

The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, May 7, 1864.

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

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

REMOVAL.

The PIONEER office has been removed from its former location to Albertson's new building, on the opposite corner. The entrance to our new office is on Pearl street, near the corner of Commerce. We occupy very comfortable rooms on the second floor, where we would be pleased to see our old friends and as many others as may be disposed to call. The disarrangement caused by moving, and putting up anew our presses, will not delay much our publication, although it may not present as good an appearance as it will in a week or two, after we get underway.

THE MORAL LESSON OF WAR.

To the moral interposition of Providence we owe it that our native land had been exempted for nearly fifty years from being the seat of war. Our peculiar situation had preserved us, under God, from foreign invasion; the admirable balance of our Constitution from internal discord. We had heard indeed of the ravages of armies, and the depopulation of counties, but they occasioned no serious alarm with us. The militia system of the United States had been seen only on the side of its gaudy and pomp, a pleasing show without imparting any idea of its horrors. Hence, we had come to contemplate war with too much indifference, and actually felt for those unhappy countries involved in it too little compassion. But, alas! we have awoke from our dream to find real war desolating the land. How different a thing from that painted image which we were accustomed to see on a parade, or at a review! We are now realizing that it is the most awful scourge that providence employs for the chastisement of men. It is the garment of vengeance with which the Deity arrays himself, when he comes forth to punish the inhabitants of the earth.

The fearful loss of life, and the many scenes of complicated distress which have occurred since the commencement of our hostilities, are known only to Omnipotence. The country drained of the most precious part of its population, its youth, to repair the vast waste made by the sword, drained of its wealth, by the prodigious expense incurred in the equipment of our fleets, and the subsistence of our armies—the accumulation of debt and taxes, diminishing the public strength, and depressing private industry—an augmentation in the price of the necessities of life, inconceivable to all classes, but falling with peculiar weight on the laboring poor—such are some of the complete distresses of our war. The plague of such a war possesses, in fact, a sort of omnipresence; for while it gives up myriads to slaughter, see the multitudes which are impoverished by it, and the thousands of the industrious poor being thrown out of employment, and plunged into wretchedness and beggary.

Now, to acknowledge the hand of God, at all times, is a duty. At this season, when it is made so bare, it is fearfully imminent to overlook it. Here is a crisis unexampled in the annals of our country. Scenes have been, and yet will be, disclosed, more astonishing than even romance would have feigned. The spirit of animosity with which the rebels are now conducting themselves, is fearful to contemplate. Their pretensions to high honor in maintaining their assumed rights are now seen to be only a mask for the successful propagation of lawless violence and anarchy! While this is all true, let us be careful not to rely too much confidence for success on our supposed superiority in virtue to our enemies.—The cup of divine displeasure is put into our hands because of our national sins. We must look for chastisement, yes, and with severity too, while the same rod is outstretched for the destruction of our enemies. General lamentations of our enemies. General lamentations of the corruptions of the times, fall very short of the real duties of this season. What avails it to dissent on the luxury, the venality, the corruption of the day, the irreligion of the rich, the immorality of the poor, and the general forgetfulness of God which pervades all classes! We may utter loud lamentations, or violent invectives; either an easy task, against the vices of the times. That is not repentance for national sins. We may bewail the sins of the South, and continue quite unconcerned about the sins of the North. We may confess national sins, and never take into the account our personal share. There is a tendency to make our repentance feigned, theatrical, and our humiliation to make us proud! Whatever opinion we may entertain of the character of those who rebel against the government, our chief concern is at home. When we have broken off our own sins by righteousness, we may, with a more perfect propriety, deplore the sins of the South. Many seem to take it for granted that national sins are those which have the sanction of the Legislature, or are committed under public authority; something original in the conduct of affairs. National sins are the sins of the nation. In a country like ours, where the people have a voice in the government, the corruption of the laws must first have inherited and become fostered in their manners. It is inadvisable to consider national sins as merely comprehending the

