the heights, which opened furiously to cover the crossing. This, however, elicited no reply from the "Johnnies" until near night. As darkness and rain and a heavy fog enveloped the scene, a sharp artillery and musketry fire commenced, and continued for an hour or more.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CULPEPPER C. H., VA., Feb. 5th, 1863. 9 P. M.—The Army of the Potomac is again back at winter quarters.

Gen. Kilpatrick crossed at Culpepper Ford, and scoured the country from Jacob's Ford to near Fredericksburg, finding nothing but cavalry pickets of Hampton's division, nearly all of whom they captured.

A detachment of the 2d New York Cavalry went up to Jacob's Ford, where they had learned there was a sergeant and nine men. They captured three of them.

Kilpatrick's command having accomplished the purpose for which it was sent, returned to camp, to-day, at noon. General Warren crossed the Third Division of the 2d Corps, at Morton's Ford, yesterday, with little or no opposition.

Last evening the Second Division of the same corps crossed, and attempted to join the Third in a piece of woods at the left of the ford. The Rebels then opened upon them with musketry from the right of the ford, where they had been concealed in another piece of woods.

Our troops have lain just this side of the river all day. Our pickets were on the bank this side of the river, and the rebels just on the other side of Morton's Ford.

General Humphreys went down this evening and ordered all our troops back into their quarters, as the whole object of the reconnaissance had been accomplished. Accordingly all the forces are back in camp to-night, the 2d Corps being the only one which has met with any loss.

Our forces advanced and found the Rebel cavalry backed by infantry. Gen. Merritt pitched in and drove the whole force before him across Robertson's River to Madison Court House.

The command held the ford all day, and there, in obedience to orders, came back to headquarters, having captured eight or ten prisoners.

Our troops were ready and eager for a fight with the enemy. They would have followed their leader anywhere. Nothing but cheering could be heard all the way, both in the advance and the return, and the commander of the Army of the Potomac must feel flattered by the conduct of his troops.

The 3d Division of the 2d Corps waded across Morton's Ford, although there was a corps of engineers ready to lay a bridge. They waded up to their waists in water to cross. Who can whip such men as those?—N. Y. Herald.

fighting in the reconnaissance, and the Second Brigade of the Third Division of that corps met with considerable loss, about 200 having been wounded and a number killed.

Gen. Butler's Raid Towards Richmond. Tuesday morning last, brought the exciting news of a bold movement of the forces of Gen. Butler to within ten or twelve miles of Richmond, and also further news, dashing the high expectations that had been awakened, and bringing the account of the abandonment of an expedition which promised such important results.

The first intelligence received of the movement was contained in the Richmond papers of Monday. Subsequently, despatches were received from Gen. Butler's command giving an account of the expedition and its failure to accomplish the object it had in view, through the treachery of one of our soldiers.

On Saturday morning last Gen. Butler's forces under command of Gen. Wistar left Yorktown by way of New Kent Bridge, and on Sunday morning at 2 1/2 o'clock reached Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy, only ten miles from Richmond, their object being to make a raid into Richmond and by a surprise effect the liberation of our prisoners there.

Our forces consisted of cavalry supported by infantry; three regiments of the latter being colored; and it was expected that on their arrival at the bridge they would surprise the enemy's pickets there and thus conceal their movements. The enemy, however, had been apprised of the expedition, according to the Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst., through "a Yankee deserter, who gave information in Richmond of the intended movement."

They therefore had time to fell a large amount of timber so as to block up the roads and obstruct the fords, making it impossible for our cavalry to pass. Our cavalry remained at the bridge till 12 o'clock on Sunday when they were joined by the infantry, but our plans having been destroyed and the hopes of a surprise frustrated, the object of the expedition was defeated and Gen. Wistar returned with his command to Williamsburg. On his march back to New Kent Court House his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us, and the force returned in safety, the infantry having marched over 80 miles in 50 hours, and the cavalry 100 miles in fifty hours.

THE ATTACK ON NEWBERN.

Considerable solicitude has been felt for the safety of the comparatively small Union force now in charge of the post of Newbern, N. C., owing to demonstrations by the enemy in superior numbers against them. On Monday Feb 1st, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the rebels numbering 15,000 strong, made an attack on our outposts. They were successful in dislodging the garrisons, driving them in, and causing a loss of about 100 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the officers who have not since been heard from is Lieut. Col. Fellows, of the 17th Mass. regiment. The same evening the rebels captured the gunboat Underwriter, with her officers and crew. She was lying near Fort Strong, and almost immediately after the capture, the fort began to shell her. The shells were thrown so accurately as to burst in the vessel, setting her on fire, and in about three hours she blew up. Later despatches from Newbern, dated Tuesday, Feb. 2d, state that the enemy had given over their attempt on the city, and had retired to Kingston. This intelligence is confirmed by a despatch dated the 4th from Gen. Palmer, who is in command of our forces, to Gen. Butler, in which he says "that the rebel forces were retiring from before Newbern."

The gunboat Underwriter, destroyed by the rebels, was a sidewheel schooner rigged vessel of 311 tons. Her draft of water was ten feet and she had one deck; her material was oak. Her speed is rated at 11. She had an oscillating engine, the cylinder of which was 46 inches, and stroke of piston 14 feet. She was built in Philadelphia in 1851, and is a purchased vessel. Her dimensions are: length 185 feet; 24 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Her model was "medium" and well adapted for speed.

