

# The West Jersey Pioneer.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Morality, Education, Science, Arts, Amusements, Mechanics, Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic and Foreign News, &c.—Independent of Party or Sect.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

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## Franklin Ferguson, PUBLISHER.

### TERMS.

The West Jersey Pioneer is published every Saturday Morning, at \$1.00 per year, in ADVANCE, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Will be inserted for 40 cents a folio of 100 words, for the first insertion; 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made upon all advertisements exceeding five folios in length, and which are inserted for a longer period than three months. No advertisement of a folio or less will be inserted a single week, for less than 50 cents.  
All letters and communications must be POST-PAID, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention.  
Office—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

### Choice Poetry.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.

### THE FIRST LETTER.

BY OUR EL.

I have it you, I've wished it long,  
And hoped it soon would come;  
I have it now—'tis all my song—  
A letter from my home.

Yes, days and weeks have glided by,  
Since I left all to roam;  
Until this best of friends came night—  
This letter from my home.

Glad tidings to my heart it brings,  
To banish care and gloom;  
Of joy, of happiness it sings—  
This letter from my home.

Beloved ones are happy now,  
At the parental dome;  
And I have word that all is well,  
By letter from my home.

Yes, tho' my spirit were depressed,  
They now are light as foam;  
A precious fruit of being blest—  
With letters from my home.

'Tis pleasant—yea, I've felt the need,  
Since I commenced to roam,  
Of what I could delight read—  
A letter from my home.

And now my friends pray don't forget,  
Whatever else may come,  
That I will ever welcome yet,  
Such letters from my home.  
Bunker Hill, N. J., Nov., 1852.

From Peterson's National Magazine.

### WINTER.

BY FRANK WALTERS.

The songsters of the bower have gone,  
Whose carols whiled the time away—  
Where Summer skies, a brighter dawn—  
Presage the king of day.

Stern Winter with his chilling breath,  
Has wreathed the choruses of yesterday;  
And flowers of the fragrant heath,  
Are rudely swept away.

How marked we late the rosy gleam,  
The Summer's gentle presence gave—  
Now fetters bind the tiny stream,  
As multitude of wave.

No more come out, with song and shout  
As late the king-of-the-day—  
And stars in fleecy folds look out,  
That brighten up our way.

Yet welcome Winter with thy train,  
For Spring shall break the icy sway;  
Affections warm and brighten still,  
And we are blest away.

From the Saturday Gazette.

### TO-MORROW.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Did we but know what lies beyond  
This strange, mysterious path we tread,  
How often would our souls descend,  
Our eyes the tears of sorrow shed!

But God, who knows what's best to do—  
Who sees us from his starry throne;  
Has wisely hidden from our view  
That which had best remain unknown.

We walk to-day in conscious pride,  
And hang the flag of hope on high;  
But ah! to-morrow from our side  
Some friend may turn away to die:

Some flower that won our morning praise,  
Some altar where we built our trust—  
May fade, ere dies the evening rays—  
May trampled be and laid in dust.

Youth dreams of many beaming things,  
As on his o'er Pleasure's track;  
Each day some new-born promise brings,  
He turns no eye of sorrow back:

The flow'ry fields are all before,  
His eyes on some dear star are set,  
Life is to him a sunny shore—  
He'll learn it has its shadows yet.

To-morrow! in thy secret shade  
I little know what lies for me;  
I may be with my fathers laid,  
Or wrecked on rude Misfortune's sea!

But far beyond Life's boundary lives  
The everlasting army bright,  
And He alone who takes or gives,  
Can guide my wand'ring steps aright.

Answer to Enigma of last week. "Franklin House Worcester."  
Sister Swissheim says "a man in regimentals always makes her feel as if somebody had lost a monkey!"  
Salt River is in the hoisting ordered just now, and is enveloped with a variety of craft.

## MORAL.

From the Banner of the Union.

### IMAGINATION.

Imagination is that power of mind which presupposes things before they take place and often too, events which never will happen. It has frequently been remarked by wise people, and we may daily notice it ourselves, that a very large part of the happiness, so called, enjoyed in this world, is more imaginary than real. Hope appears to be the vivifying principle of our nature, which endues us with elastic energy, and urges us to perform, or endure the most toilsome enterprises. The mind in gazing into futurity, decks every object with the brilliant rainbow of lasting felicity, and nearly always sees the brightest side of the picture. Imagination heightens the most attractive graces, and to each feature which in itself delights us, it adds new charms. In our excursions into the regions of fancy, we are constrained by no limits, nor impeded by any difficulties. Our desires and our imaginations, soar aloft with quick wings, and are led by the same views. Nothing is ever wanting to complete the scenes in whose ecstatic richness we love to wander. Lost in their magic beauty, we linger with a fond rapture as if they were painted on the substantial canvases of actual truth; and no frequent disappointments can subtract from the delight these visions of fancy give to the mind, or, except in urgent cases, recall us to the stern realities of every-day life. Imagination is so powerful, when frequently indulged in, that it envelops the understanding with an impervious veil, and it always seems the more beautiful when the reality is the gloomiest.

As the midnight lightning is more instantly vivid than the blaze of noonday, so the conceptions of fancy are more various and splendid, in proportion to the misery in which we are, or may be, partakers. Philosophers have often despised the enjoyment of these bewitching, mental creations, and arrogated to themselves the privilege of determining upon the pursuits and pleasures of their fellow mortals. Absorbed in abstruse speculations, their finer feelings become blunted, and the real and proper pleasures of imagination and benevolence, seem in their minds and useless. They possess not that pure perception, which opens such seemingly inexhaustible enjoyment to others, and unhesitatingly condemn all joys which they are not fitted to participate in.

