

Bridgeton, April 23, 1864.

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

Only \$1.00 per Year in Advance! JAMES E. FERGUSON, Editor.

Governmental Action on the subject of the Slave-Trade and Slavery.

On the 9th of May, 1788, Mr. Pitt, then chancellor of the exchequer and prime minister, introduced the subject of abolition of the Slave-Trade into the British House of Commons.

On the 23d of August, 1833, England abolished Slavery throughout the British colonies, and £20,000,000 were granted by the parliament as indemnification to the slave proprietors and other pecuniary sufferers by the act.

In 1824, England declared the slave-trade to be piracy, and the punishment death. In the year 1794, the United States of America enacted that no person should fit out any vessel for the purpose of carrying on any traffic in slaves to any foreign country, or for procuring from any foreign country the inhabitants thereof to be disposed of as slaves.

In 1800 it was enacted that it should be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to have any property in any vessel employed in transporting slaves from one foreign country to another, or to serve on board any vessels so employed.

Any commissioned vessel of the United States were authorized to seize any vessel employed in the slave-trade, to proceed against in any of the circuit or district courts, and to be condemned for the use of the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture.

In 1807, it was enacted, that after the first of January, 1808, it should not be lawful to bring into the United States, from any foreign place, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold or sell him as a slave.

In 1820, it was enacted, that if any citizen of the United States, should land on any foreign shore, and seize any negro or mulatto, not held to service by the laws of either of the states of the United States with the intent to make him a slave, he should be adjudged a private, and, on conviction, should suffer death.

In 1794, King Christian VII of Denmark, declared the slave-trade unlawful after January 1st 1804. In 1807, King Frederick VI of Denmark, at the peace of Tilsit, promised to prohibit his subjects from taking part in the foreign slave-trade.

In 1814, Lord Castlereagh obtained from Louis XVIII a promise that France would abolish the slave-trade.

In 1815, Lord Castlereagh pressed upon the Congress of Vienna the adoption of general measures for the abolition of the slave-trade. A paper was drawn up and signed, February 8th, 1815, in which all the great powers agreed to fix a term for the general abolition of the slave-trade, since the public opinion condemned it as a stain on European civilization.

February 6th, 1815, Portugal provided for the total abolition of the slave-trade on January 21st, 1820, and England promised to pay £300,000 as an indemnification to Portuguese subjects.

November 20th, 1815, Louis XVIII, by the treaty of Paris, consented to its immediate abolition, for which Napoleon had declared himself prepared in April 1815.

Spain promised, by the treaty of September 30th, 1817, to abolish the slave-trade entirely, October 31st, 1820, in all the Spanish territories; and England, February 9th, 1818, paid £400,000 as an indemnification to Spanish subjects.

The King of the Netherlands, by treaty concluded with England, at the Hague, May 4th, 1818, prohibited his subjects from taking part in the slave-trade.

Sweden had already done the same, according to the treaty of March 3d 1813. The United States engaged, in the treaty of Ghent, December 24th, 1814, to do all in their power for the entire suppression of the slave-trade.

In November 23d, 1826, a treaty was concluded by England with Brazil, for the abolition of the slave-trade, after March 1830.

The Emperor of Austria, in February 8th 1815, issued a decree utterly abolishing slavery throughout the Austrian dominions. "Every slave," is his language, "becomes free the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or even an Austrian ship."

In 1820, Guerrero, the President of Mexico, issued a decree abolishing slavery forever in the Republic.

In Colombia, slave children born after the revolution were to be free at Eighteen.

In South America, except Brazil, slavery is either abolished or drawing to a close.

For Tin Roofing and Spouting go to Elmer's.

REMARKS.

Made by SENATOR LUDLAM, in his report as one of the Committee on the alterations of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. President—I disagree entirely from the report as made by the majority of this committee, (Senator Jenkins and Randolph) that we should amend the Constitution should be so changed that no exclusive privilege could hereafter be granted to any incorporated company.

My objection, briefly, is, that the granting or withholding of the privilege in any act of incorporation be granted, is within the power of the Legislature, and it is to be presumed that the people through their representatives are the best judges of what they want, and will just as honestly carry out their views as the present members; and further, I think the question should be left open, and when any company comes before the Legislature to obtain exclusive privilege, in view of the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, we should be in such a condition we could lay such taxes upon them as would commensurate to the advantages gained by them, as we shall need all the money we can come at in way of taxation before this war is over.

