

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

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Franklin Ferguson.

TERMS.

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Choir Poetry.



THE ROBINS' NEST.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Up in the tree across the way,
The robins feed their callow young,
And during all the slinking day
They soothe them with a gentle song.

While mortals prey for dilly bread,
With lifted hands and bended knees,
These warblers find a table spread,
In *parvula* style, beneath the tree.

The silver stream, that rolls along
Upon the blushing garden's brink,
Seems to inspire the red-breast's song
With what it gives the birds to drink.

When these musicians shall have taught
Their younglings how to sing and saut,
Ye balmy winds, with blessings fraught,
Return them to their nest once more.

And they shall sing their songs to me,
From early morn till set of day,
I'll guard their castle in the tree
From birds, and beasts, and men of prey.

To-day the nest with song is filled,
But silent leaves will soon be there;
Take heed, ye birds and birds who build
Your handsome castles in the air!

Autumn will set these leaves on fire,
And winter quench that fire with snow;
The robin will forget his lyre,
And leave a mute nest on the bough.

A nest upon a naked bough,
When filled with music but faded leaves,
Torn by coquet winds that bud,
Is like my own sad heart that grieves.

STORAB.

From the Banner of the Union.

AN AUTUMN SKETCH.

BY MABELLE.

The melancholly days have come,
The saddest of the year!

Saddest indeed! Who, ah! who that remembers
The blushing flowers and laughing skies
Of June, can but sigh and frown with me
As I recall the days of yore!

Summer's gone and over,
No more revels among the green wood shade,
No twining of bright garlands by the running stream;
The blossoms that we searched for on those vanished days,
Are chilled and faded in their blooming places;
And the sunbeams that shone in on them so lovingly
Through interlacing branches, have lost their glowing life
And beauty.

Farewell, then, to picnics and parties
In the shady wood—to strolls on the seaside
And saunters 'neath the summer moonlight,
For Autumn, ay, Autumn, the most solemn season
Of the year to me, has come. Come! and the glory
That this world puts on, reminds me
Of the gilded trappings of a hearse—
Each leaf that rustles in my pathway, breathes
Of the perishable nature of all earthly things;
And even the breeze that shakes them from the bough
Above, seems to murmur, unceasingly,
Farewell, farewell!

The sighs and parting words that filled my heart
With sadness, Autumn long ago, again seem
Echoing round me—tears unbidden fill
My eyes, and once more I experience
All the anguish of that hour—

When hands are linked and deers to part,
And heart is met by throbbing heart,
And with those tones still thrilling in my ears
It is strange that I love not those golden days
And richly blended hues? Alas! through all
This splendor, one voice of mournful melody
Is ever repeating—"Fare! Dying!"

There is one sweet face that
Haunts my Memory
A face that Autumn leaves will ever bring
To my remembrance—"Alas! Kendall!"
For many months the pet of my school; and during
that time she had endeared herself so to me,
by her kind, respectful manner, that when
some one said, "sweet Alie Kendall's dead,"
I could have wept for her as for a darling sister.
I had heard she was not well, and neglected
to visit her, hoping she would get better—
later still, that the physician had hopes
of her recovery; yet none must be allowed
to see her—perfect quietness was enjoined—
she lay so softly now, nor speak
in tones so subdued; footfalls and voices, will
no more awake her.

Allie dead! how strange it seems and when
I saw her last, the roses on her cheeks
were so bright and glowing. Those lines
of Moore's—

All this's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fairest,
All that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest,
are very true.

How sadly I recalled the last moments

that she spent with me: it was when sweet Summer swayed its flowery sceptre and the sky was blue, and the air heavy with the fragrance of unnumbered flowers. Many an eye brightened as I entered the school-room, on that cloudless sunny morning; and those significant words, "school quits today," were quivering on every rosy lip. 'Twas the closing day of the summer term, and youthful faces pictured countless pleasures that would never be realized; for weeks indeed—

"Eyes had looked dreamily on books, And read unwritten lessons there, Of rumble bees, and flowers, and brooks, And arrows whistling through the air."

To confess the truth, my heart was sad. I was sorry to part with the merry faces before me. I could not keep from asking myself, if one of them might not be missing when the September bell summoned the little truants to their school again. And when the lessons were over, and well worn books had been crowded into the straw satchels, or gathered up in dimpled arms, and each child passed out with the "good-bye, Miss Bell," uttered half mournfully, I felt as though Friendship had sustained a heavy loss in their departure.

