

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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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-PAYED, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention.

Orders—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choice Poetry.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.

FAIRY SONG.

BY ESTELLA NAUICHE.

O'er the moor, and o'er the mountain,
Past the gushing, singing fountain,
O'er the wild-rose, and the heather,
We are tripping on together.
O'er the green sward we are drooping,
Where the willow-boughs are drooping,
Where the silvery moonbeams quiver,
On the darkly flowing river.
Brilliant fire-flies now are glancing
Round us as we're gaily dancing,
Mid the fragrant meadow flowers,
Through the silent midnight hours.
Stars look down upon us brightly,
As we tread the measure lightly,
Cheerful music floats out sweetly,
While we trip around so fleetly.
Nestled deep in Jovely dowers,
We have spent the days bright hours;
Now while earthly ones are sleeping,
Midnight revels we are keeping.
Mortals, sunk in quiet slumbers,
List not to our joyful numbers,
When we meet in sylvan bowers,
In the silent midnight hours.
Now the rosy glow of morning
Lighting up the east, gives warning
That the darkness fast is flying:
Homeward now, we're swiftly hieing
O'er the moor, and o'er the mountain,
Past the gushing, singing fountain,
O'er the wild-rose and the heather,
We are tripping home together.
Shiloh, January, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Granite Farmer.

ONE ACRE.

Mr. Mitchell has but a single acre of pine land, with a sandy loam soil, which, with that adjacent, was sold fifteen years ago, covered with timber for six dollars per acre; more recently, and since the timber has been removed—and this, by the way, brought the owner \$60 per acre clear of expense—the Deacon purchased one acre for \$80—a very handsome advance, one would say, from its former value. And so it was; but the increase in value did not stop there, for if he owned the land to-day, it would take five hundred as good dollars as ever came from the Philadelphia nut to purchase it. Mr. M. has cultivated it four years, and during that time has put upon it manure which cost him about \$32. He has upon it about 160 plum trees, embracing a great variety—the Jefferson, the Washington, the Lombard, &c.—some 25 choice and thrifty apple trees, grafted and budded, numerous pears, mostly the Bartlett, some 500 quinces, from which to furnish excellent stocks for grafting; grapes; the Isabella and Catawpa, and native; and as we have seldom seen. His potatoes are healthy, and notwithstanding the dry weather, are well formed and large—his beans are the largest we have seen this season—peas nearly past, and some of them quite ripe—tomatoes, melons, and other vines vigorous and full of fruit. Among other interesting facts in the practical experience of Deacon Mitchell, is his success in growing the sweet potato, a specimen of which may now be seen on his land.

Let us here record one fact, for the benefit of farmers, especially on dry and sandy land. Mr. Mitchell sub-soiled his ground 13 or 14 inches deep, and through pulverized the soil some portions of which he spaded; and in all this severe drought, which farmers are complaining, he has suffered scarcely the least injury.

The profits of this acre cannot be much less than \$100 per year, and this, too, when no profit is derived from the fruit trees, as they are all from the seed and bud within four years. We hope to see Deacon M. at our county meeting at Weare on Thursday, and to hear him speak of the profits of farming.

As, in the succession of the season, each by the invariable laws of nature, affects the productions of what is next in course; so in human life, every period of our age, according as it is well or ill spent, influences the happiness of that which is to follow. Virtuous youth generally brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood; and such manhood passes off, without uneasiness into respectable and tranquil old age. When nature is turned out of its regular course, disorder takes place in the moral, just as in the vegetable world. If the Spring put forth no blossoms in Summer there will be no beauty, and in Autumn no fruit. If youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be unprofitable, and old age miserable. If the beginnings of life have been vainly, its latter end can be no other than vexation of spirit.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the General Assembly:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the event of your convening in the halls of legislation to discharge the important trusts committed to you, as the chosen representatives of the people of our beloved State.

It is gratifying to reflect that a Gracious Providence continues to bless us with general health and prosperity—that our agricultural interests are in a flourishing condition—that the facilities of inter-communication have greatly increased—that the various branches of industry are stimulated by adequate rewards—that our civil and religious institutions and privileges are enjoyed by all classes of the people, and contribute largely to their happiness and contentment.

It becomes upon this occasion, devoutly to acknowledge our obligations to Almighty God for the distinguished favors which he has so bountifully conferred upon us.

In assuming the functions of legislation, let us be impressed with a just sense of our responsibility to that constituency, by whose suffrages we have been selected, and under the provisions of the constitution, are empowered to enact laws for the regulation and government of the body politic. While I shall not hesitate to recommend, or concur, in such acts or modifications of existing statutes as are just in character and salutary in operation, I deem it proper to suggest the necessity of caution, prudence, and discretion in regard to enactments. It is possible to legislate too much. Frequent changes in the laws create difficulties in reference to their proper construction and due observance by the people.

Within the last two years decided improvements have been effected in many of our laws. Some of these were the result of the deliberations of the last session of the legislature, and reflect great credit upon that body. I would particularly refer with much gratification to the act establishing the district system in the election of members of the General Assembly—that exempting the family homestead to the value of one thousand dollars from sale or execution—the supplement of the 25th March last, to the act authorizing the business of banking—the general act in relation to insurance and plank road companies—all of which I am satisfied have been generally approved.

Coming freshly from the body of the people, and intimately acquainted with their wants and interests, you are amply prepared to remedy defects, correct errors, supply omissions and make such further statutory modifications as sound public policy may require.

In my annual message of the 14th of January last, I called the attention of the legislature to our present system of taxation, which then had been but recently adopted, and suggested some modifications therein, of a practical character, which I believed would not produce an infringement of the equitable principles upon which the law is based.

Efforts to modify it were frustrated more by a diversity of views in regard to details, than by any indisposition on the part of the legislature to obviate its objectionable features. Many of the embarrassments arising from the present system of assessments will be relieved by time. Business operations will be adjusted in reference thereto, and much cause of complaint be removed. In the main, however, the views expressed in my previous message are still entertained, and are especially referred to as embodying the principal changes which are needed in our present mode of levying taxes.