voice of rulers, or the iniquities tolerated by law. Why single out for attack those whom we are commanded to obey, descendant and abhorrence the supposed delinquencies of the government under which we are placed! Civil government, the great antidote which the wisdom of man has applied to the crimes and disorders that spring up in society, can scarcely ever become, in a free country, itself the chief crime and disorder. The sins of the people, then, had gone to far too admit of palliatives, they had to be searched and probed to the bottom by war. Our only safe expedient is an immediate return to the Great Ruler of our nation. Instead of lamenting the prevalence of sin around us, let us begin with our own, and confess that they have called down the judgement and calamities of our present war. In this way alone have we hope for the perpetual security of our nation. Let rulers and people, Nineveh-like, humble themselves in the dust before the Majesty of heaven, and turn every one from his evil ways, and we shall have a surer defence than all our military preparations. We are not dependent as to the state of our national affairs. We regard it as our solemn duty, in this present crisis, to set before the public our chief moral and religious duties. The secular press of the country has been too remiss in this great essential. They are responsible to a great extent, in moulding public opinion. The Pioneer desires to relieve its conscience by directing its readers to the surest guarantee of enduring national prosperity.

The New Jersey Railroad.

We published in our issue of April 16th, a letter addressed by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, to William C. Bryant Esq., published by the New York Evening Post upon the system of Internal Improvement of New Jersey. We have intended calling the particular attention of our readers to this document both on account of the distinguished source from whence it emanates, as well as on account of the important subject to which it relates, and the clear and satisfactory manner in which the outrageous falsehoods of the New York opponents of New Jersey and N. J. Railroads have been answered. No one who is at all interested in the prosperity, credit, public faith of New Jersey, or who wishes to see justice meted out to all should fail to read it.

The power of the General Government to engage in certain internal improvements has long been indulged in, and received the approval of so many eminent statesmen, that it may be said to have been the settled policy of the Government from the time of President Washington, yet, in all cases where this power has been exercised, it has been with the concurrence of the state or states immediately concerned; and no case can be cited where the power has been exercised to create an improvement where one of a like character previously existed, where a great public necessity demanded it, and individual enterprise was inadequate for the completion. Congress has in some few cases intervened, but never has that power been extended to create rival improvements.

In 1815, immediately after peace was declared, the construction of a canal across New Jersey was felt to be a work of national importance and deserving the aid and patronage of the General Government and the Government was anxiously solicited to assist in the enterprise; and although some leading members of Mr. Monroe's administration were favorable to the undertaking, Congress failed to take any steps towards its construction.

Private capitalists of New York and Philadelphia were impertinently to commence the undertaking, but they refused. The Legislature of New Jersey was then requested and urged to make the canal a state work, but they were unwilling to embarrass the state and deplete its Treasury by what seemed then but a desperate and visionary undertaking. In this state of affairs about twelve years past. All hopes of assistance from the General Government and from New York and Philadelphia had been abandoned, when a few of the public spirited men of New Jersey met to consider the subject. They felt and understood the full nature of the hazardous undertaking. But they resolved that an earnest effort should be made, and the books of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were opened, as also the books of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The public were invited to subscribe, committees were appointed to make appeals to the general government, and to the citizens of New York and Philadelphia, but there was no response from either. All these efforts having failed to enlist the assistance of those whom it would benefit far more than New Jersey, it became necessary for our State to hold out some additional inducements and give some greater security to induce capitalists to engage in the enterprise. This was done, the stock of the canal and railroad were consolidated, and one wealthy and enterprising Jerseyman subscribed \$400,000. The builders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad, were considered visionary theorists. The franchises which they purchased were considered worthless by the capitalists of New York and Philadelphia thirty years ago. They risked all for the benefit of the public and the interests of New Jersey, and for thus doing, they have for the last twenty years been the best abused corporation in the country. No one, and particularly no Jerseyman who looks at this matter in its right light, can hesitate as to the position he should occupy in the contest for rights, and for the fulfillment of which the public faith of New Jersey is pledged.

