

Business Directory.

JOHN S. M'GEAR, COMMISSIONER FOR Taking the Acknowledgment of Deeds. GEORGE W. ELWELL, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS. B. F. FERGUSON, ARTIST. S. W. cor. Arch and 8th Sts., Phila. JAMES J. REEVES, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. JAMES H. NIXON, Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.

RECKHARDT'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. All in want of a nice coat, pants or hat, fully 10 per cent less than regular prices, can save money by calling at RECKHARDT'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE. BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS. LINEN & COTTON TABLE DIAPERS. LANCASTER GINGHAMS! Baggins! Baggins! Baggins!

A LITTLE WHILE.

Beyond the smiling and the weeping. I shall be soon; Beyond the waking and the sleeping. Beyond the evening and the rising. Love, rest, and home! Sweet home! Lord, tarry not, but come. Beyond the blooming and the fading. Beyond the shining and the shading. Beyond the hating and the dreading. I shall be soon. Love, rest, and home! Sweet home! Lord, tarry not, but come.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

I last week mentioned the death of Archbishop Hughes, and gave a brief account of the funeral. I would be a devotee if I could find to notice the obsequies and the various anteburial honors, extended to the remains of this distinguished prelate. And yet I hesitate to recur to the subject, for of such things I cannot, in conscience, approve; and it is an ungracious thing, and an unprofitable one, to protest against what the multitude have done or acquiesced in.

MINISTER'S SALARIES.

My well-to-do neighbor, whose income is \$3,000 a year, and who has not a chick or child to care for, wondered to me the other day why some people were making such a hue and cry about ministers' salaries, and thought it very strange that her minister could not contrive to live on \$800 a year. He asked my opinion, which I obligingly gave. "I replied, of course he can. The old philosopher, Diogenes, you know, contrived to live in a tub, turning it upwards on frosty mornings, and thus succeeded in saving both coal and house-rent. The old cynics were conscientiously averse to owning anything beside a walking stick and a wallet. They contrived to live, however, so History tells us, and if they could live so then, other people can live so now. Men can contrive to live almost any way, if they just make up their minds to it. If our ministers were only half as economical and self-sacrificing as those old philosophers, the parishes would be saved a world of expense and annoyance."

Laws of New Jersey, (BY AUTHORITY).

A Supplement to the act entitled, "An Act to describe, apprehend and punish disorderly persons, passed June tenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine." 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any husband or father shall run away or absent himself from his family, or shall neglect or refuse to provide for the support of his wife and family, the overseer, or overseers of the poor, of the township or ward, in which said deserted family shall reside, upon application to them for that purpose, shall make complaint before one of the justices of the peace, of the township or ward, in which he resides—of the fact; and the said justice shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to the constable, to apprehend, deserting or negligent husband or father; and the justice, before whom said person shall be brought, shall require him to enter into good bail, to appear at the court to be held at or before the time of the trial of the said complaint, and in default thereof, he shall be committed to the county jail, to await said trial.

THE FARMER'S SONS.

A farmer, rich and old, and sage; Had two grown sons, of equal age; Had, like his father, a good share, But, like his father, he was poor. He meant that one should be his heir, And keep the house, and till the soil; Should be possessed by his brother. To ascertain the mental bent Of each, these sons to town he sent To see the Garter, and the crown; And what more each had delight, He gave two rolls of greenbacks stout To Ned and Joe, ere they set out. Within a week they returned again, Trading again the meadows green; But Ned in wreathed plait, black! With scarce a suit upon his back, Nor forced for drunks' brawl to mourn, With pockets bare and garments torn. But Joe the rural daisies eyed, As on he walked in honest pride. In elegant attire he came; For which, at Towler Hall he paid. We need not say the worthy sire, Joe's sense and prudence did admire, Nor how he gazed on Ned's attire; That he should be the homestead's heir. We have the largest and best assortment of ready made clothing in Philadelphia, unsurpassed in style and workmanship. We have a full assortment of Boys' and Youth's Clothing, of all sizes. TOWLER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. BENNETT & CO.

J. C. KIRBY, Surgeon-Dentist. S. E. M'GEAR & BRO., CHEAP DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORE. H. LANING, SURGEON DENTIST.