By the arrival of the gunboat Flambeau, at New York, on Friday evening, we have received from Charleston to February 1st. Affairs are quiet off Charleston. A slow but regular bombardment is carried on by Gen. Gillmore. Our firing averages three shells every five minutes. Fort Sumter, though a mass of ruins, is by no means untenable. It is ascertained that five guns have been mounted there, and the desperate rebels have been engaged in piling up sandbags and cutting ravines through the rubbish of brick and mortar. The garrison, however, can do but little under the surveillance of Gen. Gillmore. There is no firing from the navy. The iron-clads still keep up a line of picket every night which is arduous enough, especially in bad weather. It is said that the attempt to raise the Weehawken will prove a failure. The town of Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire. Its destruction will be the work of time.

Richmond papers of the 1st inst., have been received which afford some further particulars. On the 29th of January, they say, 150 shells were thrown at Sumter by the Union batteries, of which 120 struck. It was renewed on the 30th and continued all day, the shots averaging one every five minutes. On the 29th the flag-staff was shot away, but was replaced by the garrison in the face of the fire, the men waving the flag and their hats. They report no damage of consequence to the fort. On Saturday, Jan. 30th, the city was shelled at the rate of one shot every ten minutes.

THE "AIR LINE" RAILROAD.—The efforts now being made at Washington to procure what they term an "Air Line" railroad from the city to New York, have as their basis the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the stock of which is mainly owned by Jerome and other Wall street brokers. While they will keep up the appearance of endeavoring to influence the Legislature of this State, their real endeavors are directed to have their road made a part of the projected "Air Line" by Congress, and thus override New Jersey Legislation altogether.

It is understood that the old parties in interest have sold out the road, and that the new parties have determined to make the most desperate efforts to accomplish their object, in furtherance of which they not only have their representatives in this city, but in Washington they have opened a room, at which a young lawyer from New York presides as chief fugleman. This said they are "bidding high," but so unwise a measure cannot succeed, so water what effort or money may be expended. Gazette.

Vocal Music.

MASON KINDELL AS A TEACHER.

The third meeting of Prof. KindeLL's Adult Singing Class, will take place in Grosscup's Hall, on Thursday evening of this week. All who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the science of vocal music, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

There will be room for further information on the following communication: Luther said, "Music is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy; for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrow, and the feelings of evil thoughts; it refines the passions and improves the understanding. Those who love music are gentle and honest in their tempers, and they are diligent and careful for a great matter but without the little skill which I possess in the art."

Those who have been careful and interested students of the art, and have observed its effect upon home circles in which it has been cultivated, recognize at once the force of Luther's remarks and feel its truthfulness; and those who have not been so fortunate as to have a higher authority for its usefulness than the above, yet how lamentable the fact, that its great importance is so much overlooked. Parents do not know how much their children and their children by having them taught the elements of vocal music. Indeed, the neglect seems almost criminal now that the cost of instruction, either in money or time, is so very trifling. But for this neglect, perhaps the germ that is left to wither and perish might have been developed in many a musical genius, and shed brilliance and honor and happiness upon families now in obscurity, proverbially "buried alive."

Though its great usefulness does not consist in making musical prodigies, a little of it is better than none at all, so that attention to it by parents is to be recommended, as it can by no possibility be productive of harm. It is very gratifying to notice the increasing desire manifested for instruction in instrumental music. While this is right, it is really of secondary importance. It is too expensive to become universal, and consequently must benefit a comparative few. But the knowledge of the science of music, as a part of a liberal education, is of the highest importance. It may make glad the hearts of millions, whether they have ever heard the sound of an instrument or not. Its pure and elevating influences over the heart and moral perceptions, and its effect upon the intellect, are such as to afford an instrumental education. An old note book, accidentally dug up from household rubbish, can make almost a paradise of a home in a wilderness, when its inmates are taught its elementary principles.

But now allow me to say a word respecting the teacher whose name heads this article. I am impelled in this solely by the deep interest I feel in this very important subject. It is to me a source of regret that it is not dispensed to others that I write, for I would say to every teacher engaged in this laudable work, go on, and may your labors be crowned with the happiest results. Mr. KindeLL seems peculiarly adapted to this profession he has chosen. He has had much experience, having devoted many years exclusively to teaching. He unites with a thorough knowledge of the science of music, a deep interest in child or adult more clear and comprehensive view of its rudiments, in one or two quarters, than any other teacher that has come under my notice. He pays particular attention to the vocal part of the work, and generally most neglected, essential elements—*scale and time*—and impresses them upon his pupils all through his terms with the most indefatigable persistence. To do so, he works to the end. He does not seem content with neglecting a single important point. He loves it, and enters into it with great spirit and energy. He advances step by step, carefully and cautiously, and as he progresses, he leads the pupil on. A pupil is not permitted to sing unless he has learned the scale, and the last capacity must learn. There is no playing and laughing in his classes, except during intermission, when he mingles freely with his scholars and is as affable as any. His schools are those to be envied. The advantage of such a teacher has been chosen. He has had much experience, having devoted many years exclusively to teaching. He unites with a thorough knowledge of the science of music, a deep interest in child or adult more clear and comprehensive view of its rudiments, in one or two quarters, than any other teacher that has come under my notice. 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