The question may be simply reduced to this: the Legislature of New Jersey finding all other efforts fruitless, granted a charter and made a contract, binding and pledging the honor of the State, that if individuals would risk their wealth in a certain hazardous undertaking they should enjoy certain exclusive privileges, under these circumstances men came forward and acted upon the offer, subscribed the required amount, and built the improvements required. Now this contract proving to be remunerative to the persons who thus invested, through the good management of the road and canal, the people of New Jersey have been invoked, the Legislature has been invoked, the courts have been invoked to annul the grants thus made. But they have all failed, and the Public faith of New Jersey still remains unimpaired. But the New York jobbers have now appealed to the Congress of the United States, asking it to interfere with the local affairs of New Jersey, under the plea of military necessity. Military necessity will lead loyal men to go far, but the utter failure of any necessity for declaring and making the Haritan and Delaware Bay and Camden and Atlantic Railroads military roads is palpable to any one at all familiar with the roads.—The act of 1852 chartering the Camden and Atlantic road creates the power of building a road from Camden to Atlantic City. The act of 1854, charters a road to run from Sandy Hook to the Delaware Bay at Cape May. These roads cross each other at right angle. Now if there is any necessity for a military road, the Government does not want one running around by Atlantic City or Cape May but one running directly from New York to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington. Now this brings us to the point, is there any such road needed between New York and Philadelphia? Do the demands of the Government require such a road for the transportation of troops and munitions of war? We say no! The fact is, the demands of the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war have never reached the capacity of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

During the past three years, and we may safely say never will. The vast number of troops transported over this road have been carried without any interference with the regular traffic of the road. But should an emergency arise, and the Company not immediately respond to the requirements of the Government, the act of Congress of January 1st 1852, authorizes the President to take possession of the road, and to hold such possession as long as the necessity may require. There are other means of transportation besides the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which are all open to the Government. There are individuals. There are the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The New Jersey Central Railroad, by way of Harrisburg. The Camden and Amboy by way of Jersey City, and the Atlantic Ocean. We have been thus explicit in calling the attention of our readers to this important matter, that they may fully understand the merits of the issue now being made between the chartered corporations of New Jersey and the New York and English Speculators. It is one which intimately concerns every one on account of our pledged faith to the public spirited benefactors of our State and country, the dangerous precedent it would establish, if Congress should declare the roads, in question military roads of interference with the exclusively local matters of the states, and the exercise of a power unwarranted by the Constitution, and as we think has been clearly shown, uncalled for by the demands of the Government or individuals.

The most delicious treat of the season, received lately at our office, was from the ice cream establishment of Mrs. Atkinson, on Laurel street, below Mrs. Fithian's. It was nothing less than a mammoth dish of delicious ice cream and a large and excellent cake, all of which was disposed of by our forces, in a short time. Mrs. A. has our thanks for this generous offering. Our friends who wish to know where to obtain good ice cream, will please remember the place. May it have a large share of patronage.

Much inquiry having been made as to the regulations for the draft, we learn that each Ward or sub district will be drawn separately. The names will be placed in a box and the required number drawn; the men will then be notified and required to appear at the rendezvous, where they will be examined; those physically able and not otherwise exempted will be held to service, and those disabled are all who have been in the military or naval service for two years, during this war, and who have been honorably discharged. But persons having widowed mothers or children dependent upon them for their support are not exempt. Persons drafted and held to service may obtain exemption by two methods, by furnishing an acceptable substitute or paying \$300 commutation money. Substitutes may be of two kinds—those not subject to draft, and those subject to draft. The former may either be aliens or minors (from 17 to 20 years of age). This latter may be citizens, whose names may not have been drawn. In case of a substitute being furnished who is not liable to draft, the principal is exempt during the time for which such substitutes is not liable to draft, but not exceeding the term for which he was drafted. If the substitute is liable to draft the principal is exempt only until the entire list is exhausted, when if the quota is not filled he becomes again liable, but the exemption does not extend beyond the period for which he was first drafted.

Persons paying commutation money are exempted only from the draft for the particular quota. The quota will first be drawn and in case the required number is not obtained in person or by commutation; an additional draft will be made for the deficiency.

The War News.