FARM FOR SALE! A FARM located with a Bridge, containing 30 acres, sixty-four cleared and in a good state of cultivation. J. STEWART DEPUY, CARPENTERS. CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

THE TRUE WISDOM. A man may know all about the rocks, and his heart remain as hard as they are; a man may know all about the winds, and be the sport of passions as fierce as they; a man may know all about the stars, and his fate be like that of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Decidedly Cool. There are two fan-loving individuals residing in —, whom we will designate as George and Kirby. They were never known to meet without each trying to get up a joke at the other's expense. At a town meeting, held here one day in December, Kirby was chosen moderator—a great honor, as he thought.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG LADIES. All girls who would be happy wives, and beloved and respected mothers, be real, be earnest in everything; let your principles be true, tolerate no sham, and the superstructure you shall build thereon shall be animate with your spirit, when you have laid down this life and taken up renewed existence in another world.

TO THE LADIES! DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING! EXTRA CHEAP! ONLY GIVE ONE A LOOK! SUCH as Delaines, Cashmeres' Scotch Gings, All-Wool Delaines, all kinds of Mohair Plaids; in a word, all the most desirable Dress Goods in the market.

WHEELWRIGHT SHOP IN BRIDGETON. LAUREL ST. BELOW COMMERCE. THE subscribers give notice to their old customers and the public generally, that they are prepared to manufacture Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

PHILADELPHIA 1864. HOWELL & Bourke, MANUFACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. HENRY NEFF, Surgeon Dentist.

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CANDY MANUFACTORY. PHILADELPHIA. Fine and Plain Candies, Candy Drops, Fig Paste, Chocolate, Confections, &c. HENRY NEFF, Surgeon Dentist.

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The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, April 10, 1864. THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE. Only \$1.00 per Year in Advance. JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

Reflections on War.

General Neal Dow, in his speech delivered in Portland, on his return from captivity in a rebel prison, and we have read no book, seen no narrative of returned prisoners, which so dispassionately portrays the despotic sway of the South, thus speaks of war, as he saw it: "In the South—everywhere—I have travelled. I have beheld the desolation of war. Everything I saw there reminded me that war is desolating our land; but as I come across the Potomac, and traverse the free States—I see nothing that reminds me of war. You know nothing of war, except those who have offered up loved ones, for the honor and safety of their country. Everywhere in the South, the land is desolate—because of the war."

How true it is that we, in the free States, "know nothing of war." We hear and read of the ravages of armies, and the depopulation of the country they traverse: but they supply us with little more than a topic of discourse, and occasion no serious alarm for our own persons and safety. The account of battles and slaughters, which reach us, with too many, serve rather to wile away their leisure, than disturb their repose. Had the people of New Jersey experienced the calamities that Virginia and other States have done, how differently would we contemplate our position. We should then regard war as the most awful scourge that Providence employs for the chastisement of man. The destruction of property and the desolation of territory, would be sought, in comparison with the rapid extinction of human life. How overwhelming the reflection, that, since the commencement of our hostilities, nearly a half-million of our fellow-countrymen—including both sides—have fallen a sacrifice on battle-fields, in hospitals and prisons. Half-a-million of beings—shareholders of the same nature, warmed with the same hopes, and as fondly attached to life as ourselves, have been prematurely swept into the grave; each of whose deaths has pierced the heart of a wife—a parent—a brother or sister. In the ordinary methods, which death assumes, the victims, in war, it is the vigorous and the strong. It was the remark of an ancient historian, that in peace children bury their parents; in war parents bury their children; nor is the difference small.—Children lament their parents sincerely indeed, but they retain other ties. Parents mourn for their children with the bitterness of despair; the aged parent, the widowed mother, loses, when she is deprived of her children, every thing but comfort of suffering; her heart, withered and desolate, admits no other object, cherishes no other hope.

Do our minds at all realize the scene a field of battle must present; where thousands are left without assistance, and without pity—with their wounds exposed to the piercing air, while the blood, freezing as it flows, binds them to the earth amidst the trampling of horses, and the insults of an enraged foe? If they are spared by the humanity of the enemy, and carried from the field, it is but a prologation of torment. Conveyed in uneasy vehicles—often to a remote distance, through roads almost impassable; they are lodged in ill-prepared receptacles for the wounded and the sick, where the variety of distress baffles all the efforts of humanity and skill, and renders it impossible to give to each the attention he demands. Far from their native home, no tender assiduities of friendship, no well-known voice, no wife, or mother, or sister is near to soothe their sorrow, relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death. Unhappy man! and must you be swept into the grave unnoticed and unnumbered, and no friendly tear be shed for your sufferings, or mingled with your dust?

