

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

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TERMS.

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All letters and communications must be post-paid, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention. Office—Bridgeton, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choice Poetry.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

SONNET.

I looked upon the river, when the cold Had rudely claimed it with an icy hand, And longed to see its waters late and loud, Or hied the drift weeds in the current's fold— When lo! from heaven in calm and gentle might The lordly sun upon the captive looked, Nor then the tyrant ice his presence brooked, But fearful, melted 'neath the day king's light, And when the streams of gladness in my breast Shall frozen be by sorrow's chilling hand, And send no flashing waters o'er the strand, But all its currents in their channels rest, Great Sun of heaven, thy blessed beams diffuse, And by thy gentle power my captive heart unloose! July, 1853. B. N. J.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Sabbath Evening Meditations.

BY OUR EL.

Musing I stand, while the lingering light Of calm Sabbath eve is passing away, Soon to envelope in shadowy night All that is left of the sweet closing day; And now, as they're wont, my thoughts fly where, At such blest moments, they always will roam; And methinks I see, 't is not far off, A building I love—the Old Church at Home. How many the ties that bind it so near To my soul, now speaking in accents sage, Whisper of sights that always were dear, And breathe but to teach me the lessons of age. The gate, and the green; the walk to the door, That, nearly past, o'ff I have trod; The aisle which leads to the old pew, where Our family sat, in the worship of God; The neighbors too, all seated around, Listening to counsels kindly given; The preacher's voice, which, with earnest sound, From the pulpit, pointed us all to heaven. That Choir, which, always dear to me— The same to which I did belong— Each member fancy's eye doth see;— And again I list to its sacred song. The old chorale, where of I've read, In childhood, with a wondering eye, Those plain memorials of the dead, Who, 'neath the soil, remember'd lie; The old and young again are near,— Friends of my youth, my church and my home; These, and ten thousand things as dear, Forbid my mind again to roam. But pen must stop; for 't is coming night, Wrecks the sweet thoughts I fain would enjoy; And presses kindly, that reason would brighten, When the real I may know—whic' time cannot destroy. Garden City, July, 1853.

MORAL.

From the New York Op.

ONE WRONG STEP.

We have been made acquainted lately with a chapter of private history fearfully illustrative of the awful consequences which may flow from a single wrong step, a single departure from the straight path of duty. We give the facts of the case without embellishment, assuring our young readers that we give them nothing but the literal facts. A youth from one of the moral villages of Massachusetts had made application to be admitted as an apprentice in one of the large and highly respectable manufacturing establishments of Newark, N. J. The firm conducting this establishment have long been noted for their integrity, prudence and system in all their affairs, and young men of the highest respectability eagerly sought to be taken as apprentices, for it was well known that those who had gone forth from this house with the brightest prospects in the world.—The youth of whom we are now to speak, and whom we shall call John, was in every respect a highly promising youth at the time his apprenticeship began, and his parents had set their hearts upon him as their chief stay and comfort in future years. Among the rules of the establishment was one requiring all the young men to attend public worship twice every Sabbath, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause. The long experience of the firm had amply assured them that a decent and systematic respect to the Christian Sabbath and the worship of God, was indispensable to the formation of the kind of character which men must possess in order to prosper in this world.—They always told their young men that they held them to this requirement as an essential part of the contract between employers and employees, and that any infringement of this rule would be considered as annulling the relation they sustained to the firm.

John commenced his career with every flattering prospect, and made a highly favorable impression upon his employers. But after some months, as he and an acquaintance were proceeding to church, their attention was attracted to a crowd of people who were hastening to the river. John proposed that they should follow and see what was going on, but not with any intention of neglecting church, they would return in time for that.

They followed till they found themselves at the steamboat dock, where a steamer was up for a pleasure trip to New York. In the excitement and rush of people on board, John and his companion forgot themselves and went also, one saying to the other that it was only once, and that the firm need not know of their excursion.—So they went and in the evening returned with the crowd, imagining that nobody was the wiser, and that no harm was done to any one. How sadly mistaken they were in both respects will yet appear.