Although it has been insisted that the Army of the Potomac was quiet and had made no movements, we are now apprised that this was not strictly true. On the contrary, we are informed that on the first of May it did make an important movement, for the purpose of changing its position. We are also informed that the rebels appear to be concentrating their main forces upon our left. It is so said to be no apparent that Gen. Lee designs to await our attack in his defence, at the Rapidan, instead of retiring to Richmond, as was rumored. All Lee's available troops are hurrying up to the vicinity of Orange Court House, and from our elevated signal stations busy preparation for the approaching conflict can be distinctly seen. A general conflict must ensue, the cause which led to the destruction of Madison Court House. It appears that the expedition met no rebels until about half a mile from the Court House, when a slight skirmish took place, in which the rebel loss was five and ours none. The rebels retreated in the direction of the Court House, and suddenly disappeared, but on our forces entering the town they were received with a volley of musketry fired from the windows of houses, and were compelled for a time to withdraw. The officers of the reconnoitering party ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was poured in from the houses. There being no other way of smoking out the rebels, orders were issued that the town should be fired. The rebels were applied to a number of houses affording cover for the enemy, whereupon the latter hastily decamped, leaving our forces in possession of the place. The flames, however, spread very rapidly, and there being no means at hand whereby they could be checked, in a short time almost the entire town was in ashes. The act was certainly not a wanton one on the part of the Union forces, but was rendered necessary by the dastardly act of the rebels, who used the shelter of houses for the purpose of slaughtering our troops.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Sunday School Association, will be held in the M. E. Church at Newport, on Tuesday, the 17th of May. Morning session to commence at 10 o'clock. Opening Address by Rev. J. S. Stewart, of Greenville. Alternate Doc. R. M. Bateman, of Cedarville, after which a call will be made for the delegates from all the Schools in the County. It is desirable that all the schools be represented by three delegates, who will come prepared to give a statistical report of the schools to which they belong. An afternoon session to commence at 2 o'clock. This being the children's session, it is hoped that all the Sabbath Schools in the vicinity will be present. After the opening exercises the report of the County Association will be read. Addresses will then be delivered expressly to the children, by Rev. William P. Reed and Joseph H. Keating, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. T. Tucker, of Roadstown, and Rev. W. B. Osborn, of Atlantic. Evening session to commence at 7 o'clock. Address on the Importance of Sabbath School Education, by Mr. George C. Gardner, Rev. William P. Reed, of Philadelphia, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, A. M., of Cedarville, and Joseph H. Keating, of Philadelphia. The churches in the county will call the attention of their schools to the appointment of delegates, who will represent them in the convention, as is expected to be one of the most successful.

Max JAMES BUGGS, Dr. R. M. BATEMAN, Committee of Arrangements. JOSEPH C. BOWEN, County Secretary.

The May term of Cumberland Courts commences on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., Judge Elmer presiding. A large attendance is anticipated, as the trial of Ogdin and Howard, for the murder of Damrell, which took place last week near S. Loh, will come off during the week. The draft for this district has been progressing in Camden during the present week. Camden County on Tuesday, Gloucester and part of Salem on Wednesday, and the balance of Salem and part of Cumberland on Thursday. Mr. J. Bates, now a citizen of Bridgeton, enrolled in Salem, being drafted. The names of those drafted in Cumberland County will be given next week.

MARRIED.
On the 27th ult., at Fisherville, N. J., by Rev. F. Green, Mr. THOMAS NEWBERRY, to Miss HARRIET ADALINE DARE, both of Upper Pittsgrove, N. J.
On the 28th ult., by Rev. J. W. Hickman, Mr. JACOB COOPER, of Bridgeton Township, to Miss EMILY M. WILSON, of Jerseyfield, N. J.

DIED.
In Bridgeton, on the 30th ult., SALLIE E., daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Mulford, aged 3 months and 20 days.
In Bridgeton, on the 1st inst., MARY LAWRENCE, aged 73 years.
In Bridgeton, on the 2d inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Edgar and Caroline C. Ayers, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.
In Bridgeton, on the 2d inst., DAVID LUMMIS, in the 71st year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 2d inst., MARY PUGH, aged 74 years.
In Bridgeton, on the 3d inst., JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Augustus Carle, aged 11 mo. and 10 days.
In Deerfield, on the 20th ult., EMILY, wife of Levi Loper, in the 40th year of her age.
In Bridgeton, on the 21st ult., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George W. and Agnes J. Basset, aged 2 years 1 month and 5 days.
In Bridgeton, on the 22d ult., WILLIAM W. CHUBB, in the 23d year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 9th ult., DANIEL G., son of Nathan and Mary McGear, in the 32d year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 12th ult., ELIZABETH, widow of the late Ogdin Daniels, aged 65 years.
In Bridgeton, on the 13th ult., LIZZIE R., infant daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gibson.
In Bridgeton, on the 19th ult., ANNIE T., daughter of Mark C. and Mary Ann Judd, in the 5th year of her age.
In Beloit, Wisconsin, on Sunday morning, May 1st, JOHN W. LAMBERT, son of E. B. and D. P. Padgett, in the 19th year of his age.
In Bridgeton, on the 25th ult., FRANK B., son of Charles W. and Margaret A. Mengel, aged 3 months and 2 days.