We must remember, however, that, as a very small proportion of military life is spent in actual combat, so it is a very small part of its miseries which must be ascribed to this source. More are consumed by rust of inactivity than by the edge of the sword. Think of their scanty or unwholesome diet, their exposure in sickly climate, the harassment of tire-some marches and perpetual alarms; and we can, in some measure, understand that a soldier's life is a continual scene of hardships and dangers.

But not only is there suffering on the part of those who are engaged in the profession of arms, but also in the countries which are the scene of hostilities. Conceive but for a moment, the consternation which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages and farms of Cumberland County. Farmers beholding rich harvests, the bounty of heaven and the reward of industry, consumed in a moment or trampled under foot, while famine followed the steps of desolation. Artisans, manufacturers, mechanics, seeing their factories, workshops, and dwellings given up to the flames, and they, dying, miserable fugitives on their native soil. The streets of our own town, where no sounds were heard but those of peaceful industry, filled on a sudden with slaughter and blood, with the cries of the pursuing and the pursued. The contemplation of such scenes, as these forces on

us this awful reflection, that neither the fury of wild beasts, the convulsions of the earth, nor the violence of the tempests, are to be compared to the ravages of arms. If the magnitude of crimes is to be estimated by a regard to their consequences, it is difficult to conceive of an action of equal guilt, with the wanton violation of peace. Had we known the investigations of the rebellion to have been, we can scarcely believe that they counted the cost before plunging the country into the gulf of horror—of civil war. Their insanity on the subject of slavery seems to have excluded all their virtues, and to have incorporated all their vices. Whatever renders human nature amiable or respectable, was sacrificed by this insatiable Moloch on the altar of slavery. With an unfeeling and unprincipled ambition, and a heart that never pities, they resolved to become the destroyers of their native land. Prisons crowded with captives—cities emptied of their inhabitants—fields desolate and waste, were to be the trophies of this great slave power. Its fame was to be cemented with tears and blood; and the names of its founders were to be whittled the ends of the earth, in the shrill cry of suffering humanity.

To acknowledge the hand of God, is a duty at all times; but there are seasons when it is made to bare, that it is next to impossible, nay, criminal, to overlook it. The present, with us, is one of those seasons. The scenes which have been disclosed during the war, and the events which have risen, compel us to lose sight of human agency, and behold the Deity, acting, as it were, apart and alone. The contest, in which we are engaged, is distinguished from our past experiences, in that it is fratricidal. It is indeed an awful spectacle, not only to the inhabitants of the earth, but we believe, in the eyes of superior beings. Where is the family, the individual, we might say, which has not, directly or indirectly, felt its influence? The spirit of inveterate prejudice, which characterized the originators of the strife, is the necessary consequence—the peculiar institution of their social system. Educated to look on the slave as the mere appendage to the existence of the master, they quarrel with any who dare question their "divine rights."—And is this the system, endorsed by both church and state at the South—as "the most finished specimen of social order"—the most precious legacy bequeathed them by their ancestors, which they are bound to maintain inviolate, in every part, and to transmit, unimpaired, to future generations? Is this, we say, the system which war is to vindicate and consolidate?—And, is the God of battles to be an indifferent spectator in this crusade against human liberty, and the future tranquility of the country? Never. While an all-wise Providence has permitted the war, how wonderfully is it being overruled in the discomfiture of our enemies, and the overthrow of their cherished institution.

While the influence of war on the public morals of a people is most pernicious, and everything which requires calm thought, or serious reflection, is well nigh banished from the land, we have cause for gratitude at the wholesome tone of feeling which pervades the masses. The people have not acquired a hard and unfeeling character. How nobly have they acted up to the spirit of the times, and the genius of the age, in the philanthropic labors in behalf of the soldier. Nor have the duties of piety and domestic affection, or the sanctuaries of the home, been neglected. Indeed, one of the distinguishing and most gratifying features of the times, is the merging of minor differences, among the several denominations, in the cultivation of the great principles of a catholic Christianity. With gratitude, warm and sincere, to the benignant Providence, which has shielded us in the past, and protects us in the present, may we not look forward to a more perfect union in the future, as the result of this war?

Last week we published an advertisement for a meeting of the Cumberland County Medical Society, and in obedience thereto, we were near to soothe their sorrow, relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death. Unhappy man! and must you be swept into the grave unnoticed and unnumbered, and no friendly tear be shed for your sufferings, or mingled with your dust? We must remember, however, that, as a very small proportion of military life is spent in actual combat, so it is a very small part of its miseries which must be ascribed to this source. More are consumed by rust of inactivity than by the edge of the sword. Think of their scanty or unwholesome diet, their exposure in sickly climate, the harassment of tire-some marches and perpetual alarms; and we can, in some measure, understand that a soldier's life is a continual scene of hardships and dangers.