Allie had remained behind, at my request, and with her usual kindness, proffered her assistance, while arranging benches, &c.; and as I rose to throw some stray leaves and papers out of the window, a little sprite—I may as well tell you her real name, (which is Jo Logan) for I never knew one more suggestive of mischief and mirth—whispered, "Say, Miss Bell, may I stay too? I had scarcely assumed, ere she bounded into the room, and commenced rummaging desks with the speed of a fairy, completely upsetting all Allie's rules of order and decorum.

Yes, Allie's rules, for Allie had as bright a promise of future life as you and I. How beautiful she was that day, with those long brown curls floating over the white brow—Her form, always so fragile, seemed still more so in contrast to Jo's round, buoyant figure. And the hand that brushed the rings back, was thin and delicate, it is true; yet the unwonted exercise had given a richer color to her complexion, and lent a dazzling brilliancy to her eyes; and not for a moment did I imagine that she was the one I should never see again.

I had brought a little volume to give her a slight touch of my regard—"May Morning"—if I remember rightly, a tale by Mrs. Hughes, and I gave her the trifling gift with a fervent wish, that through life she might be as pure and bright as the buds that burst into bloom that pictured morning. And was not that wish fulfilled? Ah! her life henceforth will be one continued May Morning! Chester, Oct., 1852.

EMPLOYMENT ESSENTIAL TO HAPPINESS.

It is said of Conant de Caylus, a wealthy French nobleman, that he devoted himself to the art of engraving, and acquired no mean degree of skill therein. "Why," inquired one of his noble friends one day, "do you, a gentleman of so princely a fortune and of such noble blood, confine yourself like a poor artist, to the engraver's tool and bench?" "I engrave that I may not hang myself," replied the industrious Conant.

EDUCATION.

From the Lone Star.

Many persons consider that this term applies, exclusively, to what is learned from books at school; and parents commit a great mistake, when they suppose that they have done all their duty by sending their children to school two, three, or four years, at the most. The term education ought to apply in its general sense, to the domestic circle—to the home fireside; and the school-room ought to be regarded as the proper place for finishing or embellishing the mind. What intercourse can the parent have with the child more pleasing than that of instruction? Can a pastime or amusement, in all the variety that pertains to the married life, be found more innocent, appropriate, or pleasing in its character than that of a father or mother imparting instruction to a son or a daughter?

"To aid the mind's development, to watch Thy dawn of little joys,—to sit and see. Almost thy growth,—to view thee catch Knowledge of objects—wonders yet to thee?" So wrote the immortal Byron; and what parent's heart does not beat responsive to these sentiments? What a blessing it is, what a relief it affords, to retire from the busy scenes of life, and engage in such holy and heavenly pursuits! The man who has toiled, and struggled, and fought hard, in the battle of life, may there find a refuge from the "ills that flesh is heir to," and have constantly before him the reminiscences of early and brighter years.

But it is not alone the storing of the mind with knowledge derived from books; to which the term education properly applies. The moral impressions which are made upon the heart should be carefully attended to. In the first place, young persons ought to be, as early as practicable, impressed with the true objects of human life; that they were not born, solely, to eat, and sleep, and dress themselves like peacocks—in a word, to be mere animals. Let them be convinced, as early as possible, that they have a mind which, alone, distinguishes them from brute creatures, and which must be cultivated and improved, or when they grow up, they will be the most hateful of the brute creation.

They should be taught that kindness should govern them in all their actions; and that it is far "better to give than receive." They should be taught that politeness, and a respectful bearing toward their seniors should always characterize their conduct.

But here is another branch of early education—that deserves the most careful attention,

and that is, the formation of habits; and it is awful to think of the folly and neglect of parents, of the present day. Many children are allowed to gorge their stomachs with animal food at night, and to sleep, next morning, until a servant awakes them for breakfast. This is madness—it is murder; and the parent who thus indulges his son may expect, one day, to see him an idle, trifling, worthless vagabond—a reproach to his family; shunned, and scorned, by every body.

A MISTAKE IN SCHOOLS.

BY J. HOLBROOK.

A mistake is made in schools—a great mistake, very great—in many schools. It occasions the loss of time, money, mind, morals, and leads directly and indirectly to the destruction of millions of property, to the lessening of colonies, to the burning of "Michigan conspiracies," and crimes in character and form numberless and nameless.