AT THE NEW STORE.
My store of hats is now complete, embracing every style and shade, and all the latest fashions. And soft fur hats of every grade. I've cloth and Derbies for the spring, and all the latest styles and shades too, which I declare are just the thing. And what they say you'll see. For Boys and Children's hats, I have the purest and finest made, which suit the purpose and please the most. They say such hats cannot be beat. Then come along my country friends, and you are the man, for you'll see. I'll make it pay to leave with me. An immense stock of spring and summer goods, including every variety. The latest novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Hosiery, &c. Also, a large assortment of Ribbons, Shawls, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Cases, &c. Goods in Stock. Country storekeepers supplied at city prices. GEO. W. FINLAY, Commerce Street, Bridgeton, N. J., 2 doors East of the bridge.

BRIDGETON PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the Pioneer.
W. Wheat \$1 95 cts. Potatoes 90 cts.
R. Wheat 1 80 " Butter, 35 cts. per lb.
Corn, 1 25 " Eggs, 18 " "
Rye, 1 45 " Hams, 18 " "
Oats, 80 " Lard, 18 " "
Pork, 12 cts. per lb.

NEW FIRM.

PHOTOGRAPHS & AMBROTYPES.
J. M. & H. LANNING
Have associated themselves with Lawrence Woodruff in the
PHOTOGRAPH BUSINESS,
And will occupy the room formerly occupied by Mr. Woodruff, and are prepared to take first-class PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES.
Having received instructions from one of the best artists in the city, we can assure the public that none but good photographs can go from our rooms.

THE NEW GALLERY.
L. Woodruff has removed to Carl's Brick Building, near the bridge, and will occupy the room on the first floor, entrance from the East. He has fitted up the room and will have greater facilities for taking PHOTOGRAPHS, and will be ready to accommodate the public in any
STYLE OF PICTURES.
J. M. & H. LANNING, LAWRENCE WOODRUFF.
May 6, 1864.

Bridgeton Township.

Report of the Committee of Bridgeton Township for the year ending March 7th, 1864.
To amount in hands of Collector at last settlement. 2,608 28
Received from County Collector, for School Land and County Appropriations, for School Fund. 10,906 44
To amount of Tax Duplicate for 1863. 13,606 15
By amount paid James Wood, for amount paid Lewis McBride, for amount paid Bounties for Volunteers. 31,100 00
By amount paid Wm. H. Thompson and Lovi Dore, Overseers of Roads. 1,013 99
Amount paid C. D. Burroughs, Assessors Fees. 105 17
Amount paid J. B. Dare, Collector's Fees. 132 84
Amount paid J. Cheeseman, Clerk's Fees. 87 80
Amount paid L. McBride, Town Superintendent. 87 50
Amount paid J. Linton, for care of Town Clock. 816 69
By amount paid for incidental expenses. 47 82
By amount of cash in Collector's hands. 2,500 00
\$13,606 15

Cumberland County, ss.:
John Cheeseman, Jr., Clerk of the Township of Bridgeton, County of Cumberland, being duly sworn, on oath and under seal, deposes and testifies that he is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN CHEESMAN, JR., Clerk.
Sworn and subscribed April 28, 1864, before me.
A. E. HUGHES, J. P.
May 5, 64.

Executor's Sale

REAL ESTATE!
WILL be sold at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Ann Lore, dec'd., of the County of Cumberland, being the lot of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, on Tuesday, May 10, '64, at the Court House in the City of Philadelphia, the following described premises, to-wit: A lot of land, situated on the Southwest corner of Broad and Atlantic streets, adjoining David Sumner's lot, containing one acre, more or less, bounded by the frame and contains six rooms. Further description persons can obtain by consulting the sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. Conditions sale by
D. M. WOODRUFF, Auctioneer.
May 7.

HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING.

Largest and most Extensive
FURNISHING HOUSE
In West Jersey.
SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.
BERT & WARE would invite the attention of gentlemen of taste, to a stock of Goods received within a few days, which for
BEAUTY, ELEGANCE, VARIETY,
NEVER was equaled in this community.