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Letter from Commodore Stockton.

We read in the N. Y. Post of last week, a long letter from Com. R. F. Stockton of Princeton, in this State, called forth by the recent articles on the "Monopoly" in New Jersey, which the writers betray a great want of correct information on the subject. In order to supply this information, Com. Stockton, who is probably more familiar with the question than almost any other person interested in it, has ventured to enlighten the public. As this subject is just now attracting a large share of attention, we publish the main portion of the Commodore's letter. The review of the origin and history of the special privileges will be read with interest, while his candid defence of the policy will show that interested parties have deeply wronged New Jersey by their misrepresentations in regard to the practice and policy of the State toward those crossing its territory, and who never have been taxed or restricted in their right to do so, as so many ill-advised people have supposed.

After a brief review of the wretched travelling facilities in New Jersey during the war of 1812, when the government greatly needed travelling facilities across New Jersey, and subsequently, the Commodore goes on to say:—The lessons afforded by the experience of 1812-14-15, inspired patriotic Jerseymen, with national motives for increasing the facilities for passing over the State.

The improvement of the canal from New York and Philadelphia, quite as much as New Jersey. It is for adopting and adhering to the policy of the canal, which was the object of attack, and that the general government is invited to step in, and, in the exercise of doubtful power, to assist in the construction of a canal, to the protection of which the public faith of the State of New Jersey is involuntarily pledged, by the terms of the contract for the transportation of troops and munitions of war from North to South are entirely inadvisable. This assertion is destitute of any sound foundation. What are the existing facilities?

1st, There is the ocean. 2d, The Delaware and Raritan Canal. 3d, Camden and Amboy Railroad, via Camden and Amboy. 4th, Camden and Amboy Railroad, via Jersey City and Trenton; and Philadelphia Railroad, on which a double track is being completed. 5th, The New Jersey Central Railroad, via Harrisburg. Upon any one of these routes routes, and millions of war goods, the Delaware and Raritan Canal has never yet been ready to receive them, as the experience of 1861 testified.

It is the rights of the Camden and Amboy Railroad which it is especially designed to destroy. Through them New Jersey is to be assailed. And what do facts prove as to the facilities of that company. The full measure of the capacity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad has been exceeded during the last three years if ever.

But, from this being a fact, the demands of the government did not appropriate anything near the capacity of these roads, on any one day. The troops were all promptly transported, and they were not disturbed in any way by the ordinary traffic. The government officials acknowledged with commendation the satisfactory manner in which New Jersey carried out every service required of them during that period.

The C. & A. R., in connection with the New Jersey R. R. Co. as soon as Washington was captured, and the Federal Government, all their works by night and by day. These companies were the first railroad companies to agree upon a tariff of compensation to be supported by the public, which was entirely acceptable to the government.

My design in this communication has been to place before you, as briefly as I could facts, and to support them by the just considerations of the C. & A. R. and C. & A. R. and Tr. Co's., not to argue with you or any one on the powers of Congress, &c. &c.; and when you have read this, I ask you to stand up and say whether you can see either magnanimity, generosity, wisdom or patriotism in assailing men, who have to the best of their abilities, and at the risk of their private fortunes, and the public for more than thirty years, on the delusive and odious pretext of putting down a monopoly.

Treasonable Language in Congress.

The extraordinary and unpatriotic speech of Mr. Long, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, last week, resulted in great excitement in Congress, and formed the prevailing topic of discussion and animadversion with the public at large. On the opening of the morning session on Saturday, the Speaker, Mr. Colfax of Indiana, vacated the Chair and rising to a question of privilege, introduced a preamble and resolution regarding the declaration of the South in favor of the recognition of the Confederacy, thus sought to be recognized on the ruins of a dissolved or destroyed Union, for its officers those who, having added perjury to treason, are now seeking to kill the loyal soldiers of the nation who are defending it from destruction; charging the assent by his oath as a member of Congress and inconsistent with membership in that body; and, finally, declaring him expelled from the House.

Mr. Colfax followed his resolutions with an earnest speech, in which he said that they were offered in defence to the double obligation which he felt to be resting upon him as Speaker of the House, and as a representative of an Indiana Democrat. They were offered in no spirit of personal unfriendliness to Mr. Long, and solely on his own responsibility, without consultation. He then proceeded to show that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Long gave aid and comfort to the enemy, led to disaffection in our armies and among the people, and were an argument which would be used to our disadvantage by foreign nations, who took the occasion to interfere or renege.