The mistake is in setting aside the "GREAT BOOK OF GOD"—rather "two books"—for an innumerable multitude of little books of men. Without referring to the impiety, practical infidelity, involved in this mistake, every one must recognize in its violence done to common sense and to the laws of mind, the highest, noblest principles of the human soul. From the very constitution of mind it hungers after knowledge with as much eagerness, and receives it with as much avidity, as the stomach craves and receives food. An attempt to feed it with the "arbitrary signs" of knowledge in place of knowledge itself is like giving lumps of iron instead of corn; the flourish of plates instead of roast beef, or any eatable.

The outrage on common sense and the laws of mind is the more remarkable from the fact that the signs of ideas, after all, are acquired through their connection with the ideas themselves. Give the ideas, and words to express them will come of course. They will be created for the occasion, if not furnished otherwise. Hence, the time spent in the mere learning of words, in *memo-izing*, is worse than wasted, as the object aimed at is defeated by forcing the attention of the pupils from the legitimate channels leading to that object.

The waste of time, however, and of money on an innumerable multitude of school-books, changed for the accommodation of publishers, is not the worst evil of this mistake—shutting out from schools and from instruction the Book of Creation—Sitting and demoralizing mind, crushing the noblest operations of the soul, are the sad evils of this mistake. Profits of the wide-spread devastation of mind, of appalling height, the saddest work of God, are furnished, not merely by "Michigan conspiracies," house-burnings, rowdiness, and lawless outbreaks of daily occurrence in every direction, now giving our country such an unenviable notoriety, but in the death of true moral grandeur, and the prevalence of low, short-sighted, exclusive selfishness—of mere money making, followed by money squandering on passing into the hands of heirs.

Some will doubtless think that too much evil is attributed to this one mistake. I am becoming settled in this opinion, those who entertain it are invited to examine the subject carefully, and especially to test it by experiment. Parents may try the experiment at "Winter Evening Fireside" during the coming six months. If it should be found that works of Nature and Art, spread upon the domestic board for the younger members of families—examine, label, classify, arrange in boxes and portfolios, should be more attractive than any street sports, many boys now instructed and led into the avenues of vice would be initiated into the wonders of science; young minds now demoralized, corrupted, and prepared for thefts, house-burnings, and a large circle of crime, thoroughly because practically taught at Street Schools, would be refined, ennobled, and directed in the paths of respectability and usefulness.

Once let families be recognized in connection with the "Older Volume of God" as the book of instruction, and parents as teachers of divine appointment, and no one can doubt important results in the prevention of vice by the promotion of virtue.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Flag of our Union.

AGRICULTURAL.

Daniel Webster once remarked that the agricultural interest was the sleeping lion of the country." It seems for late as if this same lion was wide awake, for never do we remember to have noted more activity and zeal in agricultural pursuits, than exist at the present time. A few years ago the sale of agricultural implements and seeds was a petty business, and was only pursued in connection with some other occupation, generally as a branch of the grocery business. In town and city, persons in this line of trade kept a few seeds, some hoes and rakes, and that was about the extent of the matter. Now we have, in every large city, immense establishments, trading on very large capitals, and sending all over the country seeds of new plants and vegetables, new varieties of old stocks, and improved implements, the number of which is daily increasing.

A few years ago, science applied to agriculture was studied and understood only by a small number of rich gentlemen-farmers, the means of diffusing such knowledge among the mass of agriculturists being insufficient to compete with the existing prejudices against what was sneeringly called book farming. Now we have agricultural lectures, agricultural papers, agricultural fairs, and agricultural conventions, all urging on the great work of cultivating the soil in the most thorough and efficient manner. We do not deny that the old school-farmers possessed skill, so long as the natural fertility of the soil lasted, they were probably wrought, but when the farms of Massachusetts were exhausted, or, as it was termed, "killed," they were at a disadvantage; it no longer appeared possible to work them profitably.

There is, again, while this depression in the agricultural value of land was going on in the

old States, the style of living was becoming more luxurious. Unable to struggle against these combined circumstances, impoverished land and increased expenses, the hardy sons of New England turned their faces to the great west. These hardy pioneers went forth, calling their fathers, only under more advantageous circumstances. The land a virgin soil of apparently exhaustless fertility, lands where the rich loam can be penetrated, by a stick, to the depth of four or five feet. No manure is required. Scarcely is the share required to turn up the treading earth. Vast crops are raised with little labor; but even these lands become exhausted in time.