The *care of education* is recommended as worthy of your most attentive consideration. Its importance in a republican government, where all powers are derived from the people, you cannot fail to appreciate. Public attention is generally awakened to the great necessity of educational improvement. Unless promoted and thoroughly adapted to the wants of the community there can be no security for the permanence of our free institutions. A people without intelligence are unfitted for self-government and must ever remain in a state of anarchy or despotism.

It may be truly said that despotic governments have ever been caused and sustained by the ignorance of the people. They do not understand their rights and consequently become degraded and oppressed. By placing the means of knowledge within the reach of all, the children of the artisan and day laborer, as well as the children of the wealthy, equality of advantages would be secured, and all become fitted to perform their part in the great concerns of life. Education tends to diminish poverty and crime, by giving spirit and action to the human mind—teaching it the principles of self-denial, industry, truth, honesty, virtue and religion. The result is improvement in the character and mental capacity of the people—benefiting the state in morals, in increased occupation and production, with consequent prosperity and wealth.

Adopting these views, ample provision for the diffusion of intelligence cannot be considered as charity. It is the safety valve of the state. Every citizen has a deep interest in promoting it, and for that purpose should be willing to contribute his full share in proportion to his means.

The time of the legislature could not, I conceive, be more advantageously employed, than in the perfection and enactment of measures tending to augment the benefits to be derived from our present free school system. Notwithstanding the advances we have made, much yet remains unaccomplished, which, in fulfillment of the high and important trusts committed to us cannot be omitted with a due regard to the expectations of the people or the welfare of the state.

There appears to be a disposition in the popular mind to sustain all proper methods by which knowledge may be universally diffused, and our system of education rendered effective and permanently beneficial. To accomplish this end, it is essential to have competent teachers and sufficient means to compensate them.

Legislative encouragement to teachers in statutes, by which the several counties would be induced to hold at least one such during

the year, under the direction of our state superintendent, assisted by skillful and experienced instructors; would have a tendency to increase the number of qualified teachers, and thereby elevate the standard of common school instruction.

The design of such assemblages of teachers is to quicken their energies, imbue them more fully with the spirit of their profession, and afford them an opportunity to receive such practical suggestions as may enlighten them in regard to the theory and practice of teaching, and the disciplinary regulations of schools. This plan affords a surer prospect of raising up *speciely* a corps of efficient teachers than any which has as yet been proposed, and is again submitted for your favorable consideration.

I have heretofore officially recommended an increase of state appropriations for the promotion of *free schools*. If the amount were three-fold what it is at present, it would be well appropriated. To supply any deficit which might be produced, an annual tax in aid of the treasury would become necessary.

With our present population, wealth and resources, it would scarcely be felt, while the whole community would be benefited by the increase of happiness and prosperity incident to the general diffusion of an improved system of education.

As the trustees of the various school districts are directly responsible to the people of the several districts by whom they are appointed, I would recommend that they be empowered to make out a statement of such amounts as may be needed for any of the objects enumerated in the 11th section of the act of March 14, 1851, and certify the same under suitable regulations, to the assessor, for the purposes directed by said act. This would enable each district to maintain a *free school* for the whole, or such portion of the year, as might be deemed expedient, by simply electing trustees to carry out their wishes. Should additional appropriations be made from the state treasury, for public schools, the amount necessary to be levied upon the people of the respective districts, for the purpose of maintaining free schools, would be comparatively small, and it is believed, would be cheerfully borne by all, or nearly all, of the school districts throughout the state.

There is a constantly increasing demand among the people for the services of the state superintendent of public schools.—While it manifests a commendable interest on their part, in the progress of education, it obliges that officer to enlarge the sphere of his operations beyond the limits originally designated, and to devote more of his time to the work than the present mode of proceeding will justify. It is far inferior to the amount allowed to similar functionaries in other states. I would recommend that the duties of the office be more specifically defined, and such allowance made as will enable the incumbent to satisfy the wants and wishes of the people.

The report of the Bank Commissioners, under the act of 26th March last, in relation to the business of banking, will shortly be laid before you.

The privilege conferred by charter upon some twenty four banking companies in this state gives them highly important powers. These are the discounting of notes and bills of exchange, receiving and loaning deposits, and issuing and lending to an unlimited extent, their own promissory notes. The last named privilege enables them to furnish a currency for the country which is virtually, and for all ordinary purposes, a legal tender. Not being restricted as to the amount of their issues, except by their own will, they possess the power, in fact, of regulating the currency, and thereby the credit and business operations of the community. We have therefore surrendered to them one of the most important prerogatives of sovereignty.

The circulating notes of these banks on the first day of July last, amounted to \$2,952,940, with other immediate liabilities to depositors and others, of nearly an equal amount, making an aggregate of over five and a half millions of dollars, payable by them on demand. To meet these liabilities, specie is exhibited to the amount of eight hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, or about one-seventh of the amount immediately due. In addition, however, they present of available funds which may be realized, consisting of stocks, bonds and mortgages, real estate and bills, receivable, an aggregate of \$3,534,860. This sum, not collected and added to the cash in hand, would enable them to discharge their debts, and leave a sufficient surplus to represent their capital stock. Upon the ordinary principles of banking they would be considered in an entirely solvent condition. There is, however, nothing more fallacious than these bank statements. The least creditable and worst managed banks usually contrive to make as fair and reliable an exhibit on such matters, as banks conducted in good faith. As very few banks could sustain a demand of coin in exchange for their notes in circulation, it becomes apparent that the chief security of the public for their ultimate redemption, consists in the payment of the sums loaned by the banks, upon promises, and denominated "bills receivable." Where a bank does a legitimate and fair business, such discounted paper may be paid at maturity, and the proceeds applied, if necessary, to the discharge of its liabilities.

Where a bank transacts an unfair business, has a capital founded upon stock notes, discounts fictitious paper, circulates an undue amount of bills, and lends them to its own officers, there is very little probability that its circulation will ever be redeemed.

The secretary attending the operations of special banking renders it difficult to distinguish between the management of sound and unsound institutions. Public confidence in the security of a bank is, therefore, founded principally upon the honesty, faithfulness and sagacity of its managers. So long as its business is well conducted, and it meets with no serious losses, it is comparatively safe. The important question is presented for consideration—How shall the safety of banks and the redemption of their circulation be secured? Various methods have been suggested to effect that object.