From the civil and political institutions of society, and from our own inclination, we see that it is wisely decreed that the direction given to our talents should be different. The wants of society do not require all men to be acute logicians, profound mathematicians, or able politicians; nor would the minds of all be adequate for such pursuits. Knowing this, we may readily conceive that there must be members, whose circumstances remove the necessity of following these employments for their maintenance, and whose inclinations lead them to something else.

The objection then that men, who indulge in the pleasures of imagination, mispend or waste their time, falls to the ground. The genius, by whose aid the desires prompted by the noblest bias of the human mind are gratified, belongs to the larger class of people. Others have a greater strength of intellect and reasoning; from the general laws of nature we may safely conclude that it is quite as proper to use the genius, as the strength of our understanding. Providence has not implanted the prolific seeds of taste, or the elastic spring of imagination in our minds, with a careless, undesigning hand. They certainly were intended to augment the happiness both of the world in general, and the individual in particular.

Exposed as we are to afflictions—encumbered by dangers, or surrounded by difficulties, we cannot repel or elude; we are apt to seek for a solace in whatever falls within our reach, and in this pursuit the poisoned chalice of criminal indulgence is too often seized upon. To draw us off from these enticements, and lead us to seek the "paths of peace," the Creator has granted us a lively imagination. Of the worldly use of imagination I need only add, that if necessity is the mother of invention, imagination must be the sister, for she assists her in every act. How could the artist model his life speaking figures upon canvass, without a previous idea indelibly impressed upon his mind; or how could the mechanic carry out the plans of the inventor, without a preconceived notion of the finished work. Indeed, my friends, we could not live without this trait of character, for it directs and assists us all, from the youngest to the oldest—from the richest to the poorest. Like every other feature of our nature, it is liable to misuse, and will, if unguided, produce a most depressing melancholy, or loss of the spirits in time of trouble, in which all energy is lost, but we must strive to:

"Govern with a self-control  
Each wild and baneful passion of the soul."

Then all will be well; and what were intoned as blessings will be blessed indeed.  
PHILOSOPHS.

**A BEAUTIFUL INSTITUTION.**  
From the New York Organ.

And what is that beautiful institution?—the most beautiful of all social contrivances? Our answer is, The Family! To our mind there is nothing in the universe, not even the gorgeous planetary system, which bears more distinctly the divine impress, than the Family Arrangement. And in truth it is nothing less than a divine contrivance.  
God has chosen that the whole race should be divided into so many little communities, each of which is under the superintendence and government of its natural head, and all its members bound together by the ties of natural sympathy and affection. In order to this, we are brought into the world helpless and dependent upon parental care; not created in a condition of solitary independence, but so that our very birth is a bond of mutual interest and endearment, and a band of friends meet us at the very entrance upon life.  
The parent is invested with absolute authority over the child, and this authority is guarded from becoming arbitrary and harsh by being tem-

pered with love. In every parent's heart is implanted a love for his offspring, which insures tender treatment. Though that parent may never have loved a child before, the moment his own child is laid on his bosom, a fountain of affection is felt gushing up towards it. And this love is disinterested, being irrespective of all considerations of personal profit or advantage, and contemplating only the happiness and comfort of the child.

Under the guidance of paternal authority and love the child grows, and its heart yields, in return, reverence, submission, love, to the parents. In process of time, brothers and sisters are added to the family group, and new affections are called forth all around the circle. At first this family is the whole world to its members, but when the proper sentiments are imbued, and the right affections are aglow in their bosoms, they reach out and attach themselves to neighbors, friends, countrymen. Home has educated for wider fields of thought and action, and from the bosom of families come forth the neighbor, the citizen, the patriot, the philanthropist, and Christian. All other social interests depend upon the family, as the stream depends upon the fountain, and as the character of the one, so will be the character and destiny of the other.

Entertaining such views of the wisdom, beauty, dignity and utility of the Family, let not our readers be surprised or weary if we often dwell upon the theme, and strive to fill usefully our mission as editor of the Family Companion. We love the Family; the very name of Home warms our blood; and we long to see all our fellow-men appreciating this divine and blessed institution, and helping to make it what God intends it should be—the nursery of all that is good and noble and glorious in humanity.

## AGRICULTURE

From the Working Farmer.

### Agricultural Improvements.

Never since the commencement of our editorial labors have we felt so much enthusiasm as during the past season. The days of cupidity seem to be passing away, and farmers now understand that a knowledge of the components of their soil, and of the crops they intend to raise, is necessary to ensure an economical and profitable production. But few intelligent farmers repudiate the use of books; they no longer believe that a fact is less a fact because it is printed. Deep ploughing, subsoil plowing, under-draining, and the improved methods of planting special crops subject to weeds, with others, which may protect them, from such weedy growth, from their sudden germination, and consequent shading of the crop to be protected, are all passing into general use.

Farmers now know that an oat and a carrot crop may be raised from the same piece of ground and in the same season with less labor of weeding than if raised on two separate fields. An intelligent farmer can scarcely be found, who does not know that his soil may be deepened by gradually increasing the depth to which he plows. All who have tried it are aware, and those who have not are more ready to believe, that deeply subsoiled lands never suffer from drought. The fact that a proper rotation of crops is the true rest of the soil, and that consequently fallows are unnecessary, is no longer doubted by those who are entitled to the name of practical farmers. Practical men (and by such, we do not mean mere farm laborers, who have no knowledge beyond that necessary to enable them to hoe a farm lot,) know that if soil be properly prepared, that grain crops never lodge from weak straw—that, like every other fact in agriculture, is subject to remedy. Practical men no longer find it necessary to move, because their lands have ceased to be good wheat lands. If such lands refuse that, or any other crop, they know how to ascertain the remedy required, and how to apply it.