In the meanwhile the south-get-away men looked about them for the people. The lawlessness of a class aspires more faith than the promises of a President, and the reputation of the nation suffers for the shamelessness of a faction. Thus it is that every commercial enterprise that is set on foot in an American port is at once looked upon as a filibuster expedition in disguise. Cuba shakes in her shores at the sight of an American steamer, St. Domingo bars her doors on all foreigners, lest a stray American trader may come in and upset her government, and she must next have his High-colored Mightiness, the Emperor of Hayti, drawing a cordon across his land frontier and fortifying his ports, to prevent his Imperial domains from being carried off bodily to be annexed to the great American Republic.

While we can laugh at the folly of these petty nations, we cannot help lamenting that the name of the United States should have lost credit to such an extent as to justify, in the slightest degree, such absurd alarms. But, thanks to the oft-repeated and shameless enterprises upon Cuba and the Rio Grande, the government of the republic fought for by our fathers, and sanctified in all honor by Washington and those around him, has now come to be looked on as a species of piratical craft cruising in all seas, and ready to plunder and capture all foreign property. It is beginning to be a sort of national Rob Roy, whose policy is

Transmission of Foreign Seeds in Soils.

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, Mr. M'Nab read a paper in which he stated that he had been long in the belief that the transmission of fruits and seeds in a state for germination, would be better accomplished by being packed in soils than by any other known method. This experiment was fully tested by himself during 1834, when he brought over the seeds of many of the rarer American Oaks and other trees, in boxes filled with soil, while portions of the same kinds of seeds, packed, both in brown paper and cloth bags, were in many instances totally useless. The method he adopted for the American tree seeds, was as follows:—He purchased several strong deal boxes about fourteen inches in diameter, and made of three-quarter inch wood. He afterwards procured a quantity of soil, taken from a depth of eight or ten inches under the surface so as to possess only a natural dampness. A layer of the soil two inches deep was placed on the bottom of the boxes, above which a layer of seeds was distributed; another layer of soil and then seed, and so on till the boxes were full; the whole was pressed very firmly down, when the lids were nailed on, allowing no possible room to shake about. When they reached Edinburgh, December, 1834, the seeds were taken out, and sown in pots of shallow pans and boxes. During the following spring they grew freely; while of those brought home in the paper and cloth bags, comparatively few of the varieties grew, the acorns being, without an exception, perforated with insects. The kinds which grew very from four to five weeks later of vegetating than those brought home in the soil. Acorns brought home in a box of sphagnum moss, after the superfluous moisture had been wrung from it, were equally successful with those in soil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Gazette.

OUR NATIONAL REPUTATION.

The United States is rapidly becoming the bug-bear to frighten all the weaker nations, and colonies of weaker nations, whose territories lie within range of her commerce or whose resources can offer temptations to her speculators. Cuba and Spain have been kept in a fever about us for years. Mexico views every one of our political movements with suspicion. New Granada is alarmed at the infusion of our population into her territories, and last of all, the little republic of St. Domingo has been in a panic about a report, spread by way of Turks Island, to the effect that an American steamer had put into Puerto Plata, but had fled on sight of an English steamer, and that this solitary steamer would land a force that would take possession of the Dominican Republic and straightway annex it to the dominions of Uncle Sam. Fortwith, His Excellency Buenaventura Baez, President of the Republic, issues an alarming manifesto, making very rigid regulations for the admission of foreigners, closing entirely the ports of Samana and La Romana, permitting no more than six passengers to disembark in either of the ports of Asua and Puerto Plata, and larger numbers to be admitted only at the port of Santo Domingo on obtaining a special permit from the government. The importation of arms and ammunition is also forbidden, and thus the little Republic shuts herself up from all freedom of trade, on the strength of an utterly groundless rumor.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