Heretofore, in my official communications to the legislature, I have recommended that the *stockholders*, as well as the officers of banks, should be held responsible for the liabilities of these corporations. I can see no propriety in making a distinction in favor of the business of banking, by granting it exemptions which have no application and cannot be added in regard to the indebtedness of ordinary partnerships or associations engaged in other pursuits. The greater the privilege the more danger results from abuse, and hence the necessity of a strict accountability becomes more evident. Stockholders should not be permitted to avoid it, as they are clearly under moral obligations to the community, having the sole privilege of appointing their own officers and agents, (for the faithful and discreet management of their institutions. Each stockholder should therefore be held responsible for the whole amount of debts due by the company.

There should also be some limit fixed upon the issues of banks having some regard to their capital stock and specie on hand. The privilege of issuing notes without restriction as to amount, is highly pernicious and is the fruitful cause of bank failures and public losses. The managers of banks are under strong temptations to avail themselves of it for interested purposes and too often with disastrous results. It should be made a penal offense for bank officers to issue notes beyond a specified amount.

Whether the adoption of these measures would tend in a great degree to secure the safety of banks, is submitted for your careful consideration. It will afford me pleasure to cooperate with the legislature in effecting greater security against the ever-present danger of losses from the malfeasance of these corporations.

The preceding observations have a mere direct application to banks which are organized under special grants of the legislature. There is no permanent safety however, except in the adoption of the regulation with regard to all issuers of bank notes—that they shall give ample security for their redemption.

In this respect all the banks of this state should at convenient periods be placed upon the same footing.

Of the twenty-four special banks, the charters of three will expire within two years, of three within four years, of four within six years, of one within ten years, of three within fifteen years, of two within sixteen years, of two within eighteen years, of three within nineteen years, of one within twenty years, and of two within twenty-two years.

I would therefore recommend the passage of an act to enable these banks, at the expiration of their respective charters, and within the period of ten years, to organize in accordance with the present mode of proceeding. This plan would be gradual in its operation, and produce no sensible effect upon the monetary affairs of the state. The banks would have ample time to prepare for the redemption of their present issues, and to regulate their business with reference to the contemplated change in their organization. In these matters, it is of less consequence than certainty.

The supplemental act of last session has made a great improvement in our banking system. Under its operation, many of those banks heretofore organized under the general act, whose ostensible places of business were difficult of access, and which have not done, and never intended to do, a *bona fide* banking business, will be under the necessity of winding up their affairs. Some of them have already given notice to that effect. These banks were established for purposes of speculation merely, but a tendency to inflate the currency and further diminish to the extent of their own issues the circulation of coin, their discontinuance is a matter of congratulation. The par redemption principle of the above named act, if legislatively carried out, and faithfully enforced will redeem the state from the odium of sanctioning the issue of a depreciated currency. The report of the bank commissioners will present their views, and proceedings in detail, and will save me the necessity of making further observations upon the operations of said act, at this time.

I cannot, however, leave the subject without calling your attention to the great evils which must necessarily result from an inflated paper currency. Independently of the risk of ultimate redemption, it has a tendency to diminish the metallic circulating medium, which is so essential in the dealings of the great mass of the people and to a healthy state of trade. It is a well settled principle of political economy, that an increase of paper causes the exportation of coin, or drives it from circulation. The diminution of coin renders the redemption of paper less speedy and certain. A fictitious value is imparted to property, credits are facilitated and enlarged, schemes of speculation are fostered, and an artificial prosperity is produced. The period of compliance with obligations finally arrives, and contemporaneously therewith, the banks find it necessary to curtail their accommodations, to demand payment of their loans in order to meet their own liabilities. Under such circumstances, many citizens, owing to the contraction of the circulation and consequent depreciation in the value of property become bankrupt. Neither are the banks exempt from a similar catastrophe.

Since the year 1804, the commencement of banking privileges in New Jersey, forty-five bank charters have been granted. Of these there are now but twenty-four in operation. Twenty-one have heretofore either failed or have been organized. Of the six state banks chartered in 1812, two have failed; of five banks chartered in 1823, four failed; of six in 1824, all failed; of five in 1837, only one is operation. Seven of these broken banks, whose affairs have been settled in the Court of Chancery, exhibit a capital of \$2,307,200, circulation presented for redemption amounting to an average of about twenty per cent. Of ten other insolvent banks, six have not made either settlement or dividend, and the affairs of the remaining four are still unsettled. They will probably pay an average of nearly twenty per cent. These failures have chiefly occurred within a period of thirty years. The total amount of losses sustained by the community cannot be accurately ascertained, as the claims of numerous creditors,

special bill holders, for obvious reasons, are not presented to the receivers. The ascertained losses reach the sum of *one and a half million of dollars*, though it is probable they cannot be far short of double that amount.—These failures generally affect those most severely who are the least able to bear them.—To guard against them is the true policy.

Such measures as effect an increase of the circulation of *real money*, will diminish the liability to monetary fluctuations, and bank-ruptcies. The abolition of small bank notes under the value of *five dollars*, is earnestly recommended, as promotive of that object.—Experience has proved that it will be impossible to preserve the genuineness of our currency, if we use all paper money to assume so thoroughly the place of the precious metals. If the measures be made prospective and gradual, no evil will ensue, as specie will immediately flow in and supply the place of the prohibited bills. I would further recommend, after the expiration of two years, the prohibition of notes of a less denomination than *ten dollars*. The abundant influx of gold from the Pacific coast would render it not only entirely safe, but evidently feasible. If adopted by the legislatures, it would greatly improve our circulating medium, and promote the prosperity of the country.

However well secured, the issue of bank paper as a circulating medium, should have its limit. It never can be made, with safety, a substitute for specie, has a constant tendency to operate it, and thus render our monetary operations unstable and insecure.

I have thus plainly and unreservedly offered my views in regard to banking and the use of paper money. I shall be gratified to find a coincidence of sentiment on the part of the legislature. Entertaining the opinions which I have now and heretofore expressed, it will readily be perceived that I cannot consistently relinquish them from mere considerations of expediency, but must be governed by them in my official action upon such bills as may be presented for my approval.