The true value of farm-yard manures is becoming better understood, and those who understand the subject best will not apply them alone, to soils requiring such amendments as are not to be found in barn-yard manures in notable or sufficient quantity. If the soil is short of any one of the constituents of barn-yard manure, and replete with the other cloven constituents, that one constituent is added, not by the addition of barn-yard manure, but by the use of other manure, worth its value, but by directly offering to the soil the missing ingredient. Thousands of acres that have been considered as unweath-worthy, have been prepared and planted with that crop during the last year, and with results entirely satisfactory to the operators. If the letters we are receiving from farmers this year, should be compared with those we received five years ago, they would be found to give evidence of more study, more correct knowledge, and greater degree of self-reliance.

The more intelligent class of agriculturists refuse to entertain a recipe proposing effects desired, but without any attempt to explain the cause of action. Indeed agriculture is no longer an art alone, but is fairly entitled to the name of a science; free from mystery and easily to be understood. In those districts where we first labored as a lecturer, we now have friends; by the score, men who have been induced to study agriculture as they would study any other science, and who repudiate empiricism as they would quackery.

Cattle-breeders view cattle as organisms, the composition of which must be studied, and the requirements of which must be furnished to them in such relative proportions to each other as will produce the best and most profitable results. Farmers know that an animal cannot become strong and fine boned if fed on crops raised from soils deficient of the very mineral substances which, added to form bones, and they, therefore, add such constituents to the soil as will supply this desideratum. Working and fattening cattle are no longer considered as entitled to the same class of food, but each receives that which will go to form the desired result. The milk cow, too, is fed with a strict view to the production of milk; and those materials of which milk is composed, are resident in the food selected to produce it. In fine, farmers are rapidly learning that, like mechanics, they must possess on their farms, the raw materials from which the manufactured article desired are to be created.

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A Friend has sent us a comparative statement of the productiveness of the four principal grain growing counties in the State, as exhibited by the last census, by which it will be seen that in the items of Wheat and Corn, Salem and Cumberland counties, are ranked first and second in their degrees of productiveness.

The statement first gives the bushels of Wheat &c., averaging for each acre of improved land, in the four counties producing the highest quantity per acre and the similar results in the four most productive Townships in the State, together with a comparative statement of the product of Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Oats, for each acre of improved land in the whole State.

The statement is as follows:—

**WHEAT.**—1st. Salem, 1.64 bu. per acre; 2d. Cumberland, 1.60; 3d. Warren, 1.69; 4th. Mercer, 1.30.

**RYE.**—1st. Warren, 1.79 bu. per acre; 2d. Sussex, 1.25; 3d. Passaic, 1.21; 4th. Bergen, .95.

**CORN.**—1st. Salem, 7.79 bu. per acre; 2d. Cumberland, 7.64; 3d. Burlington, 6.68; 4th. Warren, 6.25.

**OATS.**—1st. Mercer, 3.94 bu. per acre; 2d. Somerset, 3.62; 3d. Hunterdon, 3.40; 4th. Salem, 2.14.

**TOWNSHIPS.**  
**WHEAT.**—1st. Greenwich, (Warren co.) 3.08 bu. per acre; 2d. Greenwich, (Cumberland co.) 2.84; 3d. Salem, (Salem co.) 2.52; 4th. Harmony, (Warren co.) 2.26.

**RYE.**—1st. Knowlton, (Warren co.) 2.44 bu. per acre; 2d. Blairstown, (Warren co.) 2.42; 3d. Montague, (Sussex co.) 2.20; 4th. Sparta, (Sussex co.) 2.30.

**CORN.**—1st. Salem, (Salem co.) 18.72 bu. per acre; 2d. Hope, (Warren co.) 10.87; 3d. Mannington, (Salem co.) 10.89; 4th. Greenwich, (Cumb. co.) 10.34.

**OATS.**—1st. Ewing, (Mercer co.) 5.61 bu. per acre; 2d. Hopewell, (Mercer co.) 5.12; 3d. Lawrence, (Mercer co.) 4.73; 4th. Princeton, (Mercer co.) 4.69.

The comparison of the whole State, with different locations, is this:  
Wheat, \$1 bu. for each acre of imp. land in state.  
Rye, .63 " " " " " "  
Corn, 4.45 " " " " " "  
Oats, 1.71 " " " " " "

It is also found that New Jersey produces for each person in the State, of Wheat, 3.27 bushels; of Rye, 3.56 bu. of Corn, 17.90 bu., and of Oats, 6.90 bushels; by which it will appear that New Jersey does not raise more grain than is wanted for home consumption.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### FEMALE FIDELITY.

BY L. F. FISLER.

'Twas on a Sabbath morning, in the month of June, 1828, I was summoned to visit a young lady residing about six miles distant from my usual place of abode. She was one whom I had known from infancy, and had long been intimately acquainted with her family. She was her father's only child, the idol of his aged heart, and the hope and solace of his latter days. Just entering her seventeenth year, with a mind highly cultivated, and a sensibility alive to every amiable impression, she became a fit object to love and be beloved. Her youth had been passed in quietness and seclusion, in a celebrated female seminary at Burlington. Grief and sorrow were unknown to her, and she knew not of the troubles and trials of this weary world of woe. Because Mary was innocent.