The firm who felt it their duty to watch with paternal care over the moral welfare of their young men, were at once aware of John's pleasure trip, and calling him before them the next day, told him he had violated the contract made with them, and made it necessary for them to dismiss him. His evil example, if unrebuked, would infect the establishment and besides, they could never make anything of a Sabbath breaker. But John was a favorite all round. The journeymen pitied and interceded for him, and finally the firm yielded and forgave him. But from that day, his character and destiny were changed. He had formed associates on that Sunday who seemed to exert a magnetic influence over him. He commenced drinking, swearing, rowdying, &c., and appeared bent on ruin—rather, could not cut loose from the evil influence, that grasped him. He was sent home to his parents with a statement of his case, and though the firm pitied, they could not control him.

The parents bitterly mourned over the blighted prospects of their boy, and wrote again and again entreating the Newark house to make one more trial of him. The mother went in person and pleaded, and finally, overcome by her tears and John's promises, the firm received him once more.

But he had been back only a short time before the same evil propensities which had been engendered by the base associations of that Sabbath, broke out afresh and with new power, and he seemed like one on a steep declivity unable to check his rapid fall. He was sent home again, and now commenced new developments of wickedness. He became so abusive to his parents that their home was rendered intolerable, and finally it became necessary to have him committed to prison, where he was kept for months. Having been released on his promise of reformation, and taken back by his parents, he soon afterwards, in a fit of passion, seized a large knife and plunged it into his father's heart!

He was arrested, tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to death! We beg our young readers to ponder this simple and heart-rending experience, and consider what a single wrong step may lead to. This young man had everything in his favor. Large numbers of youth have gone forth from this Newark establishment and trod the high paths of honor, usefulness, wealth and happiness, and John might have been as successful as any of them, and probably would have been if he had turned a deaf ear to the temptations of that Sunday. But yielding, and put himself in the power of evil associates and influences which led him on from one stage of wrong doing to another, till his hands were imbrued in the heart's blood of his own father! Young men, beware of the first misstep!

TEMPERANCE.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Temperance Festival and Sunday School Celebration, at Pivers Point, Cape May County, N. J.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Pursuant to announcement, the friends of Temperance and Sabbath Schools, together with a large assemblage of children connected with the various schools of our county, met at the above place, on the fourth of July, the 77th anniversary of American Independence. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the morning, there was quite a large assemblage present at an early hour.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of Rev. P. Souder, as President, Rev. John Jones, James L. Smith, Esq., and Samuel Springer as vice presidents, and J. H. Diverty, Secretary. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Darrow.

Rev. Mr. Williamson delivered an eloquent address to the children connected with the various Sabbath Schools, in which he also made some happy remarks to parents, in reference to their duty as such, expressing his solicitude for the proper culture of the rising generation.

The meeting then adjourned, for the purpose of partaking of dinner, bathing, &c., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

At said hour the people again assembled about the stand, when the exercises were commenced by singing an appropriate hymn.

Rev. C. S. Downs addressed the meeting on the Maine Liquor Law, acting forth the evils of the traffic in ardent spirits, and beautifully and pathetically illustrating the blessings which have resulted from total abstinence, and the good which has been accomplished by the efforts of the friends of temperance and prohibition, and which also would accrue to the State by the enactment of such a law.

Rev. Mr. Darrow then made a most pithy, sound, and eloquent address on Temperance, concluding by saying we would kill the tyrant, King Alcohol, and upon his tombstone we would inscribe the epitaph:

"While he lived, he lived in clover, When he died, he died all over!"

Rev. Mr. Williamson closed with an excellent speech on total abstinence and prohibition, in his usual happy style.

The following delegates were then appointed to attend the District Convention at Bridgeton, on the 19th instant:

Rev. Messrs. Darrow, F. Robins, J. Hall, J. T. Pine, P. Souder, R. D. Edmons.

The following preamble and resolution offered by S. H. Johnson, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we, citizens of the county of Cape May, N. J. deem the traffic in alcoholic drinks an iniquitous practice, injurious to the great mass of the people, and dangerous to the future welfare of the rising generation, therefore,

Resolved, that we will use our influence for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, and give it a hearty support at the ballot-box, by voting for such men as may pledge themselves to make an effort for the passage of such a law by the Legislature of our State and 'nobly else."