The great increase of legislation occasioned by the numerous applications for special, local, and private schemes, is a sore evil which requires prompt and decided action. Attention to the public business should be of paramount consideration, and special legislation avoided where it is possible to embrace measures, proper in themselves, within the scope of a general act. The passage of general railroad, steamboat, and turnpike bills, would be highly useful and politic. Early attention to this subject will save the legislature much valuable time, and enable it to terminate its session at a much earlier period than usual.

Within the last nine years three hundred and fifty-five original charters of incorporation have been granted, and eighty supplemental acts passed, amendatory of such charters.—The incorporated capital thereby authorized exceeds the sum of *forty millions of dollars*. Of the charters created, there were sixty-five for manufacturing and mining, thirty-seven for benevolent, literary, or scientific purposes, thirty-six for turnpikes, thirty-two for docks, thirty for railroads, twenty-eight for insurance, sixteen for steamboats, sixteen for plank roads, fourteen for canals, ten for renewal of banking privileges, three for new banks, five for land companies, and sixty-four for various purposes.

During the session of 1843—4, thirty-eight acts of this character were passed; in 1845, thirty-five; in 1846, thirty-two; in 1847, forty-three; in 1848, sixty; 1849, fifty-four; in 1850, thirty-four; in 1851, seventy, and in 1852, seventy, showing a gradual increase, within the period named, of this species of legislation. I have presented to the legislature, the importance of the importance of the passage of general laws, and of adhering to the principle of granting no charters where a general act will meet the case.

Your attention is again invoked to the subject of providing, by constitutional amendments, for the election of all state and county officers directly by the people. Also to such modifications as may be deemed essential to improve our present system of legal and equitable jurisprudence. For a full expression of my views upon these questions, I would respectfully refer you to official communications, heretofore made to the legislature.

I invite your attention to the propriety of improving the present statutes in relation to commissioners in other states. Many of them do not comply with the law requiring them to be sworn into office. Others, I am informed, continue to act after they have been superseded. As their official acts, involving rights of property, and the validity of evidence may be called in question by such delinquents, I would suggest that the Secretary of State be required to furnish annually, by a specific day, the clerks of the several counties with a certified list of such commissioners as have been duly appointed, and are legally qualified to exercise their official duties, and that no instrument of writing be considered valid, or admitted to record, when acknowledged before any commissioner whose official standing is not so certified.

Some legal provisions are necessary in relation to fugitives from justice. Our present statute authorizes the expenses of their arrest and removal to be paid in certain cases upon the warrant of the governor, which is recommended by the attorney general. It frequently happens that money must be promptly drawn from the treasury to meet cases not within the letter of the act, or else the ends of justice must be defeated. I think the whole matter in regard to the payment of such expenses should be committed to the discretion of the executive, with whom the responsibility truly rests.

We also need a law for the better organization and due compensation of the officers constituting the *pardoning power*. The provisions of the constitution in relation to these functionaries have not been fully carried out. The board of state assessors, and the electors of President and Vice President, are also paid without legal authority, with occasional variations in the computation of per diem and expenses, to meet the views of the body of officials performing the service. The constitutionality of such payments may well be questioned. I would recommend the adop-

tion of some fixed regulation in respect to these just claims upon the treasury. I would suggest the propriety of passing an act authorizing the publication in at least one newspaper in each county, of all the laws passed at this and subsequent sessions of the legislature. There seems to be a great propriety in giving the people an opportunity of becoming conversant with the enactments of their representatives, and of understanding fully the laws by which they are governed.

It is highly essential that some rule should be made defining the manner in which the acts of the legislature shall be engrossed.—Under the present practice, (the several engrossing clerks adopt their own rules, and in some cases have performed the work very imperfectly. I may also add that the expense to the state is more than double in consequence of the peculiar geography adopted. Unless arrested, it will soon become an evil of magnitude.

Your attention is invited to the marked increase in the item of expenses for public printing. It amounts, during the past year, to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and eighteen cents. We have no definite law to regulate the matter. A proper regard to economy requires that an examination should be made to ascertain the feasibility of retrenching the expenditures for state printing, which it is believed, if suitable arrangements were made, could be performed at one-third less cost. The law of Congress adopted at its last session in relation to the public printer, is quite practical, and would constitute a basis upon which to frame a system adapted to our State.

The item of "transportation and costs of conviction" of prisoners for the past year, amounts to seven thousand two hundred and six dollars. I have heretofore called the attention of the legislature to the subject, and still believe it requires investigation.

I would again recommend enactments to establish a system of specific appropriations from the treasury, being presented that it would tend to diminish the state expenses, prevent the payment of extravagant claims, and impress every department of the government with the necessity of adjusting the disbursements with constant regard to the accretion of revenue.

Near the close of the last session of the legislature, I felt constrained by a sense of public duty, founded upon a due regard for the requirements of the constitution, and what I conceived to be the general sentiment of the people, to return, with my objections thereto, the bill entitled, "An act to pay incidental expenses." The features of that bill to which exceptions were taken, was the appropriation of the sum of *thirty dollars*, to each member of the legislature, for "incidental expenses." My objections to the item were cognate with those presented to the legislature, and the absence of vouchers to justify the expenditure of *twenty-four hundred dollars* for the purpose stated, while the same bill made specific appropriations for contingent expenses of the two houses to an amount exceeding seventeen hundred dollars.

It is true that preceding legislatures had sanctioned appropriations of this character, varying in amount. At the first session after the adoption of the constitution, *three dollars* only were provided, with the express design of covering the expense of newspapers and postage. They had not defrayed incidental expenses, nor a higher sum than *twenty dollars* in 1851, to which I gave my official approval. I did so with reluctance, however, upon the consideration that a like amount had been appropriated at the session of 1848, and approved by the Governor for the time being.

The errors of past legislation cannot, however, be permanent in their character. Now will one error not act as a precedent for another? In my conception, the time to arrest the practice of making such appropriations had then arrived. The evil was increasing, with the probable effect eventually of subverting entirely, though indirectly, the constitutional provision upon the subject of legislative compensation. I therefore considered it my duty to interpose objections to its further continuance, with a fervent desire that a corresponding amendment might actuate the legislature. Though disappointed with regard to the final action upon the bill, I am consoled by the reflection that the matter has been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion, which I am persuaded, in this as in all other cases, will be faithfully carried out by your official acts. By authority of the act of 26th of March last, I appointed Charles Parker, Charles J. Threlkeld, and David S. Anderson, commissioners to audit the House of Refuge property, and to audit and settle the accounts of the contractors who furnished labor and materials for its erection. Their report, which is herewith submitted, exhibits their proceedings in detail.