The communication I received, strongly excited my apprehensions, that without immediate haste, my presence or services would be entirely unavailable. Accordingly, without delay, I was soon fast approaching the object of my visit. The light of another day had just begun to dawn upon the world; the calm and quiet hour of morning twilight, when the dark shadows of night are fast mingling with the rays of approaching day. It was at that bewitching and enchanting period of time, when all creation seems to feel and acknowledge the supreme and overwhelming power of Omnipotence; all nature, smiling in reanimate beauty, paying homage and adoration to Him who is its great Divine Creator. Whether the high mountain peak that mingles with the clouds, clothed with eternal snows, or the low sequestered glen beneath, carpeted with the verdure of nature—whether the tall, sturdy, towering oak that decks the forest, or the tiny bird which warbles among its branches—all eloquently proclaim the wisdom and power of that hand which has been the Author of them all.

A thousand reflections hurried through my mind, as I travelled along the lonely road which led to the abode of Mary and her aged parents. Can it be possible, thought I, again and again—that she whom I had seen so recently, flushed with health and beauty—the claims of cheerfulness upon her lips, the joy and pride of her family, was now the victim of disease and probably of death? Relentless cruel spoiler! how dost thou love to reveal and riot among the charms of female loveliness, withering like an early blight the rose that blooms on beauty's cheek, dashing at one fell swoop to the grave, all their hopes and expectations here, there to lie, and fade, and perish! How dost thou, with the sturdy foot, lope to trample over the fair, fragile forms of those we once loved, but now can love no more.

Indulging in this sad train of melancholy musings, I found I had approached the house, without being conscious of the distance passed over. I was soon ushered into the chamber of the sick. There lay the wreck of one, who but a short time since, was glowing with health and vigor, exciting in the buoyancy of youth; and the consciousness of existence. Death's dark doings were depicted on her countenance. I advanced to the bed—she seized my hand with a convulsive grasp (which I can never forget) pressing it with a power as if all her expiring energies at that moment were con-

centrated in her fingers—she exclaimed— "Doctor, am I not dying? I have not sent for you professionally. I well know it is now too late to derive any benefit from your skill. I have sent for you as an acquaintance, as a friend, and especially so, as the esteemed friend of Frank Woodville. You know him, Doctor?"

"Intimately well, Mary. He is now," I remarked, "absent on a visit to his friends in Massachusetts."

"Yes," she replied, "I know it, and immediately after his return, we were to be united in marriage. He is making the preparatory arrangements for that anticipated joy event—and I must make preparations for the sad solemnities of death and the grave, with all their dreary appendages."

I endeavored to sooth her by stating she might not so near her end as she apprehended. But if she believed life to be so nearly at its close, her mind and all its affections would be directed and fixed upon Him only, who was able and willing to support and sustain her in the hour of affliction and distress.

She bestowed on me an inexpressible look of sadness and composure—a faint smile playing round her mouth—remarking, "Doctor, this have I attended to, long before she died. But if she believed life to be so nearly at its close, her mind and all its affections would be directed and fixed upon Him only, who was able and willing to support and sustain her in the hour of affliction and distress."

"I never shall tell him I love him dearly and sincerely. He has made that avowal times without number. I never have. This has not arisen from a want of affection—but from my youth and the natural diffidence and timidity of my sex."  
"Doctor, please remove this lock of hair." I immediately separated the large black ringlet which she held in her hand, overshadowing her brow and contrasting beautifully with the marble whiteness of its surface.

"Give this to Frank Woodville, and tell him it is a gift from Mary! Tell him I love him. Oh, could I only sound those few short words in his hearing, I would have the world contentedly, yes, triumphantly. Tell him the last words his dear Mary ever uttered—the last accents that quivered upon the cold, pale lips of Mary, was the endearing name of Frank Woodville!"

My feelings had now completely overcome me. I sat beside her with my face concealed with my handkerchief. She seized my hand again, and with a death-like grasp, uttered in a feeble indistinct tone, "tell Frank Wood—"

A momentary pause ensued—I looked around—one short, suppressed, spasmodic gasp terminated the struggles of the lovely Mary. All was over. The spirit had fled, and in its flight, had left impressed upon her face a beautiful serenity of countenance, a placidity of expression, as if the soul had begun to taste the joys of Heaven before it had left the clay tenement of earth.

In the course of a fortnight Frank returned, but not to his Mary. His soul was congenial in agony. The preparations for the burial had been thrown aside for the sad "habitations of woe." All was sorrow and distress. The hand that was to unite with his was now motionless in the grave; that voice which he had so often listened to with ecstasy and delight, was now choked in dust.

The glowing cheek on which he had so lately imprinted the parting kiss, was now mouldering and mingling with its kindred dust. All the sad memorials left him in this general wreck of all—was the sacred lock of hair—a mound of earth—and a modest stone which told him where his Mary lay.

Should this painful narrative ever meet the eye of Frank Woodville, I fear it will open wounds afresh, which have long been closed by the plastic hand of time, but which never can be cured.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

### UNION ACADEMY.

The Examination and the exercises of the Students, attending the Fall Term of this Institution, occurred during the first three days of this month. It was my good pleasure to attend most of the exercises. The various classes passed through a most rigid and impartial examination, and gave indubitable evidence that they had received the best instruction and the thorough discipline, which have ever characterized this well-regulated and enterprising school.

We are happy to learn that the number of scholars in attendance this term, has been the largest that the Academy ever had; and the prospect for the Winter Term, is exceedingly flattering.

One feature in the mode of recitation was noticed as rather new and interesting. In nearly every class the Teachers dispensed with books, and conducted the recitations, not by asking questions, but by requiring the scholars to give complete analysis of chapters or subjects in the order that they occur in their Text Books; and thus the student is compelled to depend solely upon his memory in recalling and upon his judgment in selecting and arranging the ideas and facts for the analysis. The "drawing out" or "pouring in process" is avoided. We like any or every system of education, that develops an independence and rigid discipline in the mind of the scholar, the knowledge that gives the "why and wherefore," and an accuracy of intellect that readily recalls the mental treasures hoarded up for use. A well known truism seems to have been impressed upon the school, "no excellence without labor."