The best possible advice which can be given to mankind is to "do one thing at a time." If you attempt to lift both the twins and your wife over the stream at once, you will probably drop the doll of one of the little ones, and the bonnet of the other, and set the wife down ankle deep into the stream. Some men of extraordinary gifts can rock the cradle and read the paper at the same time; but few can sit the hominy and calculate an eclipse at once, without burning the one, and postponing the other a year or two. You may put as many irons in the fire as the furnace will hold, if you time them rightly about their coming out. But don't try to hammer out all at once, nor attempt to shape an ear-peg and a horse-shoe nail at the same blow. A wise builder will have the masons by him, and the carpenters there, and muck work proceeding, with equal pace; but he does not draw up the specifications for a new house while he is dragging the plan of another. We may set out a tree that will be growing while we sleep, wind up a clock that will run its round while we run up town on an errand; but we don't set out trees, nor wind clocks, while running errands or while asleep. It is wise to have things so situated that there be no chinks between our jobs, no time wasted in taking up another when one is ended, and that, when really tired of one, we can

refresh ourselves by laboring at another. But it is wasteful to turn from one undertaking to another, while yet fresh enough to push the first on to a conclusion. One thing at a time, and that thoroughly. Crowd the inspiration in between narrow banks; so narrow to allow of two jobs to ride abreast, and you can float down in any tank that you have attempted, though as large among your common labors as a seventy-four, in among ships. But widen the stream to accommodate a score of trifling tasks, and half of them will stick at sand-bars and be left for another tide.

Improvements in Machinery Benefit the Working Man.

There are many ingenious men who speak of the evils which have been brought upon working men by improvements in machinery; there are others also who say that in old times, when ignorance in the arts and every thing else was bliss, that the working men had more to eat and drink than now, and that old England was then "Merry England," her people having plenty of roast-beef and plum-pudding, while now, owing to machinery and so on, it is no more. Merry England, her mechanics half starved, and her working men as whole starved. This is all nonsense; improvements in machinery have improved the conditions of all classes, as the following extract from the London Builder will show:—*Scientific American.*

Our Artisans and their Present Prospects.—It certainly seems to us that the artisans of the United Kingdom have never had a better prospect before them than they have now. Nothing is to be done without industry, right endeavor, and a steady conduct, with these they all may, if they please, maintain themselves respectably, and make satisfactory progress. At the present moment we are disposed to think there are comparatively few really good workmen out of employ, and while bread and other necessities of life are cheap, wages are high.

At the present day, a Manchester joiner, who earns 4s. 4d. for ten hour labor, can purchase a day's food for one-fourth of that sum; hence it follows that his disposable wages are 200 per cent. higher for ten hours labor, than a man could have earned in 1726 by working twelve hours. Compare the prices now—salt, sugar, tea, butter, soap, flour, clothing—oxen, too, the increase in the average length of life (an important point), and the improvement in the material condition is made evident while, if you notice the establishments of elementary drawing schools, technical schools, schools of design, and free libraries, you will see a good prospect opening for intellectual advancement. At all events, and we offer the advice only to such as are disposed to take it from us, and will not think it impertinent, do not fail to give your children the advantage of the means of improvement and ultimate advancement which offer themselves; send your sons to the elementary drawing schools, and encourage in them a taste for reading.

TO PREVENT LAMP EXPLOSIONS.

I wish to communicate to you the result of my experiments in making the oil lamp nearly if not quite safe. I have made my common lamps, as I conceive, free from the danger of exploding, simply by filling the body of the lamp with coarse clean sponge in such a manner as to leave no space occupied by the fluid as a liquid free to run. You will perceive that when the lamp or rather the sponge is filled with fluid, that if by accident it should be upset, the fluid cannot escape from the sponge in consequence of being held nearly in any other manner. As far as the danger of setting fire by spilling is concerned, the sponge prevents it. Again, the danger of explosion does not consist in the fluid being explosive, but the vapor which arises from it, which vapor occupying that (upper) portion of the lamp having no liquid in it, issues out from the screw aperture, and if a flame be within a few inches, it takes fire and explodes, carrying fire to whatever fluid may be left in the lamp. Now, the sponge which fills every portion of the lamp, would not use the fluid in any other manner. I have nothing to make by publishing the subject, save the satisfaction of doing some little good in saving life, &c.

FROM THE N. Y. TIMES.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

The following anecdote of the late John Sergeant, when member of Congress, was related by Mr. Cadwallader. It occurred at a time when the country was much excited about the Louisiana treaty. Mr. Sergeant was speaking on the floor of Congress, in reply to a gentleman who was opposed to him, in the course of which speech he said, "the gentleman on the opposite side has remarked that his cause was the cause of Heaven. If so," replied Mr. Sergeant, "it is not to be discussed on this floor, under the Constitution of our country and the Louisiana Treaty. The sarcasm was striking. It was a noble sentiment, and was a worthy rebuke to political transcendentalism. A smiling man of the opposition said to his friend, who was a friend of John Sergeant, on hearing the rebuke—"Sir, he is a great man." "Yes," replied his friend, and he is a good man."