It will appear that, after fully investigating all the claims presented, they have awarded to contractors an aggregate of duty amounting to \$11,228.18. The total amount of proceeds of real and movable property sold by the commissioners, which they have paid into the state treasury, is \$8,580.71, being the highest price that could be obtained for the same. Property still remains unsold estimated at \$6,808.19, consisting of iron doors, window and door frames, sash, cut stone, &c. The bulk of it has been deposited at the state prison, under the impression that it would be adapted to use in the event of the enlargement of that institution. There was an evident propriety in submitting the matter to the attention of the legislature, before it was offered for sale. The total amount realized and available to the state upon the discontinuance of the institution, will be \$14,888.90, being less, by the sum of \$6,316.62, than the total of claims allowed and paid.

The benevolent objects contemplated by the erection of a House of Refuge may, in a great degree, be attained by the establishment of similar institutions in counties where the number of juvenile delinquents are such as would render it expedient. I propose for

your favorable consideration, the policy of encouraging the erection of work houses in connection with our county jails, with a view to the reformation of youthful offenders.

I present herewith a communication from the commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the construction of a House of Refuge, in reference to a final settlement of their accounts.

The operations and condition of the treasury for the past year, will appear from the report of the Treasurer, which will soon be presented to you.

Receipts during the year ending December 31, 1852, have been as follows, viz:	
Transit duties from Delaware and Raritan Canal Co.	\$81,668.49
Ditto from Camden and Amboy R. R. and Tr. Comp.	49,684.48
Ditto from N. J. R. R. & Tr. Co.	15,981.29
Tax on Capital Stock of N. J. R. R. and Tr. Co.	10,000.00
Ditto on Paterson & Hudson River R. R. Co.	2,665.00
Ditto on Capital Stock of Eagle Life and Health Insurance Co.	195.78
Pedlers' Licenses.	1,058.00
Dividends on Stock of Camden and Amboy R. R. & Tr. Co.	20,000.00
Interest.	3,884.83
Surplus earnings of State Prison, Commissioners to discontinue House of Refuge.	2,904.42
Principal of Bond and Mortgage	784.45
Forfeited Recognizances.	561.94
Forfeiture for Usury.	111.72
Tax on Insurance Premiums.	88.51
Special Loan.	30,000.00
	\$171,888.34
Cash on hand January 1, 1852.	1,558.76
Making the available funds.	\$173,287.10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid during last year for the ordinary expenses of Government, \$68,884.08	
For Extraordinary Expenses, viz:	
Appropriation to Public Schools.	\$40,000.00
House of Refuge.	14,415.80
Lunatic Asylum.	11,145.22
State Prison Improvements.	4,887.87
Gifford's Index.	2,000.000
Surveyor General's Office at Burlington and Perth Amboy.	1,400.00
Vault for Treasurer's office.	1,000.00
Colonization Society.	1,000.00
Gas Fixtures for State House.	872.65
Expenses between Cumberland & Cape May.	182.50
	76,854.04
	\$165,538.12
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	7,698.99
	\$173,287.10

Estimated receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the year 1853:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1853.	\$7,698.99
Dividends on Stock of Joint Companies.	25,000.00
Transit duties from Joint Companies.	85,000.00
Tax on Capital Stock of N. J. R. R. and Tr. Co.	10,000.00
Transit duties from N. J. R. R. & Tr. Co.	15,000.00
Tax on Capital Stock of Paterson and Hudson River R. R.,	2,665.00
Miscellaneous Sources.	2,000.00
Pedlers' Licenses.	1,000.00
Interest on Bonds.	3,889.60
State Prison.	3,000.00
Estimated revenue for 1853.	\$155,768.48

The disbursements for the same period may be estimated as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Ordinary expenses.	\$80,000.00
Extraordinary do:	
Lunatic Asylum.	\$5,070.00
School Appropriation.	40,000.00
State Prison Repairs.	1,000.00
Colonization Appropriation.	1,000.00
House of Refuge—balance due contractors and commissioners.	7,500.00
	54,570.00
Total.	\$134,570.00

(Which, deducted from the amount of revenue, will leave a probable balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1854, of twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-eight cents.)

If extraordinary appropriations for any purpose made, it will be impracticable to reduce the principal of the temporary loan of the last year, to which

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler. The President announced the following Joint Committees:

On Treasurer's Accounts—Mullford and Allen.

State Prison Accounts—Bleeker and Fithian.

Library—Hoxsey and Conger.

Passed Bills—Stigreeves and Conger.

Lunatic Asylum—Jackson, Crate, Hatchinson, C. T. Day, Gandy.

Passed Bills—Lambert, Githens.

Public Buildings—Johnson, Hendrickson, Van Blarcom, Hagwood, Wheeler.

Mr. A. Jones offered a resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die February 21st.

Mr. Fithian offered a resolution that each member have a copy of Gifford's Index to the laws of the State.

Mr. Miller gave notice of a bill to charter the West Jersey Railroad.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cuyler.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Judiciary—Hillyer, Crate, Hatchinson, Dickerson, DeMott.

Corporations—Littell, Johnson, C. T. Day, Vansyckle, Blackwood.

Municipal Corporations—Clark, Dennis, A. Jones, Shlay, Abbott.

Ways and Means—Shaan, Hillyer, Githens, Bolles, Gandy.

Education—Littell, Haines, Porch, Ka-nouse, Hayward, Littell.

Engrossed Bills—Crate, Hendrickson, Britton, Harrison, Everett.

Agriculture—Allen, Van Horn, Sher-ner, Harrison, Van Winkle.

Claims and Pensions—Rafferty, Allen, Lytle, Howell, Price.

Unfinished Business—Demarest, Vreeland, Wheeler.

Militia—Clark, Swing, Howell, Tomlin-son, Lytle.

Elections—Lambert, Swing, Loller, Rob-bins, Pringle, Demarest.

Additional Expenses—S. W. Jones, And-erson, Hutchison.