A marked improvement was seen in the Compositions and Orations presented. The young gentlemen, who on former occasions

have received much credit for their speaking, appear to have made advancement in elocution; and it is hoped that they will acquire that plain and unaffected manner of delivery, which nature and common sense dictate, not the theatrical and disgusting expressions, which many schools give to the recitation of every sentiment, however common or unimportant.

Rev. Dr. KOLLOCK, of Greenwich, N. J., gave before the Literary Society and a crowded audience, a highly instructive lecture on the importance and utility of education. He observed that it is lamentable that while many of the other great interests of society are assiduously pursued, the subject of education receives but little of that attention which its importance demands. The mantle of human responsibility will soon fall from our shoulders upon those of the youth of our land, and it is befitting that they be prepared to wear it with grace and dignity, Education combined with virtue, alone will qualify them for the important trust to be committed to their care. The most tender regard should be entertained for the young. The necessity of general intelligence and thorough scholarship, to preserve the well-being of society, our country, and the church, was handled with masterly power. He impressed the students with the imperious need of patience and persevering labor, in order to accomplish any thing great or good in life.

At the closing exercises of the examination, Rev. Mr. Crandall of R. I., made some very appropriate and interesting remarks. He said it was difficult to avoid the impression that Providence had chosen and marked out a sphere of life for every individual on earth, and that with proper culture and devotedness to the cause of truth, every one might ascertain and work in his own proper vocation. The essential element of every great mind, is honesty—rectitude—a perpendicularity in conduct. Learning in itself has a moral tendency. As the mass are educated, the tricks and dishonesty of a designing few are easily discovered. Mankind must be taught to depend upon their own judgments. Learning prepares us to labor more surely and effectually. He had but little sympathy for that person for whom much had been done to educate him, and yet is ashamed to toil—to harden his hand with manual labor—or exercise his brain to maintain a livelihood.

In the examination of the classes, the students in Latin and Greek seemed to have made good proficiency. The very best advantages are given those studying French, by a teacher, whose long residence among the French people has qualified her to impart the most accurate instruction. Some very fine pictures executed by the class in pencilling, were exhibited. We never saw any better. The classes in Algebra and Geometry were of the highest order. The students in Surveying are sent out as Practical Surveyors, prepared to take compass and chain and survey and lay out any track of land. The class in chemistry displayed a ready knowledge of the laws, principles, and formulas found in this valuable science.

May this Institution of learning long flourish in our midst and continue to impart a high tone to the morals and education of West Jersey.

### THE LONG EVENINGS.

It is to its long fall and winter evenings, that our country owes much of the intellectual and moral superiority which its inhabitants have always possessed. A French writer has attempted to prove that the fall of the year has produced more inventions, more discoveries, more literary works of a high order—in fact, more chief-œuvres of every sort, than any other season. "In this season," he says, "the constitution, exhausted by the heat of summer, begins to assume a healthy and vigorous tone; sleep, appetite, and tranquility return. By a sympathy which is easily understood, this season necessarily acts upon the mind, developing the powers, and increasing the facilities for mental occupation." This is plausible, and facts will probably sustain the theory. Our braising autumns and long winters are not the least of our peculiar blessings. If rightly used, they become the safeguards of family virtue, and the nurseries of intellectual strength.

We know of no more valuable hint for parents, at this season, than this—make the long evenings pleasant in-doors. Furnish your families with the means of frugal entertainment and instruction. Provide them with books and papers, and, if you have the means with some simple apparatus, illustrative of the natural sciences. Read aloud—assist the children in their lessons—encourage those who have a mechanical taste, and take part in their frolic sports. Do this, and your boys will never acquire a taste for that worst of all schools—the evening street school, where obscurity and profaneuess, and vice, and idleness are taught with such fatal success. Set them the example; stay at home yourself, and let them see that you prefer the society of your family, to the noisy political caucus, or the group of gossiping idlers in the village store or tavern. Much of the juvenile vice and waywardness of which we hear so great complaints might be avoided, were we firmly persuaded, if parents would do more to make home attractive.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy your raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

### DON'T BE EXTRAVAGANT.

If the poorhouse has any terror for you, never buy what you don't need. Before you pay three cents for a jeweler's, my boy, ascertain whether you cannot make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for which nature furnishes the machinery. And, before you pay seven dollars for a figured vest, young man, find out whether your lady-love wouldn't be just as glad to see you in a plain one, that costs half the money! If she wouldn't, let her crack her own walnuts and let her own clothes. When you see a man paying five dollars for a Frenchified toy, that a philosopher Yankee baby will pull all to bits in five minutes, the chances are five to one that he'll live long enough to realize how many cents there are in a dollar; and if he don't, he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use, no matter how cheap it is, don't say yes, until you are sure that some one else wants it at an advance. Money burns a pesky hole, that everything put in, drops through, past finding.

### OUR YOUTHFUL DAYS.

Youth never comes but once. Hence we should, in our youthful days, improve our time. The sun rises in the east, and rolls on in his upward course until noon, when he gradually descends and hides himself in the mountain of life, and keeps rising until the noon of life, when old age, with all its infirmities comes upon us. The youth should not undervalue their days, for the day is given for one hour unimpaired. Boys, do not missp your time, but improve every moment as it flies and you will reap your reward.

SEVEN FOLIO.—The Evident Man—who sends away his mittens, because the person next to him is eating veal.

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with stinging-nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The Proud Man—who gets wet through, sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The Litigious Man—who goes to law, in the hopes of ruing his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5. The Extravagant Man—who buys a harp, and takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The Angry Man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7. The Ostentatious Man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.—Punch.