HATS AND CAPS.

Examine their immense stock of
Fashionable Clothing,
TRIMMED AND MADE EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK.
You will find here an excellent assortment of American, French and English Goods.
Cassimeres & Coatings
SILK AND CASSIMERE VESTINGS.
They will strike you sensible, and you will leave your name for one of these
BEAUTIFUL FITTING SUITS
Which Joshua, Benjamin and James know so well. Here, too, you will find all the latest novelties in
SCARF, TIE OR PIN.
IN COLLAR, GLOVE OR HOSE.
In fact, anything in the Gent's Furnishing Line, from the Underwear to a superb suit of Clothes.
All stores sold at Elmer's warranted for six months.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subject of this notice is a Dwelling House and Lot, situated at the South West corner of Orchard and Elm streets, near the Railroad Depot, in Bridgeton. The house is almost new, contains six rooms, and is well furnished with all the modern conveniences. The lot is 45 by 140 feet more or less.
JAMES J. REEVES,
Law and Collecting Office, Commerce Street.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cumberland County, will be held at the Court House, Bridgeton, on Wednesday, the 11th day of next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Representatives of schools will present their reports.
A. WOODRUFF, Clerk.
Before purchasing a stove call and examine the stock at Elmer's.

ICE! ICE!

FOR SALE!
BY BREWSTER AND KENNEDY.
Sent to any part of the town or country, by the pound or bushel. Ice cream dealers can be supplied at all times in midday. Batches can be obtained as low as the times will allow. Orders by stages promptly filled.
APRIL 30, '64.
BREWSTER AND KENNEDY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GRIFITH AND PAGE,
South West Corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
Housekeepers, and those commencing housekeeping, are invited to examine the assortment of
IRON WARE,
TIN WARE,
WOODEN WARE, &c.
BRITANIA COFFEE POTS,
CASTORS, PLATED RUBBER SPOONS,
Ivory and India Rubber Hand
KNIVES AND FORKS.
BESSIE'S,
BUTTER KETTLES, SPICE BOXES,
And every article pertaining to Kitchen Furniture
REFRIGERATORS, WIRE SAFES, &c.
April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

J. M. ELWELL & SON,
Having retired from the Omnibus, are now in readiness to convey passengers to and from the R. R. Depot, on the corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., at their Office, 200 North Second Street, west of the bridge, at 20, 20, 20.
A NICE LIGHT SQUARE
CARRIAGE
FOR SALE!
Inquire of the subscriber at his manufactory on Water Street.
APRIL 30, '64.
GEORGE W. ELWELL.

Order to Raise an Auxiliary Regiment.

General Orders No. 2.
In accordance with instructions received from the War Department, it is hereby announced that authority has been given the Governor of this State to raise an Auxiliary Regiment (twelve Batteries) of heavy Artillery for the United States service, said Regiment to be recruited by the legal tender of the 1st day of May proximo, and if so far that time the recruits to be transferred to other artillery or infantry organizations.
If persons wishing authority to raise Batteries for this Regiment, will make immediate application in person or by letter to the Governor of this State, at his residence at the time they are mustered into service of the City or Township claimed by them.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a small illustration in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.
Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar per bottle. Prepared only by the proprietor.
DR. J. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 15, North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists everywhere. May 4, '64.

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 despair 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 efficiency 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 medicinal 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 low-fal 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

AS AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for
BLIND AND BLEEDING EYES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND 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 fever and inflammation that destroy the life and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected by 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.

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
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The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores, ulcers and eruptions, skin eruptions, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is good to be applied internally and external in the above cases. It will purify the blood and heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It opens cases of asthma and hooping cough. It opens cases of hooping cough before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the lungs and mucous and expels it from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation.—
DR. WISHART—
Dear Sir—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with but little hope of recovery. My disease had been cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. I had used many other medicines, and in a short time I must have given up my grave. I thank God for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which I had used for a few days, and I was cured. I had used many other medicines, and in a short time I must have given up my grave. I thank God for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which I had used for a few days, and I was cured. I had used many other medicines, and in a short time I must have given up my grave. I thank God for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which I had used for a few days, and I was cured.

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