An invitation to attend the meeting of the Colonization Society was read and accepted.

Mr. DeMott presented petitions asking an appropriation of \$100 to be made to each county establishing a Teachers' Institute.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to charter Mr. Vernon Hotel Company of Cape May.

Mr. Vansyckle offered a resolution that the Clerk furnish each member with 100 red and 100 blue postage stamps.

Mr. Jones called up the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 21st of February.

Mr. Hendrickson said the resolution ought to be concurrent.

The Speaker so declared and it was with-drawn.

Mr. Jones then offered a concurrent reso-lution to adjourn on the 19th of February, and it was adopted 46 to 0.

The concurrent resolution from the Senate to furnish the Judges of the Court of Com-mon Pleas with a copy of Gifford's Index, was on motion of Mr. DeMott, laid on the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown.

Mr. Potts introduced a bill to charter the Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike.

Mr. A. V. Bonnell gave notice of a bill for the relief of persons confined on civil pro-cess.

Mr. Hooper offered a resolution to furnish the Judges of Common Pleas with copies of Gifford's Index to the Laws—adopted.

Adj.

Mr. Hooper offered a resolution to furnish the Judges of Common Pleas with copies of Gifford's Index to the Laws—adopted.

Adj.

Also a resolution to furnish each member with a copy of Gifford's Index to the state laws—adopted.

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Adj.

Also a bill in relation to habitual drunk-ards. This provides—

That upon complaint made, there shall be an inquisition; and in case of lunacy, to in-quire if he is an habitual drunkard, and wasting his estate—in order to have his prop-erty placed in the care of Trustees, for the benefit of the drunkard and his family.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cuyler.

Mr. Mullford reported what documents should be printed with the message.

The House resolution for the clerk to fur-nish members with postage stamps, was con-curred in.

Passed.—A supplement to the Jersey City Water Works bill, 12 to 0, relative to the Court of Pardons, 11 to 1 (Allen).

Mr. Zabriskie moved that when the Senate adjourns it adjourn to Monday afternoon.—Agreed to.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Swain, a supplement to the act for the preservation of clams and oysters.

3 o'clock.—Bills Introduced.—By A. V. Bonnell, a supplement to the act for relief of persons imprisoned on civil process. [This provides that persons in actual confinement for debt or damages may give bond for their release, according to the 23d section of the act, and shall then be discharged from imprisonment except within the prison limits notwithstanding the verdict of a jury may have been rendered against said debtor on any former application or proceeding for the benefit of the insolvent laws. And it shall be lawful for said debtor to make a second or further application, by petition or otherwise, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and to grant a new trial, and order a venire to the sheriff for a jury before said court or judges, upon such terms and at such short day and notice as they may deem proper; and also, upon like terms to permit the proceedings and papers on either side to be amended, and the debtor re-examined. The act to go into effect immediately.]

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown.

Mr. Shaun presented a petition from Court-land Kinsey, a soldier of the Revolution, praying for a pension.

Mr. Vansyckle, from the Committee on Rules, reported those of last session.—Adopted.

Mr. S. W. Jones reported that the Govern-er would communicate his message to the House immediately.

In a few minutes J. H. Blackfan, the Gov-ernor's Private Secretary, brought in the Governor's Message, which was read and or-dered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution to furnish each new member with a copy of the Revised Laws.

Mr. Roberts moved to amend so as to fur-nish all the members with a copy. Lost. Re-solution adopted.

Miller, to charter Mount Vernon Hotel Company of Cape May.

8 o'clock.—Messrs. Vansyckle, Day and Woodruff were appointed to report what doc-uments should be printed with the Govern-er's Message.

The Speaker announced the following Joint Committees:

Treasurer's Accounts—S. W. Jones, Dick-erson, Robbins, Davenport, Clark.

Library—Vansyckle, Rafferty, A. Jones, Van Dorn, Miller.

Library—Shaan, Albright, Tomlinson, Anderson, Blackwood.

Printing—C. Allen, Haines, Van Winkle, Winner, Roberts.

Lunatic Asylum—Jackson, Crate, Hatchinson, C. T. Day, Gandy.

Passed Bills—Lambert, Githens.

Public Buildings—Johnson, Hendrickson, Van Blarcom, Hagwood, Wheeler.

Mr. A. Jones offered a resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die February 21st.

Mr. Fithian offered a resolution that each member have a copy of Gifford's Index to the laws of the State.

Mr. Miller gave notice of a bill to charter the West Jersey Railroad.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cuyler.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Judiciary—Hillyer, Crate, Hatchinson, Dickerson, DeMott.

Corporations—Littell, Johnson, C. T. Day, Vansyckle, Blackwood.

Municipal Corporations—Clark, Dennis, A. Jones, Shlay, Abbott.

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THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Johnson, (Corporations,) to charter Mount Vernon Hotel Company.

Hendrickson, (special,) the Joint Rules of the last session.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Johnson, referring that part of the Governor's Message relating to taxes to the Committee on Ways and Means.—Adopted.

Hendrickson, that the Secretary of State be authorized to subscribe for three hundred copies of Gifford's Index; at a price not ex-ceeding \$3 a copy. Adopted.

Bills Noticed.—By Mr. Hillyer, to charter the Chancery of the Order of United Ameri-cans.

Miller, to charter the Cape Island Gas Company.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. Shlay, a sup-plement to the charter of the Sussex and Warren Railroad.

Miller, to charter West Jersey Rail Road Company.

3 o'clock.—Mr. Winner offered a resolu-tion that when the House adjourns, it ad-journ to meet on Monday afternoon.

Mr. S. W. Jones introduced a bill to charter the Red Bank Steamboat Company.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Hillyer (Judiciary,) Senate bill relative to the Court of Pardons.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill relative to the Court of Pardons, which pro-vides that the Court shall meet on the third day of each stated term of the Court of Er-rors, and authorizing the Governor to call them together at such other times as he may see proper—gives the members of the Court three dollars a day and mileage for attend-ance, and empowers them to commute the punishment of death to imprisonment for life or a term of years was ordered to a 3d reading. Also a supplement to the bill to supply Jersey City with water.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Miller, to charter Cape Island Gas Company.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rusling.