Some time since one of our Eastern ship-owners, in despatching a vessel, had a good deal of trouble with one of his men, who had got very "top-heavy" on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage on settling with the crew, it came to this man's turn to be paid.

"What name?" asked the merchant.

"Cain, sir," was the reply.

"What are you the man who slew his brother?" rejoined the merchant.

"No, sir," was the ready and witty reply of Jack, with a knowing wink, and giving his trousers a hitch—"I am the man that was slewed!"

### DRINKING BY THE ACRE.

An Irish gentleman resident in Canada, was desirous of persuading his sons to work as back-wood



ternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here we find the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivets of blood, foreign powers restored her exile dynasty, and exhausted Europe ascended peace and repose in unexpressed acquiescence of monarchial principles.

Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They were the result of a long and successful struggle with the British government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the domination of a foreign power, without introducing any variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been a failure. Liberty, unregulated by laws, degenerate into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby set an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as well as to all nations the blessing of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost tripled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is cleared over with railroads and furrowed with canals. Our commerce is the most extensive and excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all other ages and other peoples. The genius of our country has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide; and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise, and the common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, fertile soil, and growing population; much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to the dictates of his conscience, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and national wealth, the government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of internal communication as will tend to unite our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an existence of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and to feel the invasion of the rights of others for national progress and glory. The former are constantly engaged in some change in the rights of human rights, the latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of their cause, and without looking to the just consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who are not disposed to expose themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigners, who abuse the hospitality of our own government by selling the young and ignorant of the colonies to slavery, or to some other form of oppression, or to some other form of oppression, or to some other form of oppression.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that was ever formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found defective, let it be amended by the patriotic will rejoice to see its authority so exercised as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, which he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of liberties, or to prevent its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and in the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freedom only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations is being recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any people. Being in the midst of which so large a scale of prosperity, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to cherish and to transmit to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of a Government of such freedom and of such a dispensation to its highest trust, at a season of embarrassment and trial, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have done my duty, and to have been able to perform it with a single eye to the public good, and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE,  
WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.

**BRIDGETON:**  
Saturday Morning, Dec. 11

THE PAPER HAVING THE  
**LARGEST CIRCULATION**  
In West Jersey!

FRANKLIN FERROUS,  
FRANKLIN DEVEREUX, } EDITORS.

THE LEXICON of the President's Message excludes our usual variety of local and news items. The importance of the document, however, is a sufficient apology for its insertion. The annual reports of the Secretaries, exhibiting the Commercial and Financial condition of the country, our internal affairs, domestic resources, &c., have been submitted. These are all important papers, from which, we shall from time to time, call many items of interest.

Both houses of Congress were organized without delay, and the work of the session commenced by the appointment of the usual standing Committees, providing for the printing of Cabinet reports, &c.

The sale of J. M. Woodman's Farm, near Greenwich, was postponed on account of the weather. It will again be offered for sale during Court week, the day to be named hereafter.

FLAT TURNER—Mr. Thomas Rice of Deerfield, has left at our office, a Turkey weighing 12 1/2 lbs. In his crop are several bushes, weighing from 7 to 12 1/2 lbs. each. Who can best judge?

NOTICE.  
The Ladies of the Trinity M. Church, will hold their Fair on Monday next, opening on Christmas Eve at 5 P. M. and continuing through Christmas day and evening. Proceeds to be appropriated toward the Liquidation of Church Debts.  
The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

**LADIES & GENTLEMEN!**  
**F. G. BREWSTER,**  
Respectfully announces that he has received a large and beautiful assortment of  
**FANCY ARTICLES,**  
Selected for Christmas Presents.

COMPRISING Rich China Vases, Ink and Match Stands, Cologne, Bottles, Bohemia Glassware, Alabaster and Glass Paper Weights, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, German, English and French Toys, Gold Rings, Breast Pins, and every variety of Fancy Goods, calculated to please almost every variety of taste, and at unusually low prices. Prices call and see for yourselves, and don't wait for any other notice, as I shall not publish any circular this year.

Dec. 11, 1852.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John S. Swaim, Mr. ANDREW M. PARRIS, to Miss RACHEL GARNER, both of Bridgeton.

On the 21st inst., by the same Mr. JOHN W. CAIN, to Miss ANN FISHER, both of Fiserville, Gloucester County.

On the 25th of September, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, Captain JOHN R. LAKE, to Miss SARAH C. TULLAM, all of Dividing Creek.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. K. Street, Mr. ISAAC KREMER, to Miss MARY S. HORTON, both of Millville.

On the 4th inst., at Millville, N. J., by the Rev. B. Renner, Mr. ISAAC SHEDDEN, of Millville, to Miss SARAH JANE DARR, of Malaga.

**DIED.**  
At Baltimore, on Monday, the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY BAZAN, formerly of this place, in the 70th year of her age.

The deceased, in her 15th year was made the subject of new surgery, and attached herself to the Deerfield Presbyterian Church, and has since remained a consistent member of that denomination.

A devoted Christian, her end was peace.

In Bridgeton, on Sunday last, the 5th inst., Mr. FREDERIC FARRER, in the 92d year of his age.

In the dark hours of his country's need the deceased forsook the easy and comforts of home for the fatigues and deprivations of the camp, and devoted his best years to her service.

Thus one by one, the links that bind the generations of the present, with those of the "times that tried men's souls" are severed. Soon the last link will be broken, the last venerable head laid low by death.

Let us therefore, cherish their memories, and emulate their patriotism, by preserving in its purity, the priceless inheritance purchased by their valor.