He thought it was the duty of Mr. Long's political friends to have offered a resolution of expulsion, and by their failure to do so, it became his duty to do so, as a loyal representative; and referring to the cases of Senator Bright and Mr. Vallandigham, said that the course which had been pursued towards them for a similar offence, and was sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States. He concluded, by saying that "if we pass over these utterances of aid and comfort to the enemy in silence, those whose hands are stained with blood may ask to come here from the convalescence of the confederacy, saying we have done no more in Richmond than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall, and this he did in your presence unrebuked."

On the 9th of March, Mr. Long, in the House of Representatives, declared that he had signed the Ordinance of Secession, and that he had declared in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy; of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who, he said, made a speech regarding the Southern Confederacy as a de facto government; of Senator Wade, who, he asserted, favored a separation of the States; of Mr. Greeley who he quoted as declaring that "if the Cotton States choose to form an independent nation, we have the right to do so," and of Mr. Lincoln, who, in a speech made in 1848, was alleged to have said that "the people have a right to rise and shake off the existing government, and that any party of a people can revolutionize and set up their independence." Mr. Cox pursued this line of argument at great length, charging leading Republicans with declarations in favor of disregarding or breaking down the Constitution, and at the same time denying that the Democratic party was responsible for the utterances of any of its individuals, and concluded by saying that we have to take back the old States to make the Union, that this is the platform on which the democracy will stand next autumn, and that they will "never extend the country to the secessionists or the abolitionists."

Mr. Cox was interrupted several times and his charges against leading Republicans controverted with great ability by a broad distribution of the facts which existed between their expressions and those of Mr. Long; the former being in favor of war for the Union without any compromise, the latter proposing to throw up the white flag, to acknowledge the independence of the South which is disunion, and opposing any further attempt by war to restore the Union.

A number of speeches were made by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Kelly, of Penn., in support of the resolution and in response to Mr. Cox, and by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Miller of Penn., in opposition to the resolution, and disclaiming the responsibility of the democratic party for Mr. Long's sentiments. They were followed by Mr. Harris of Maryland, who made a speech beside which that of Mr. Long was comparatively tame. He said he endorsed all that Mr. Long had uttered, and would stand by him for war or woe; declared that he was a peace man—a radical peace man, and that he was a member of the Southern Confederacy and acknowledged the doctrine of secession," argued in favor of "two splendid governments—two happy governments," and finally concluded his insane tirade by the declaration, that once infamous and treasonable, that "the South ask you to leave them in peace, but say you will bring them into subjection."

This is not done yet, and God Avert! I hope you will never subjugate the South." A scene of great confusion and excitement followed this treasonable admission, and blasphemous invocation. Members called out "treason" and "order" from every side, the objectionable language was taken down, Mr. Harris was refused consent to say more, and the House adjourned. Mr. Long's language had not been properly stated in the reports, and read from his manuscript in the words he had used, as follows:—

WHERE TO BUY CHEAP CARPETS!

Every one who wishes to save at least one-third in the cost of their carpets, should go to EVAN'S well known Carpet Store, 208 North Second St., Philadelphia. We have a splendid stock of LATEST SPRING STYLES! and plenty of other goods, such as—

Best Carpet Store above Vint, directly opposite Wood St., PHILADELPHIA. No. 208, North Second St., PHILADELPHIA. POCO METALLIC PAINT. PREVENTS roofs and exposed walls from leaking, and is the best for the purpose. It is lighter in color than white lead, and is more durable. SMITH BOWEN, 154 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the Pioneer. W. Wheat \$1 90 cts. Potatoes 70 cts. E. Wheat 1 15 " Butter, 40 cts per lb. Corn, 1 10 " Hams, 17 " Rye, 1 25 " Lard, 16 " Oats, 75 " Pork, 12 cts per lb.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM. No. 920, Market Street, Philadelphia. NOW OPEN—PARIS MADE. J. W. EVERETT & CO., THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JACOB HARLEY, (SUCCESSOR TO STAFFER & HARLEY), No. 622, Market St., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 10-40 LOAN.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by Rev. J. A. Austin, Mr. E. S. Gandy to Mrs. Rebecca R. Cunnier, all of Cedarville. On the 11th inst., by Rev. L. J. Rhoads, Mr. G. B. Weaver, to Miss Emma, eldest daughter of Capt. Moses Bateman, all of Masticus, Walworth Co., N. J.