The Speaker presented an invitation from Rev. J. O. Rogers, pastor of the Front Street M. E. Church, for members to worship in that church, when spending the Sabbath in this city.

Petitions, &c., By Mr. Hayward, from the Executive Committee of the Temperance So-ciety for a prohibitory liquor law.

He moved that this and all other petitions on this subject be referred to a special com-mittee of five. Agreed to.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. Abbott, a sup-plement to the charter of Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike.

Mr. Miller gave notice of a bill to charter the Cape Island Gas Company.

Passed.—37 to 18. Adjourned.

A man came riding into town, night before last, at a Gallop, from Goshen, in Ocean county, to avail himself of a little lightning, in order, if possible, to intercept a couple of scamps who had lodged in the same room with him at Goshen, and had decamped with his pantaloons, containing a good watch and twenty-five dollars in money. The men were described as young and slippery. It was the impression that they had made tracks for New York.—State Gazette.

Celebration of Franklin's Birth Day.—This annual festival came off at Niblo's, New York, on Monday night, being the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Ben-jamin Franklin. From 800 to 1000 persons were present. A large number of ladies. Among those present were a large number of distinguished editors, publishers, &c., besides invited guests, literary men, officers of other societies, &c.

We understand that there are several ap-plicants in this city for the appointment of Mail Agent. The appointment having all been made in the legislature, the next place of attack will be the general government.—We understand that every place has been picked out.—Trenton Gazette.

The late Amos Lawrence, it is stated, left \$35,000 to his wife, Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President's slave.

Desperate Affray on the Belvidere Dela-ware Railroad.

A desperate and bloody affray occurred on Section 16, of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, about 8 miles above Milford, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The information we have of it is as follows: Mr. L. B. Myers, the constable of Alexandria township, was about to serve a warrant upon Samuel Hully, the contractor of Section 16; and when the constable came upon the work, and inquired for Hully he was told by the men that he was there, but he could not have him. The constable attempt-ed to persist in the performance of his duty; when a scuffle and in order to assure them that he was armed, fired one charge in the air. This was the signal for a rush, and as the men came up the constable fired upon them wounding three, one of whom it is supposed cannot survive. Myers was overpow-ered, and beaten with clubs and stones until nearly dead, and then thrown into the Dela-ware river. He caught fast to a bush near the shore, which being discovered, he was dragged out, beaten again, and thrown in the second time. Again he showed signs of life, and was again taken out, and received a third beating with clubs and stones from the desperate and lawless ruffians, and was thrown the third time into the river, for dead. He was, however, rescued from his perilous posi-tion, whether by his own exertion or the as-sistance of others, we have not been able to learn positively. It was at first thought im-possible for him to survive, his whole body being bruised till it was blue. We have later information that he is improving and likely to recover. His wounds were not very deep, and two pistols about thirty dollars in money, and a parcel of official papers taken from him.

On Wednesday morning eight Irishmen were arrested on suspicion in the streets of Lambertville, and taken before Justice Par-sons for examination. They represented that they came from the North Branch canal via Easton, and had not been employed upon these works. Their bundles and persons were examined, but nothing being found they were discharged.

Hully, who is believed to be the instigator, of the fearful riot has been arrested and taken to Flemington Jail. Five others were arrested and adjudged to bail.

Lambertville Divast.

The Crystal Palace.

We learn from the New York Times that the foreign agents of the Crystal Palace is being actively attended to. Letters from agents in Europe and Asia communicate daily the fact of contribu-tions of the most interesting nature being got in readiness by various nations for the ex-position. We learn from Constantinople that the Sultan has expressed his intention of de-voting a war steamer to the purpose of cov-eying the contributions to this country. He has also issued a firman, ordering all the merchants of Constantinople to prepare sam-ples of their wares, which he promises shall be conveyed hither free of duty. The Ger-man sculptor, Kuhn, whose splendid statue of the Amazon attracted such notice in the Eng-lish exposition, has determined on sending some of his works, and several other eminent sculptors have consulted him as to the best mode of contributing also. It is probable that among other works of art, we shall re-ceive from Germany some very fine plaster casts of antique and modern statues. Baron Marchetti, who has just completed his colossal statue of Washington, in communi-cation with the Committee of the Crystal Palace, as to what site has been de-termined on for his great work. Under the centre dome has been suggested as an ap-proximate situation, but no final decision has as yet been come to on the matter. The build-ing itself is progressing rapidly, and they are already engaged in elevating the frame work of the second story to its proper place.

Legislative Jokes.

The proverbial fondness of officials of every grade for fun, is well established all over the world. Office has a remarkable tendency to make men good natured and impart a passion for joking not to be found in so great a degree in any other class of men. The Legislature of New Jersey has not been without its jokes in time past, and we hope will not be in times to come.—It is, however, a very rare circumstance that this innocent and agreeable trait develops itself so early a day. But so it is. The door keeper of the House on the second day of the session, distributed to each member his first installment of stationery. One of the Warren members being absent, his "pile" was put into his desk. A person from the same County took an opportunity to carry off the bundle. After perplexing the member for some time, one of his fellow members disclosed the place of concealment, which was in the carpet bag of the person who had taken the stationery. The bag was open-ed, the stationery taken out, and a board called upon the same time put in the desk of the stationery then called upon the original joker to disgorge. To his great astonishment he found that he too had been victimized, and that the bundle was gone—valued at \$10. The last time we heard of the genius, he was offer-ing a reward for the bundle, and actually called upon the door keeper to make up another lot of stationery to supply the place of the missing bundle. This the door keeper regard-ed as no joke!

Billy getting into Trouble.

The members of the Legislature of Florida are determined that the inhabitants of that State shall no longer be pestered by Billy Bowlegs and his handful of Senioles. A bill has been passed authorizing the Governor to raise two regiments of volunteers, and tender their services to the Government for the purpose of removing the Indians. Should the aid of these regiments be refused, and the red men be permitted to remain where they are up to the 4th of May, the State authorities are then to go to work and compel them to leave.

The Effect of Railroads.

A friend of ours told us a few days since, that a piece of property lying along the route of the Absecon and Atlantic Railroad, which two years ago the owner offered for two hundred and fifty dollars, and could not get a purchaser, was sold a few days since for nearly \$6000. Another case with which we are familiar, is for a farm which a short time since was purchased for less than \$5000, the owner was offered and refused \$13,000. Many other cases of a like nature might be cited. Surely the owners of real estate between here and Ab-secon, should encourage the completion of the new road by all possible means.—Camden Democrat.