ANECDOTE OF MR. SERGEANT.

A German chemist has discovered that there is a certain quantity of phosphorus in the human body. He has found that the phosphorus in the human body is not confined to the purpose for which they are designed. If they are employed for the purpose of cracking nuts, biting thread, unweaving needles, or turning the stopper of a smelling-bottle; if the mouth is used as a kind of portable for a tool-chain, which is a pair of scissors, a file, a vice, a cork-screw or any other instrument, may be found at the time of need—then serious and irretrievable injury will eventually be done to the channel of the teeth, which, no healthiness of digestion nor cleanliness of habit will avail to remedy.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 14. The United States mail steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, was due on the 12th inst., arrived at her wharf this evening, at 9 o'clock.

The Paris journals are generally engrossed with election matters. The majority in favor of the Empire, will not fall short of eight millions.

The Overland Mail arrived with two weeks later advices from India, which report the capture of Prome by the British troops, with but little loss on either side.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Sacramento fire broke out in J. Street, and spreading rapidly, crossed K. L. and M. streets, laying in ruins the entire space between N. street on the south and I. street on the north, and also all between Front and Tenth streets, comprising forty blocks, and leaving houseless nine-tenths of the population.

The State Capitol was saved through the exertions of the citizens. The Democratic State Journal office was destroyed.

The State Hospital fell a prey to the ravaging flames. The patients were with difficulty saved, though many of them suffered dreadfully in consequence of being hastily removed.

The fire at San Francisco broke out on the 10th of November, on the corner of Merchant and Kearney streets, and spread down the south side of Clay street, both sides of Kearney street to Merchant street, destroying thirty buildings, the loss being estimated, at \$150,000.

The fire at Marysville. Occurred on the 7th of November. It commenced on Front street, destroying every building on the north side, east of Maiden Lane, and soon swept every building between Maiden Lane and C. street, and First and Second streets, including the American Hotel, Atlantic Hotel, Larce House, Marysville Hotel, the New World Hotel, several lively stables, breweries, stores, etc.

Baltimore, Dec. 11. We have two through mails to-night. The Playhouse has dates from European to the 20th ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult.

The police have succeeded in arresting four of the convicts who effected their escape from the Baltimore jail on Saturday night.

The Southern mail to-night, brings dates from New Orleans as late as Dec. The Picayune has later Mexican dispatches. Six houses were entirely swallowed up by the late earthquake at Ahazotia. No lives were lost.

Firemen on Board a Steamship. A recent trial in New York brought to light the life of a fireman on board one of the U. S. Mail Steamers. On one of the voyages of the Franklin, one of the firemen, when left New York, was intoxicated, and when he arrived at his labor, became stupid, disobeyed the command of the assistant engineer, fell off the stairs, became insensible, and in that state, the said engineer poured some pail of cold water over him, after which, in a very short time, he was corpse. The engineer was brought before the court on a charge of manslaughter, but the evidence showed that the fireman became so exhausted by their labors and the excessive heat of the atmosphere in which they labored, as to fall down insensible; while in this condition, gold water is thrown over, to revive them, and the engineer applied this remedy to the deceased fireman. It was stated that the firemen were generally intoxicated, that they drank a great deal of spirits, and a wonder. The fire-rooms in below-deck water-line of the ship is often at 85, 90 and 100 degrees of temperature. The men have to work in this atmosphere, and sometimes they can scarcely breathe.

Bridgeton Prices Current.

Table with columns for commodity name (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes) and price per unit (100 to 107, 60, 80, 87, 10 to 14).

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. DEC. 15.—There is a good demand for Clover seed, and further sales of 3 a 400 bushels prime have been made at 86 per 64 lbs.—Timothy is dull at \$2 1/2 a 2 3/4.

Statistics of New Jersey.—The census reports laid before the present Congress show the following respecting New Jersey: No. of improved acres of land, 1,707,991; unimproved, 984,955; cash value of farms, \$202,237,411; value of farming implements and machinery, \$4,445,503; no. of horses, 69,955; asses and mules, 4,089; milch cows, 118,736; working oxen, 12,070; other cattle, 70,445; sheep, 160,488; swine, 150,370 value of live stock, \$10,673,291.