**NOTICE.**  
DR. J. MOORE respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and the vicinity.

OFFICE on Commerce st., formerly occupied by Dr. Hall.

**CONVEYANCING.**  
PERSONS wishing deeds or mortgages correctly drawn and acknowledged, or bonds, quit claims, articles of agreement, leases, bills of sale, &c., written, can be accommodated at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, by calling at the Surrogate's Office in Bridgeton.

Blanks of various kind for sale.  
Dec. 11, 1852.

**Successors, history, gloves, with a large lot of Dress Buttons, Cuffs, and every article of Call and Sew, &c. J. S. RICHARDSON's**  
Nov. 27. Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established himself at Benjamin Sheppard's, two miles from Greenwich, on the road leading from Bridgeton, four miles from the spirit of the Constitution, and in the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freedom only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations is being recognized.

At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any people. Being in the midst of which so large a scale of prosperity, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to cherish and to transmit to our children.

We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of a Government of such freedom and of such a dispensation to its highest trust, at a season of embarrassment and trial, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have done my duty, and to have been able to perform it with a single eye to the public good, and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

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**BRIDGETON:**  
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THE PAPER HAVING THE  
**LARGEST CIRCULATION**  
In West Jersey!

**The Public Good Demands**  
That Citizens of the same community patronize each other.

THE Great and increasing demand for our Goods, the cheapness of our Wares and the great numerous advantages derived by their use, convince us more than ever, that all who seek comfort and convenience will at once try the plan we recommend. In hot weather we wish to avoid the penetrating and piercing rays of a Summer Sun. This is related and closely connected with the necessity of keeping cool, and to keep cool must inevitably wear SHAWLS, and to this we have only to recommend you to call at once upon the undersigned and order through him a sufficient number of the following described

**Handsome and Superior made**  
**VEVETIAN CHIMP BLINDS.**  
Also—French Chip Blinds, Shade Trimmings and Fixtures which he is in daily receipt of.

THE citizens of this place and the surrounding country are already acquainted and fully understanding the quality and style of the article furnished by him, having been engaged in the Sale of the same for the past three years, upon such principle as will enable him to sell from ten to twenty per cent less than those who reside in Philadelphia, who are compelled to sell high in order to merit their extra rates.

**WANTED**  
1000 Bushels Clover Seed  
To get out with Hibb's Patent Clover Huller and Cleaner.

THE Subscribers having purchased Hibb's Patent Clover Huller and Cleaner, are now prepared to get out Clover Seed any where in the County of Cumberland, and the Machine is superior to any ever introduced into this County.

It does not break or injure the seed, taking it out and cleaning it by one operation, and owing to the nature of the work, the Machine is not injured by stones, stalks, &c., which prove so fatal to other Machines of the kind.

Persons desiring to apply to those operating with other Machines, is carried off in one direction by the wind from the fan, causing but little more inconvenience than cleaning common grain.

From the report and use of those to which this Machine has been subjected, and the satisfaction given where it has been used, the subscribers are fully convinced, that when seen in operation, they will be satisfied of its superiority over all other Hullers.

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**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
THE Subscriber would call the attention of his customers, and all persons in want of cheap and desirable goods, to his new and large assortment of cheap Dry Goods, consisting of ladies' dress goods, such as black and changeable silks, silk poplins, merinos, alpaca, mouss de beige, mouss de laines, ginghams, and calicoes.

**FRANKELS.**  
Red, white, blue, green, and yellow flannels. Cloth, cassimeres, antistats, Kentucky Jeans, and Linseys.

**DOMESTICS.**—3, 4, 7, 8, 4, 4, 9 and 5-4 bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings; tickings, table cloths, crochets, a striped shirting; red blue, brown, lead, bleached and unbleached cotton flannels, &c.

Also, a good stock of choice Family Groceries, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for produce, cordwood and hoop poles.

**TO THE LADIES.**  
MRS. C. H. DARE, corner of Commerce and Cohansey streets, will open on Saturday, Nov. 20th, her new stock of WINTER MILLINERY, comprising a great variety of VERY MADE BONNETS of the latest styles.

Having a full assortment of velvets, satins, and a novel and beautiful style of checked silks, colored drapes, flannels, flowers, feathers, and all the necessary materials, she is prepared to make up bonnets to order, at the shortest notice and at exceedingly low prices.

**LOOK HERE!**  
A Fair Chance is offered to All.  
To buy Goods cheaper, for Cash, from the Large and varied Stock

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
Just Opened by  
**Isaac A. Sheppard.**

COMPRISING a general assortment of Dress Goods, French merinos, cashmeres, paramatta Cloth, moussin de laine, rich French moussin de laine, French and English Calicoes, French and English alpaca's, English and American prints, &c.

**SHAWLS! SHAWLS!**  
A general variety of Shawls, embracing long and square blanket, brocha, terkeri and cashmere Shawls, all styles and prices.

**STAPLE GOODS.**  
A superior stock of Staple Goods, embracing brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels, muslin, and quality, checked, flannel, &c. Boys wear, with a general variety of Men and Boys wear, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

**ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.**  
Bridgeton, November 19, 1852.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public, that they have leased for a term of years the Grand Mill on the banks of the Delaware River, through Bridgeton and the surrounding country as "SHEPARD'S MILL."

The expensive repairs and improvements in its machinery which have been in progress during the past summer, being completed, they are prepared to grind, at short notice and in the best manner, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c.; and guarantee that the quality of their feed and flour will be unsurpassed by that of any Mill in the County. Stores, Livery Stables, Stages, and families supplied with any amount and the best quality of feed and flour, promptly delivered wherever required. D. B. THOMPSON & Co. Edwin Moore, David Wooten, Chas. D. Burroughs, Bridgeton, Nov. 6, 1852.