In New York State, sir, they tax the Erie Railroad Company heavily, and then each County taxes the portion that passes through it for its own purposes, and I suppose all the other Railroads chartered by that State do the same. I am informed about this one only, and it is proposed by the majority report, to offer here to you, to recommend the State to alter her Constitution as to place it out of the power of the Legislature to place itself, if they think it best, of this source of revenue to the State. I am opposed to any change in the Constitution at present, and I must express my surprise, sir, that the majority of the committee should have recommended a change. I verily thought our Democratic friends were in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," but we find they are the first to wish a change in our State Constitution, and thus inaugurate a system for its entire destruction. We hear one Senator upon this floor say, he is in favor of electing the judiciary by the people, and another wants a fixed salary of five hundred dollars for each member of the Legislature, instead of the per-diem as allowed now, and some one thing and some another; but he must be blind indeed who does not see it is but the entering wedge to split up the whole Constitution.

I do not say some of these amendments would not be of advantage perhaps, but I do say it should not be tampered with unless it is in matters where Legislature has no jurisdiction, not such as the majority have here recommended. It would not be wise to endanger that instrument to please persons or parties who do not get the legislation that exactly suits them, and this, Mr. President, is my report. I hope Senators will weigh the matter well before they cast their votes.

In our item, on Saturday, in reference to the adjournment, we ought to have added that the last night of the session was free from the disorderly scenes which have so often disgraced the close of the legislative session. A number of resolutions intended to be witty (but failing in the performance) were read, and a burlesque bill appropriating some millions of dollars for the purchase of stationery was presented. Mr. Maylin, of Cumberland, was the author of the best hit of the evening. The following verse was presented by Mr. Maylin, and afforded considerable merriment:

Oh, that most infernal bill, The incidental question; A large, amiable bill, To aid our indignation.

We vote to strike one item out, Then vote to keep it in; Still each retain the knife he got, And keeps his golden pen.

So pass the act; let's go in peace, And give no cause for sorrow; We'll meet at the bill time at least, And look out for to-morrow.

Heretofore the highest reach of legislative wit has been to throw paper balls, bundles of legislative bills, chair-cushions, &c., at one another, but this year this amusement was intermitted. A beginning was once made, but a very happy allusion by Mr. Maylin, in the memory of the late Speaker, in respect to whom the House was still draped in mourning, recalled the members to a sense of propriety.—State Gazette.

The Red River Reverse followed by a Victory.

The Chicago Journal has letters to the 12th from the Rebels, stating that, after the reverse to the Thirteenth Corps, on the 8th inst, our army fell back to Pleasant Hill, where Gen. A. J. Smith, with the Nineteenth Corps, the next day engaged the rebels and beat them, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty cannon. This news is confirmed by an official report from Captain Pennock, of the Red River Corps. The Nineteenth Corps was the one which came up on the 8th, and prevented further pursuit by the rebels, of the Thirteenth Corps, whom they had routed. It comprised seven thousand men, and must have been nearly equal in strength to the rebel force. All accounts admit that the loss was heavy on both sides. The rebels, in a despatch dated Mobile, the 16th, claim on the 8th, to have killed, wounded and captured fifteen thousand men, probably a typographical error intended for fourteen hundred. They say the Baton Rouge hospitals were full of wounded. Baton Rouge dates to the 10th, by way of New Orleans, do not mention any arrivals of this kind.

New Testament Supply. The supply of neat, convenient, pocket New Testaments to soldiers from New Jersey is continued, under a plan adopted at the beginning of the war and peculiar to this State. The work is eminently a home one, and is prosecuted in the name of the friends of the Bible Society, and of these men, each county bearing its due proportion of the expense, and a number of them to give general satisfaction. More than 35,000 of our men have already received this beautiful keepsake and companion. An interesting feature of the case is, that provision is not only made for regiments and recruits going from the State, but that such of the re-enslaved veterans as on the expiration of their furloughs are leaving Trenton and are found to need it, have a supply of these books. The work is under the direction of Rev. Dr. Sheldon, State Superintendent of the American Bible Society.

The attention of those in want of good bur-ness or anything in that line, would do well to call on Mr. Enock Hambrick. Read his ad, verbatim which speaks for itself.

S. M. Hambrick Esq. has been engaged to lecture in Bridgeton for the Great Sanitary Fair on Friday evening May 2d. Subject, "Irish stew, or lights and shades of Irish Character."