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The State Hospital fell a prey to the ravaging flames. The patients were with difficulty saved, though many of them suffered dreadfully in consequence of being hastily removed.

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The fire at Marysville. Occurred on the 7th of November. It commenced on Front street, destroying every building on the north side, east of Maiden Lane, and soon swept every building between Maiden Lane and C. street, and First and Second streets, including the American Hotel, Atlantic Hotel, Larce House, Marysville Hotel, the New World Hotel, several lively stables, breweries, stores, etc.

Baltimore, Dec. 11. We have two through mails to-night. The Playhouse has dates from European to the 20th ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult.

The police have succeeded in arresting four of the convicts who effected their escape from the Baltimore jail on Saturday night.

The Southern mail to-night, brings dates from New Orleans as late as Dec. The Picayune has later Mexican dispatches. Six houses were entirely swallowed up by the late earthquake at Ahazotia. No lives were lost.

Firemen on Board a Steamship. A recent trial in New York brought to light the life of a fireman on board one of the U. S. Mail Steamers. On one of the voyages of the Franklin, one of the firemen, when left New York, was intoxicated, and when he arrived at his labor, became stupid, disobeyed the command of the assistant engineer, fell off the stairs, became insensible, and in that state, the said engineer poured some pail of cold water over him, after which, in a very short time, he was corpse. The engineer was brought before the court on a charge of manslaughter, but the evidence showed that the fireman became so exhausted by their labors and the excessive heat of the atmosphere in which they labored, as to fall down insensible; while in this condition, gold water is thrown over, to revive them, and the engineer applied this remedy to the deceased fireman. It was stated that the firemen were generally intoxicated, that they drank a great deal of spirits, and a wonder. The fire-rooms in below-deck water-line of the ship is often at 85, 90 and 100 degrees of temperature. The men have to work in this atmosphere, and sometimes they can scarcely breathe.

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Statistics of New Jersey.—The census reports laid before the present Congress show the following respecting New Jersey: No. of improved acres of land, 1,707,991; unimproved, 984,955; cash value of farms, \$202,237,411; value of farming implements and machinery, \$4,445,503; no. of horses, 69,955; asses and mules, 4,089; milch cows, 118,736; working oxen, 12,070; other cattle, 70,445; sheep, 160,488; swine, 150,370 value of live stock, \$10,673,291.

The Public Good Demands.

That Citizens of the same community paritizate each other. THE Good and increasing demand for our Groceries, the cheapness of our Wares, and the great numerous advantages derived by their use, convince us at once of the fact that 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 we must invariably wear SHIRTS, and to do this we have to recommend you to call at once upon the undersigned and order through him a sufficient number of these

Handsome and Superior made VESTMENTS IN THE LATEST STYLES. ALSO—French Clip Blinds, Shade Trimmings and Fixtures which he is daily receiving.

THE citizens of this place and the surrounding country are already acquainted and fully understand the quality and style of the article furnished by him, having been engaged in the sale of the same for the last 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 meet their extra costs.

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

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

A Fair Chance is offered to All To buy Goods Cheaper, for Cash, from the Large and varied Stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LOOK HERE! It does not cost more to buy goods from the Large and varied Stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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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 champagne silks, silk poplins, merinos, alpaca, moose de bevre, moose de laimes, gingham and callicoes.

Colorless, black, green and yellow shawls. History, dresses, edgings, insertings, worked collars, gimps, fringes, and a general assortment of trimmings.

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"A PENNY SAVED IS TWO PENNY CLEAR."

THOSE who heed these maxims will do well to notice that the subscriber continues to manufacture at his OLD STAND—Commerce Street, adjoining the Bridge, South side, all kinds of Window Shades, Shutters, Revolving Blinds, Venetian Blinds, and Patent Blinds, &c.

Window Sash. History, dresses, edgings, insertings, worked collars, gimps, fringes, and a general assortment of trimmings.

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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 Commerce Street, a new and varied assortment of Fashionable Dress Goods.

Including a splendid variety of BONNETS, latest styles, Bonnet Materials, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, and a full assortment of Dress Materials.

Attention is directed to the fact that the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened in Commerce Street, a new and varied assortment of Fashionable Dress Goods.

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Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the subscribers of Bridgeton, that she has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened in Commerce Street, a new and varied assortment of Fashionable Dress Goods.

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Various small notices and advertisements at the bottom of the page, including mentions of clothing stores, real estate, and public notices.