**The Order of the Day.**  
IS TO CALL AT  
**W. S. Thompson's.**

And view a handsome assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., which he is now offering at prices extremely low. Gold and Silver watches, and simple Watches. A good assortment of Silverware, Finger and ear Rings, an endless variety of Breast and Cuff Pins, Spectacles, &c., together with a large Stock of Common Jewelry, and other articles of the same quality and price.

**Coal, Coal, Coal.**  
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, a large supply of Bituminous, Lehigh, Egg and Stove, and other kinds of Coal, from the Mountain State, and Lively's Red Ash Egg Coal, which he offers for sale, in all cases 5 per cent off for Cash.

**FALL STYLES.**  
**HATS & CAPS.**  
**JOHN McCLOUD & SON,**  
No. 49 MARKET Street, below Second, South of the City, offer for sale a complete assortment of the latest styles of Fur Hats, Fur Silk Plush, Cloth, Oil Silk, and other CAPS, of all styles, also, Fur and Wool California Hats, of various qualities, to which they call the attention of country merchants and others, before purchasing, as they are selling at very reduced prices for cash.

**MORE AND BETTER.**  
A Large lot of Fall and Winter Dress and Domestic Goods. The subscriber is willing to sell all goods a little cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Gingham, muslin delaines, cashmeres, paramattas, plain and watered alpacaes, with all kinds of descriptions of patterns and prices.

**DRY GOODS.**  
By the yard or piece, tickings, shirtings, stripes, grain bags, bugging, woolen and flannel covers, crabs, toweling, clothiers, customers, satinets, Kentucky jeans, &c., &c. Those in want of any kind of Wearing Apparel, can be suited at my store—and by calling once, will call again.

**CHOICE selection of Family Groceries—cheap**  
for cash. Cash paid for Butter, Raisins, Eggs, &c. Bring them along. J. S. RICHARDSON.

**UMBRELLAS** A Good assortment from 45 cts. up to \$3.00 at RICHARDSON'S Dry Goods Store.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
A FRESH and large stock cheaper than ever, at the following greatly reduced prices—

**LADIES' SHOES.**  
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, from 1.25, 1.50 to 1.75. Lace " " 1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Slippers 50, 75, 1.00. Children's Shoes from 25 cents up. Also, Boys' and Youth's Boots and Shoes at low prices, at the Boot and Shoe Store of G. CAMPBELL. Nov. 13, 1852.

**BEAUTIFUL GUM SHOES.**  
FOR Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen, at the Boot and Shoe Store of G. CAMPBELL, Bridgeton, Commerce st., Oct. 16, 1852.

**FRENCH CORK SOLES.**  
FOR Ladies and Gentlemen, at G. CAMPBELL'S.

**SHOE FINDINGS,** such as Knives, Rubbers, Raps, nails, awls, tacks, thread, wax, bristles, paste, laces, galloons, &c., &c., at G. CAMPBELL'S.

**LEATHER.**  
SOLE LEATHER, Wax Upper, Buff Leather, French Calf Skins, Morocco Leather, Edge, lining, binding, &c., at G. CAMPBELL'S.

**Mrs. Hannah B. White,**  
Practical Fancy Milliner.  
Thankful for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened in  
**DECKER STREET.**  
Next door below the Chronicle Office, a full and varied assortment of Fashionable  
**Fall and Winter Millinery.**

**INCLOSING** a splendid variety of BONNETS, latest styles, Bonnet Materials, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, and a full assortment of Bonnet Trimmings.

Bonnets of all descriptions, will be made to order in the latest style, at prices reasonably low.

Particular attention will also be paid to Trimming, altering and repairing.

**RECEIVED** a continuation of the liberal patronage so liberally received, is respectfully solicited.  
Bridgeton, Oct. 23, 1852.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
J. B. POTTER & CO.  
ARE receiving constant additions to their Stock of the newest styles of Goods, suited to the season.

Moles, drab, purple, brown, blues, tan, and other shades, from 25 to 50 cts.

**DELAINES.**  
Rich all wool Paris delaines, also, the most complete assortment of delaines, from 12 1/2 to 25 cts., every color, style and quality, muslin de laigne, blue and orange plain wool delaines, rich printed cashmeres, &c., &c.

**SHAWLS.**  
Brochs long shawls by the yard and square shawls, drab, moles, maroons, green, black, &c. new styles, printed cashmere shawls.

**GLOVES.**  
Good kid gloves, all sizes and shades, 62 1/2 cents. Also, French gloves, and wool gloves, for Ladies, Gent's and Children's.

**SATTINETTS.**  
Black, grey, blue, brown, cadet and fancy satinetts, from 22 1/2 to 25 cts. Tweeds, Jeans, plaids, &c.

**FRANKELS.**  
Red, yellow, white, grey, blue plain and twilled flannels, all qualities.

**DOMESTICS.**  
Cotton Flannels, Tickings, Sheetings, brown and Bleached Muslins, Checks, Stripes, Gingham, and Prints of all qualities and makes; together with a complete assortment of all kinds of Dress Goods, French merinos, cashmeres, paramattas, moussin de laine, black silks, green and blue serge, French and English Cloths, plain and fancy alpacaes, &c., &c. Quincey, plaid, &c. for boys' wear. Irish Linen bleached and brown muslins, table diaper, Scotch diaper, linen h'd'k'f's, &c.

**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**  
Mixed, black and white cotton, stockings, kid, cashmere, woolen and cotton gloves, buckskin gloves and mittens.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
The best selected stocks of boots and shoes were over had in store. Also a good assortment of brown toe, &c.