Mr. Webster's Will in New Orleans.

Mr. Webster's will has been filed in the Sec-ond District Court at New Orleans, where, previous to his death, he had entered a suit to recover a fee of \$25,000 for his services in the celebrated case of Mrs. Gaines.

Two Cunard Steamers, in succession, have put into Halifax.

Two Cunard steamers, in succession, have put into Halifax. The first of these steamers being a new "crack" vessel. A third Cunard steamer—a new propeller had to put back for repairs. What a time the English papers would make over such a series of mishaps to the steamers of the Col-lins Line!

CUMBERLAND ORPHANS' COURT.

DECEMBER TERM, 1852. ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE. Isaac W. Ebbett, Administrator of David Johnson, deceased.

CUMBERLAND ORPHANS' COURT.

DECEMBER TERM, 1852. ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE. Amy McCallister and John H. McGard, Administrators of James McGard, deceased, and John S. Ware, Administrator of Nancy Brown, deceased.

CUMBERLAND ORPHANS' COURT.

DECEMBER TERM, 1852. ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE—CONTINUED. Jane H. Peck, Administrator of Thomas W. Peck, deceased, and Dickinson, Administrator of Justice Ayres, deceased.

NEW GOODS.

THE BARRETTON CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, in Elmer's Brick Row, Commerce street. The subscriber would invite the attention of his friends to the public generally, to his immense and well selected Stock.

Men's Boys and Youth's Clothing.

New and fashionable styles, which he is sell-ing at prices lower than ever. This is true, is abundantly evident from the extensive patronage he has heretofore received and is still re-ceiving. He has also constantly on hand hats, caps, umbrellas, trunks, valises, carpet bags, &c. &c. Clothing made to order, of the best materials and in the latest style. Call and examine for your-selves. MORRIS HAAS.

SHAWLS.

Day State and Waterloo Long and Square Shawls, of various colors and designs, in stock, orange, mixt and greys of all qualities and prices, from \$1.50 to \$8.00. Also, BLACK SHAWLS, Plain and mixt long and square mourning shawls, Dec. 18. For sale by J. B. POTTER, & Co.

NOTICE.

D. J. MOORE respectfully offers his profes-sional services to the inhabitants of Bridgeton and vicinity. OFFICE on Commerce st., formerly occupied by Dr. Hall. Dec. 11, 1852.

CONVEYANCING.

PERSONS wishing deeds or mortgages correctly drawn and acknowledged, or bonds, quit claims, or other articles of this kind, or sales, &c. drawn, can be accommodated at their office, and on reasonable terms, by calling at the Surveyor's Office in Bridgeton. Banks of various kinds for sale.

SPICES, HOSIERY, GLAZES, with a large lot of Ladies Dress Combs; woolen scarves, &c. Call and see at, J. S. RICHARDSON'S, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his stock of goods, consisting of Benjamin Stapp's, two miles from Greenwich, and road leading from Bridgeton, four miles from the latter place, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may desire to visit the line of his business. Surveying, Conveyancing and Engineering and hopes by close attention to business, and strict accuracy, to merit your favor. Address Green-wich P. O. Wm. S. KIRK, Successor to Belford, M. Whelan, & Hesse Moore. 12th mo. 11th, 1852.

News for the Heads of the People.

HATS, CAPS and LADIES FURS of every variety, comprising one of the largest and cheapest Stocks, can be had of JOHN FAIRBANK, at the well known Hat, Cap, and Felt Warehouse, No. 284, Market Street, between Fifth and Ninth, South side, Philadelphia. The Proprietor offers his claims for public patronage, being a practical workman, and having had personal experience both in manufacturing and selling, he is satisfied that his business facilities cannot be surpassed by any dealer in the city. His Stock of Gentlemen's Hats for the Fall is very large and of superior quality. His assortment of Children's Hats is also very large, varying in price from \$1 to \$5. He also calls the attention of the public to his stock of Boys' Hats, such as Muffs, Boas, Trimmings, Armlets, &c., made up expressly for the present season. All the furs are of his own importation, and made by the best French and American makers. He has also a large stock of the country which will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1852.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the Public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the business of SADDLE and HARNESS BUSINESS, in all its various branches. They may be found at the Old Stand formerly occupied by Erler Miller, at the Head of Greenwich, where they will be happy to receive the patronage of their friends. They have support, with any articles in their line—for Cash or acceptable barter—on terms as reasonable as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. JOSEPH R. MAPES, BENJ. L. TYLER. Greenw. 12, mo. 11th, 1852—2m.

Christmas Goods!

ROBERT SWIFT, Importer of FINEST EAST-INDIA TEA, and other Goods, has just received a large and beautiful assortment of Christmas Goods, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, and other articles, which he offers at very low prices. He also has a large stock of Toys, Games, and other articles, which he offers at very low prices. He is situated at the Head of Greenwich, where he will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends. He is situated at the Head of Greenwich, where he will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends. He is situated at the Head of Greenwich, where he will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends.

CLOCKS!

YANKEE CLOCKS, good and cheap, for sale by J. B. POTTER, & Co. No. 25, Market Street, Philadelphia.

HARMONY ACADEMY.

This Institution is located in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J., and is under the care of J. P. SHEARMAN, Principal of Male Department, Miss H. O. HARRIS, Female; Miss MARIA JONES, Assistant Teacher, Mrs. M. SHEARMAN Teacher of Music.

TUITIO.

From \$1.00 to \$6.00 per term. Drawing—Pencil or Crayon \$2.00 extra. Perspective 6 00 " Music on the Melodeon 6 00 " Boarding in the Hall, the Principal, including Tuition in all the branches not specified, \$30 per term. J. P. SHEARMAN. Bridgeton, Dec. 26, 1852—ly.

Largest, Cheapest and Best Assorted Stock of Tin and Spanned Ware.

Offered in Bridgeton, embracing all kinds of Useful and many Fancy articles, Toys, &c. may now be found at the old established stand of the Firemen's Hall, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, on reasonable terms, and warranted as recommended, or no sale.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