DIED. In Cedarville, March 21st, 1864, of Disease of the Brain, EMMA W., daughter of Charles and Juliet Howell, in the 23rd year of her age. Seldom more called to grief than she was by her loved ones. Her father, friend and neighbor, her mother, her sister, her friends, her neighbors, and her friends, all united to mourn her loss.

Letters Remaining in the Post Office at BRIDGETON, April, 14th, 1864. MISS ANNA APPLEGATE, Miss Anna Leavitt, Mrs. Eunice Cox, Miss Anna M. Morrisson, Mrs. Ernest Gannon, Miss Mary Ogden, Mrs. Ellen Case, Miss Mary Ann Pedrick, Elizabeth Caswell, Miss Lucy E. Sheppard, Hannah Ryan, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Hattie L. Sheppard, Miss Mary Ann, Miss Clara Frazar, Miss Anna M. Lewis, Mrs. Hannah F. Woodrow, Miss Anna M. Lewis, Mrs. Hannah F. Woodrow, Mrs. Hannah F. Woodrow, Mrs. Hannah F. Woodrow.

Mrs. A. LAKE, No. 28 Commerce St., WILL OPEN A splendid Assortment of BONNETS, of the New York styles, on Saturday, April 23.

J. M. ELWELL & SON, Having retired their Omnibus, will be in readiness to accept passengers to and from the R. R. Depot, on and after the 20th inst. at the rate of 10 cts per mile, and to their Livery, on Atlantic street, west of the Bridge.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday, April 16th, 1864, At the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, the following described Personal Property:—

Three feather beds, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, and other household goods, for sale by public auction, on Saturday, April 16th, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on condition of cash, by H. H. HUTCHINSON, Auctioneer.

Henry, Himself, Again! HENRY D. POWELL, Notifies his old customers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. Smeath in the SHALLOUGH BUSINESS, and is prepared to supply fresh, every day.

NEW LOAN. U. S. 10-40'S. JAY COOKE & CO., OFFICE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. BEARING 5% PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. Redeemable any time after ten years, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable in full on the 31st day of September, 1874.

WHITE PINE SIDING, PLAIN RAILING, PAINTED RAILING, for sale by H. H. MULLIFF & CO. Successors to H. J. Mulliff & Co.

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FOR SALE. Four horses, with harness, and a wagon, for sale by H. H. MULLIFF & CO. Successors to H. J. Mulliff & Co.

FOR SALE. A lot of land, in the City of Bridgeton, situated on the North side of the Delaware River, fronting on the street, 162 feet deep, and 20 feet back, containing 10 1/2 acres of land. For sale by SAMUEL PARKER, Camden, N. J.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. A cook, laundress and housemaid. To appear at this Office. 1864. CLOTHING. 1864. LATEST STYLES. WILLIAM S. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, S. E. cor. Seventh & Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

LOW PRICES. Also to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS, for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions, of both foreign and domestic manufacture. WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS, S. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH & MARKET STREETS. [Apr. 16, 5m, j c cc.]

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ROBESON & WHITAKER'S DRUG STORE. WE would call attention to our stock of Drugs, Confectioneries, and Family Groceries generally.

Ready-made Clothing. Men and Boy's Ready-made Clothing. CLOTHES, CASIMERE, SATINETS, AND FURMINGS.

CHEAP GOODS! FOR CASH OR TRADE. JUST RECEIVED & OPENED. Blue Store, CORNER COMMERCE & LAUREL STS.

IRON CLADS. IRON CLAD IRON CLAD. PRAIRIE FLOWER. PRAIRIE FLOWER. GOLDEN HARP. GOLDEN HARP.

Watches and Jewelry. W. H. THOMPSON. Watch Maker and Jeweler. Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD. Cape May, Millville, Bridgeton, Salem and Intermediate Places.

ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES. The Camden and Ansony and Philadelphia and Trenton Lines.

BRIDGETON & MILLVILLE STAGE. This line will leave Millville at 12:45 o'clock A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

THE VOLUNTEER'S COMPANION. A very suitable present for mothers or sisters to send to their friends.

Constitution Water! A safe and reliable remedy for disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Urinary Organs, Diabetes and Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

WINTER GOODS! to suit the season. 8 cent prints for 4; 10 cent " " 4; 12 1/2 " " 4.

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Stationery. Picture Frames. Sewing Machines. Almanacs for 1863.

BRIDGETON BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Wholesale and Retail. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

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