The celebrated Hutchinson family will give a concert in Grosvenor Hall, on Monday evening next. Go and hear them.

Any one wishing to purchase a good bargain, and set of double and single harness, can do so by calling at this office soon.

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AWFUL MASSACRE OF UNION TROOPS AT FORT PILLOW.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some 6000 men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage.

Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (colored), refused to receive the flag of truce, and fighting was resumed.

The battle was kept up till 3 o'clock P. M., when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command. The rebels had come in swarms over our troops, compelling them to surrender.

Immediately upon the surrender there ensued a scene which, utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but, insatiably as fiends and blood-thirsty as devils incarnate, the Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded.

The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens, who joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabered, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river.

Out of a garrison of 600 men only 200 remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieut. Barr, Atkerstrom, Wilson, Revil, and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry; Capt. Poston, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tennessee, and Capt. Young, of the 23d Missouri, Acting Provost Marshal, were taken prisoners.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3 o'clock. She was halted by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men were ordered to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Floating City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the colored troops are Captain Porter, Lieut. Libberts and Adjutant Leaming.

Six guano were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10 pound Parrots and two 12 pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, despatches we received here from Gen. Sherman, confirming the news of the surrender of Fort Pillow and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The Star says, according to Gen. Sherman's report, our loss was fifty white troops killed and one hundred wounded, and three hundred black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender.

Fort Pillow is an isolated post of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left that vicinity ere this having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid thither, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed, with no loss to us.

We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the mistake of a local commander, who occupied it against direct orders, a contingency incident to all wars.

The rebels according to official dispatches received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah, losing a soldier killed and wounded for every horse they had succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage than a few thefts.

It is believed that Forrest's raiders will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can effect no more than they did at Columbus and Paducah, and stand a very fair chance, indeed, of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelmingly superior forces.

Miss Brisbane will repeat her concert in the First Presbyterian Church of Cadaverille, for the benefit of the "Ladies Relief Society," at that place, on Friday evening April 29th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Tickets procured at the door.

Rev. C. F. Diver will preach at the Alms House on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Save your money by buying a good Cook Stove at Elmer's.

Testimonials from over 500 different persons certifying Elmer's Stoves are superior to any in the market.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

Dispatches from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of Rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristow Station, but were driven off by a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the 13th Pennsylvania. Several of the Rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with Gen Grant on board, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

The body of Capt McKee of the 2d Infantry, who was killed by guerrillas on Monday last, was forwarded to Washington to-day. The man who shot him was named W. Flinders and he, with three others, made an attack on a picket post near Catlett's on Wednesday, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the 2d Infantry.

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COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

OFFICE NO. 110 S. SEVENTH ST. JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special word to say to the friends of the Fair, who are laboring in the cause of the oppressed, and to every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

We want to show you how fully organized the Fair is, and how ready we are to receive the contributions of all classes in the community.

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SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Miss M. W. McNelly, Cross-street, next to J. M. Laning's Jewellery Store.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAKE TUBS, &c. New York and Philadelphia, made to order.

LANDRETE'S Agents for a Horticultural Implement.

DAVID LANDRETE & SON, Philadelphia.

LEWIS & IVINS, 43 Strawberry St., 2d door ab. Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP CARPET STORE. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND CHECKERED MATTINGS.

SEVERNS & SHERMAN, Manufacturers of Mouldings, Floor Boards and Sillings.

WHERE TO BUY CHEAP CARPETS! Every one who wishes to save at least one-third in the cost of their Carpets, should go to EVANS' well known Carpet Store.

LATEST SPRING STYLES! Goods with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work to work!

POCO METALLIC PAINT PREVENTS rust and exposed walls from leaking.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT, Corrected weekly for the Pioneer.

MARRIED. At Pleasantville, April 9th, 1864, by Rev. S. W. HUGHES, to Miss S. L. E. GARRISON, all of Cumberland County N. J.

DIED. In Hopewell township on the 18th of March, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of John Perry in the 35th year of her age.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. Mrs. A. Rynick. Has taken the store formerly occupied by Jacob Truck, on Commerce Street.

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DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficacy in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alternative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this tow-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for BRONCHITIS AND BLEEDING PILES, AND ALL BLEEDING PILES, BLEND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

COLDS AND COUGHS, COLDS AND COUGHS.

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It does not only cure the patient and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

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DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORD