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bridgeton Chronicle, and West Jersey Pioneer.

The meeting then adjourned by singing the Doxology, and the pronouncing of the Benediction, by Rev. S. H. Johnson.

After which the numerous carriages, some of which were beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, and handsome ladies, were prepared for starting homeward. All was harmony, nothing unpleasant having occurred, and the vast multitude proceeded homeward, apparently thankful, and evincing determination to unite their prayers to the God of Temperance and Sabbath Schools, and to exert every nerve for the total annihilation of old King Alcohol. Rev. P. SOUDER, Pres. J. H. DIVERTY, Sec.

AGRICULTURE.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

Sir:—The practice of what is called summer fallowing, for the purpose of preparing land for a crop of grain or roots, says a writer to the German Agriculturist, has not as yet become very common in this country. That it is, under favorable circumstances, an efficient means of adding vegetative power to soils that have been partially exhausted, I think no one who reflects philosophically upon the subject can doubt. It is the opinion of those who perhaps are the best qualified by experience to judge in the premises, that frequent plowings are highly beneficial in fallowing, though they denude all crops as harmful.—The soil is to be first carefully broken up, then as carefully rolled and harrowed, in this state it is left. Now if a crop of some juicy and sweet crop could be sowed and turned in in June or July, the question very naturally arises, whether the soil would be made the richer by it. That it would be, I think we are countenanced in asserting from the fact—now generally well attested—that most plants derive a portion of their nutriment from the air, and that the entire plant, in the case named, returned to, or buried in the soil. Not only are the portions derived from the soil, given back to it, but there is an addition—and, if there be any reliance to be placed upon scientific developments, a very important addition form the atmosphere.

Buckwheat, if sown early in the spring, and turned under with an even and true furrow, just before it begins to kernel, as the plant derives a very considerable proportion of the aliment it is sustains from aerial sources, would no doubt be a great benefit, and as not less than three crops in succession may thus be produced in a single season, I conclude the growing of this grain or rafter plant, on summer fallows, to be much preferable to a naked fallow. And yet perhaps it may be a matter of question whether the labor and seed required in the enterprise may not exceed, in actual value, the advantages to which it would be likely to give rise. This question I do not consider myself competent to decide. "Circumstances alter cases," it has been truly remarked, and they should certainly be well considered in every case where money is to be expended, or improvements made. That the advantages resulting from a very managed summer fallow are often very obvious, we are assured by the extensive favor the system receives and has long received from our brethren over the sea, as well as amateur farmers, and experimentalists in our own land. There are six methods in which the benefits of the fallow may, I think, be developed, viz:

1. In the destruction of weeds, for when the land is once inverted or plowed, the frequent or occasional application of the harrow will eradicate them thoroughly.

2. It opens the soil to the influence of the heat, and as the entire surface is completely exposed to the solar rays, without the intervention of shade from growing crops, the mechanical action of the atmosphere is more powerful and direct.

3. It favors the equalization of moisture. The fallow receives as much water from rains and dews as the adjoining field of equal superficial extent which supports a crop of wheat or Indian corn. But the cropped soil soon exhausts the supply to furnish drink to its thirsty tenants, while the fallow absorbs it, and retains it in its pores, till evaporation.—The action of this water tends to break and refine the earthy particles, and to render them more capable of absorbing aeriform substances, and in fact maintains the earth in a much more humid condition than the soil on which the wheat or corn is grown.

4. The frequent harrowings serve to loosen and break the soil, and consequently to enhance its absorbent power.

5. The over-crops of many kinds of insects which deposit upon most cultivated crops,

and which their careful producers deposit in the soil the year previous to their development, will be hatched, and the progeny lacking their accustomed food, will "travel for a living," and the soil being barren of vegetable life, will not be so likely to be again stocked.

6. All the vegetable matter turned down by the plow or influenced by the action of the harrow, will have time to decompose, and become an enriching mass, easily soluble and valuable to the succeeding crop.

Every time the soil of a field is plowed or harrowed, a new surface is exposed to the air, and consequently a new accession of aliment is secured. Those who are desirous of investigating the theory of summer fallowing will do well to obtain the writings of Von Thuer, as that writer goes into the subject at length, and with all the zeal and ability of one to whom agriculture in all its details, was the study of a long and happy life.

I have a few more remarks to offer myself on certain features of the system, but am compelled reluctantly to defer them for want of time. A LOWER MERION FARMER. June 8, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Believing that the readers of the Pioneer, would be interested in reading some extracts from a journal kept of a tour through the Eastern and Northern part of New York, and the East shore of Vermont during the summer of 1852,—I therefore send you this for publication.

Leaving New York in the Steamboat Troy, we ascended the North River, landing in Troy at seven o'clock, A. M. The awful catastrophe of the destruction of the Henry Clay, caused many serious reflections among the passengers, especially while passing the fatal spot where so many found a watery grave. We were interrupted in our progress by the dense fog, so that we were too late when we got to Troy for the morning train of cars. At thirty minutes past ten o'clock we, took seats in the cars for Ballston. Having a relative near there, we spent the remainder of the day. The cars on that road go with great rapidity, and at that season of the year they are very much crowded with passengers.

Ballston was once a place of resort for the fashionable and the tourist, in the pursuit of pleasure and health, in the use of its mineral waters. But it has been destroyed by the breaking in of fresh water; and the large and elegant building mansion near them was used for a law college; but during the last winter they have moved its location to Poughkeepsie, where young men from different states, resort to prepare themselves for the legal profession.

The next morning we took the cars for Saratoga, and were soon carried to this city of extravagance and fashion. Supposing that we were now among strangers, we wandered from place to place, to see the wonders that attract the curiosity of so many thousands; and unexpectedly we heard our name called, and to our astonishment, on almost every street we met some familiar face.

There were thousands there from almost every part of the world, of all classes, grades and professions. It is truly an attractive place. The scenery, the air, the beauty of the streets, buildings, groves, places of recreation, boarding houses, hotels, and the twenty mineral springs, are so many attractions inviting the invalid, the man of business, and the professional man, wearied and fatigued in their calling, to come and spend a few weeks in this desirable spot, to recruit their exhausted energies. I have evidence to satisfy me that the visits to some of those springs are beneficial to many who are afflicted. The principal springs are the following: Congress, Columbia, Hamilton, Pavilion, Rock, Tootine and Empire. The Congress and Empire are the only ones used for bottling, and sending off to distant places. From those two it is made an extensive business. The quality of the other springs is such that it will not keep sufficiently long to make a business of sending it away.

After satisfying our curiosity, we again took seats in the cars, on the White Hall Railroad, when we were taken with incredible swiftness to Morro Station, where strangers were in readiness for the villages North; the principal point of attraction being Caldwell at the head of Lake George. We passed that place and went to Warrensburg, a lumbering and manufacturing place or village on the Schoon River, it being the east branch of the Hudson River. In that village are two large saw mills, a grist mill, saw factory and a tannery, all propelled by water power. In this tannery they use six thousand cords of hemlock bark annually. The proprietor told me that they then had on hand seven thousand cords. They tan spanish hides altogether. They are taken on the Northern canal to Glens Falls, and then drawn by horses over a rough mountain road, to the factory, a distance of sixteen miles, and their leather is transported the same way. They have now completed a very excellent plank road, which adds much to the business and enterprise of the place. Logs are floated down this river every spring in large numbers. I was told by a man who had been in the business for years, that there were not less than one hundred thousand logs, mostly hemlock and pine, floated down to the same mills below that place every season, and

some of them continue their onward course until they reach the city of New York.

The land in that region is mostly a light sandy soil intermixed with stones.

It is not adapted to farming purposes, lumbering being their principal dependence. An excellent plank road passes through there to Chester, twelve miles farther North, among the mountains. On this road they draw all their lumber to Glens Falls, a distance of sixteen miles, where it is put on board the Canal Boats and taken to Albany and New York.

A beautiful stage coach passes that road twice each day, from the Railroad station at Morro Station to Chester. After spending a few days wandering about the hills and valleys, and sailing and fishing in that beautiful mountain river, abounding with noble pickerel and other small fish, we mounted on the top of the stage coach at three o'clock in the morning to make our way down those mountain sides to the head of Lake George. We got there before the Hotels and boarding houses were opened. We immediately strolled away to see the wonders of the place, those ancient works that have made it noted in American history. We soon found the place where Fort Henry once stood; while standing upon its ruins the sun arose in all its beauty, and lighted up to our view the surrounding wild and romantic scenery, and the girdling towering mountain tops, while the silver lake as far as the eye could penetrate, looked like a "sea of glass." There was to be seen in those broken down walls the standing evidence of past toil and skill, though they are now almost gone to decay and ruin.

About forty rods South East of that stands Fort George, though much dilapidated, the ancient walls are standing, and on the South side they are twenty feet high, and ten feet thick. The underground passage from the fort to the Lake, a distance of forty rods is very visible, though much fallen in.

We could but reflect upon the evils of war, that cruel heathenish practice, in which nations have delighted. While standing and reviewing the labor of past ages in these crumbling ruins, to us it was an evidence of our own mortality, and the uncertainty of all earthly things. Beneath those walls lie the bones of the officers and the common soldiers, both alike, now unknown and forgotten. So will it soon be with us, "the place that knows us now will know us no more forever." Fort Henry was built during the French war with these colonies, this being the most favorable route from Montreal to Albany via Lake Champlain to Ft. Ontario. There there is a land carriage of three miles to Lake George; thence up that Lake thirty six miles to its head, where stand those old Forts, and then a land carriage of fifteen miles to Fort Edward on the Hudson. From the latter place the army could pass in boats to Albany.

Fort George was built during the Revolution and was far superior in its construction to the former. The little village standing there is named Caldwell and is the County seat of Warren County. The land around the head of the Lake is very poor and barren, and the sides of the mountains are very steep and rocky, though covered with dense forest of timber. The few inhabitants scattered about through this country depend mostly upon lumbering for a business. But a small proportion of the country is inhabited, and probably never will be; a plank Road and Telegraph passing through there notwithstanding. The village and County seat is very small, not numbering more than twenty dwellings, a Court House, and a very small Meeting House, where they have preaching during the summer season only. The Lake House so called is worthy of a passing notice. It is a noble edifice standing directly on the banks of the Lake, very spacious and well arranged, with every necessary convenience connected with it to make the visitors stay comfortable and happy; it is capable of accommodating three hundred boarders, and during the warm season it is usually well filled. There were people there from almost every state in the Union, but the largest number were from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky—and probably there is no spot in the known world better adapted to health and wild romantic scenery than this. I noticed that the most of them; carried with them all their fishing apparatus, and fishing there in catching the Large Salmon Trout, is worthy of the attention of the tourists and the city Gentlemen. (TO BE CONT.)

Shiloh, N. J. W. B. G.

FAMILY RECIPROCATIONS.

BY J. HOLBROOK.

Kind reciprocity is the strong feature in the family organization. Husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, are engaged every day, every hour, and almost every minute, in some act of hearty good-will for mutual benefit. These acts of kind reciprocity, uniting and animating the spirits around the same family board as one soul, are immediately and constantly extended so as to embrace different families in the same neighborhood; and now, by the power of steam and electricity, families upon opposite sides of our globe.

As a "rallying point" for these family reciprocity schools are instituted, and, if properly conducted, are powerful agencies, which find the eyes too small to decay the meaning of the emigrant of life. Through this agency we read the common estimate of woman, and see how very imperfectly we are comprehended. We would point to the newspaper as the best authority in such estimate. Our laws are bad enough and public opinion is likely to follow the law; but the evil lies deeper than our civil codes. Our brothers have a pertinacious wrong headedness in these matters; which women must themselves help to correct.

We need a revolution—a Prophet, who shall be able to reproduce us according to the original pattern—who may speak with authority, having been commissioned by the charter of a great soul to utter hidden truths, rebuke error, and reveal the beautiful mysteries of a true womanhood. The great defect in a woman's teachings is that she is apt to take her eye note from the other sex. She does not use her own eyes, and speak from her own intuitions. She is magnetized by some masculine intellect, and speaks from his mind rather than her own. Hence she is easily led into reforms carried out upon a masculine basis, and she loses her individual power, and the world loses the more aesthetic which she was designed to advance.

WOMEN.

The aged are a link between time and eternity; grand, as having survived the perils of this stage of being, and full of interest as about to grasp the curtains of the eternal portal. They are the glory of a household; they invest it with sanctity; they tell better than a gallery of portraits of ancient worth and respectability; they are its best coat of arms; they speak better than all else of the good stock of family, the pure blood in the veins, and the native nobility of the race. The best patent of nobility is a long-lived ancestry. Tell us of a man's grandfather and we will write his history. The woman not ashamed of her silver hairs and patriarchal majesty is worthy to be honored, not as a household convenience; but as a crowned queen of womanhood.

Women are too much regarded in the world as mere nurses over sick men, and women, and children. After marriage, she is supposed to do nothing else in the world.—She is supposed to live in a perpetual round of bathings and flannels; nomenclating and bidding up bruises to the cad of time, as if the world were one grand hospital for maling men, who must be coddled and toasted, and cared for like big babies in their "nurses arms."

These grow up out of this nurserydom, good brothers, and give us a chance to know life in its beauty as well as in its necessities. A six thousand years man wages by this time to be nearly grown, and past pap and sugar plums. And we must insist that he shall walk like a man, from his innate strength spontaneously go along, and not be wheeled as heretofore into the stables of his father's life among the good results of these occasions for generous reciprocity. By their very ye shall know them, is a principle here illustrated in its moral, social, and commercial relations.

At no place probably can Family Reciprocity be entered into and carried out with advantage so much as in Washington. This place is, or may be, socially, morally, and religiously, no less than politically, the heart of our nation, indeed of the world.—Such, no doubt, was the impression of Smithson, leading to the location of an institution for increasing and diffusing knowledge among men. Very few perhaps now, are aware of the immense innumerable facilities combined at our National Metropolis for making it the grand concentrating and radiating point of intellectual and moral light for our globe, virtually through a great system of "Family Reciprocity."

At this place the whole civilized globe is represented. Aside from Members of Congress, representing every part of our own country, except unsurveyed territories, clerks and various functionaries connected with the different departments of our Government, residing in Washington hold family relations over our entire country. In all these relations a system of reciprocations, emanating from and returning to this central point; social, domestic, scientific, moral pulsations, may act, will act; with powerful pervading energy.—To enjoy the benefits of this all-pervading system of noble and ennobling reciprocations, each family and each individual must participate in its operations. Giving more than receiving adds vigor to the mind, with largeness and elevation to the soul. A little soul is a small thing, very small—once in existence, but now annihilated by inaction—abuse.

Once let the hundred thousand schools in our country, be recognized by parents and teachers as so many radiating points of "Family Reciprocity," and who does not see a simultaneous, almost instantaneous, uplifting of national character? While the bold, daring, and determined juvenile spirits of our country were enlisted, as they certainly would be, if opportunities were before them for embodying each other in generous patriotic enterprise, how could they form bands for robberies, murderous assaults, house-burning, and all sorts of lawless outbreaks? Who is in fault in this case?

If improperly conducted, they may be, and not infrequently are, made fields of selfish angry conflict. Several large camps offered prizes to the pupils of the greatest excellence in the schools of Washington where the occasion of any amount of angry feeling and supposed injustice by those for whom they were intended as a stimulus to generous deeds—a sad but not uncommon mistake in school policy.

A different and opposite policy in schools, seldom, if ever, fails to promote kind reciprocity among all the families interested, and a more powerful because a higher energy of purpose—a purpose founded on a common interest, identifying the greatest success of each pupil with the success of every other pupil, or the whole school—virtually, by "the honor of success of one member causing all the other members to rejoice with it."

A case or two may be given, taken from thousands of a similar character, to illustrate the power and the mode of action by schools to promote kind reciprocations and high, because moral improvement among all the families concerned. To a school of three hundred boys, in one of our large cities, somewhat in a state of insubordination, a proposal was made for an excursion to collect specimens to be distributed through the three departments—girls, boys, primary. All of course were heartily enlisted in the enterprise.

On returning home at night, every pupil, from the largest to the smallest, in each department, took a small collection of labelled specimens, showing the wisdom, power, and goodness of their Creator, by an abundant provision of common benefits for all His creatures. Heartily mutual good-will and vigorous determination, because for a high purpose; immediately took the place of a spirit of mutiny. The impetus produced by these acts of generous reciprocity immediately led to others, and still others, until the scholars, not long before noted as disobedient, were the constant habit of putting forth their school claims of being the first in the city.—Their noble deeds have given them a character, which every pupil jealously sustained.

A part of the "Exchange System, in the New York schools is a semi-annual "Scholar's Fair." At these delightful and animating occasions pupils from all the schools bring specimens of their work for the previous six months. They are instances of Family Reciprocity, carried out on an most extended plan. Not long since specimens from the family of a foreign Minister resident in Washington, with other specimens from the heart of our nation, were exhibited on a table together, labelled "WASHINGTON." On some of these occasions more than half of the States of our Union have been represented by their own products. Pupils studying their proper places in their future duties of life among the good results of these occasions for generous reciprocity. By their very ye shall know them, is a principle here illustrated in its moral, social, and commercial relations.

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At this place the whole civilized globe is represented. Aside from Members of Congress, representing every part of our own country, except unsurveyed territories, clerks and various functionaries connected with the different departments of our Government, residing in Washington hold family relations over our entire country. In all these relations a system of reciprocations, emanating from and returning to this central point; social, domestic, scientific, moral pulsations, may act, will act; with powerful pervading energy.—To enjoy the benefits of this all-pervading system of noble and ennobling reciprocations, each family and each individual must participate in its operations. Giving more than receiving adds vigor to the mind, with largeness and elevation to the soul. A little soul is a small thing, very small—once in existence, but now annihilated by inaction—abuse.

Once let the hundred thousand schools in our country, be recognized by parents and teachers as so many radiating points of "Family Reciprocity," and who does not see a simultaneous, almost instantaneous, uplifting of national character? While the bold, daring, and determined juvenile spirits of our country were enlisted, as they certainly would be, if opportunities were before them for embodying each other in generous patriotic enterprise, how could they form bands for robberies, murderous assaults, house-burning, and all sorts of lawless outbreaks? Who is in fault in this case?

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BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, July 16. THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION in West Jersey! Only \$1.00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, JOSEPH A. MILLER, Editors.

THE SUNBEAM.

It will be recollected by our readers that some weeks ago we criticized and censured an extract which we then gave from the Salem Sunbeam, and after exposing the gross absurdity of its position, offered to enter upon the discussion of the propriety of the Air-Line Railroad.

It is designed to work what is known as bog ore, which is now brought from Delaware. Recent discoveries lead to the belief that the same kind of ore exists in this county, and near enough navigation to be readily transported to any accessible point; so that we may yet see the day when this county produces the iron for its own consumption, and for exportation.

In addition to these works a large cotton factory two hundred and sixty-eight feet long and sixty wide, is in process of construction upon the same premises. A very commodious wharf is also building at which vessels are now continually discharging their cargoes.

The completion of the improvements already commenced here will involve a probable cost of half a million of dollars. In addition to these there are in the town and vicinity, nine Glass houses, belonging to enterprising companies, so that in spite of some natural disadvantages the place promises to be one of considerable manufacturing importance.

Another "annoying" attempt of the writer in the Sunbeam, is the effort to find a single instance in which a vessel is opposed to what is candidly believed to be the best interests of the West Jersey Road. We do not believe that the West Jersey Road, let it be what it may to other roads, and from the absence of all proof in the Sunbeam to prove such the fact, we can hardly believe the "penny-a-liner" for that paper thinks so himself.

"It is annoying to battle with a hidden foe" says the Sunbeam. It is certainly somewhat ludicrous to whine out a "dislike to carry on a controversy with a cotemporary" and in the same connection speak of that cotemporary as a "hidden foe." One moment he knows who he is contending with and the next he "dons't." This same kind of wriggling and squirming has marked every article of his in this controversy.

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MILLVILLE.

Our sister town is now taking a start in business prosperity, altogether unparalleled in her former history. For manufacturing purposes Millville possesses a water power superior to any in West Jersey.

We have heard it suggested that it was designed ultimately to construct such locks, as may be necessary to take vessels from the river to the canal.

The foundry has been greatly enlarged and is now capable of producing some of the heaviest kind of castings in ordinary use. Its interior arrangement appears to be planned with an eye to an extensive business.

The furnace has also been enlarged and remodelled so as to be suited to business on a large scale. When in full operation it is expected to consume eight hundred bushels of charcoal per day, or two hundred and forty thousand bushels per year.

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Improvement.—It is gratifying to notice from time to time the evidences of neatness and comfort shown by property holders in improving their street fronts and pavements.

We suppose no subject has engrossed so much of the public attention, as how to keep cool during the extremely hot weather with which we have been greeted lately.

A very effectual and cooling process, and with all a very agreeable mode can be learned by calling at Collins's Ice Cream Saloon.

Vanour's Counterfeit Detector for July has been received. Its value is known and appreciated by business men generally.

We noticed a few Mornings since early corn in market from the farm of Mr. John Stutes, well known to our citizens as a successful trucker.

Potatoes are small owing to the dry weather and are selling at one Dollar per bushel.

Last Saturday and Sunday may fairly be set down as the hottest days of the season: on Sunday the thermometer was said to be up to 100, in the shade.

Our citizens will bear in mind that care in diet is very requisite at this season of the year, we have heard of many cases of dysentery and summer complaint particularly among children.

The seventh number of vol. 4, of the Musical Review and Choral Advocate has been received. For the low price of One Dollar per year, the lovers of music can be supplied with a number of pieces of new music, besides an interesting variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

OYSTER SHELLS.—Our attention has lately been called to the Law of New Jersey, relative to catching oysters in Delaware Bay.

We regret to learn that James Neilson, Esq. of New Brunswick, was yesterday found in his barn in a state of insensibility.

The Medical Faculty of New Jersey have ordered the publication of the names of all regular physicians, and also the names of all who are practicing without license.

The corps of Engineers now surveying the route for the West Jersey Railroad, when before Glassboro' last week, left the first and went on to marking out of the second route.

West Jersey farmers, we are glad to perceive, are turning their attention to the "little notions" which have built up great fortunes for many of their brethren East and South of us.

Amid the number of vessels usually to be found upon the bay and river it seemed strange that these two so lately companions, should meet with the same misfortune at the same time when distant some thirty or forty miles from each other.

GOOD FISHING.—On Wednesday morning two of our citizens indulged in the luxury of fishing at Fortescue. In half an hour with hook and line, they caught over sixty fine large blue fish.

A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music will be given in the Presbyterian session room in this town on Thursday evening of next week, by Misses Annie and Lizzie Fithian, assisted by Mr. Mack, a teacher of the blind institute at Philadelphia.

A fire broke out in the woods a few miles from Port-Elizabeth, on last Saturday morning, and burnt throughout that day and the greater part of the next.

A fire also broke out near Millville on Sunday, which was extinguished by the rain before it had done much damage.

Beware of Mad Dogs.—On Sunday the 3d inst, a mad dog passed through Willow Grove (formerly known as Fork Mills) where he bit two dogs owned by Messrs P. W. and McKendry Richman.

MESSRS EDITORS.—I wish to call attention through the columns of your paper, to the practice indulged in by people going to Fortescue on Sunday, and getting drunk, then coming through Newport in a noisy manner, disturbing the quiet of the citizens, in the neighborhood on a day which they wish to devote to those exercises appropriate to it.

Bank to be Wound up.—We notice some time ago the fact that the Attorney General had reported to the Court of Chancery that the American Exchange Bank at Cape May Court House, did not comply with the provisions of the General Banking Law.

We regret to learn that James Neilson, Esq. of New Brunswick, was yesterday found in his barn in a state of insensibility.

The Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Barn Burnt.—We regret to hear that the barn of Mr. Joseph Shuster, near this place, was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon last, and totally destroyed.

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GOOD FISHING.—On Wednesday morning two of our citizens indulged in the luxury of fishing at Fortescue. In half an hour with hook and line, they caught over sixty fine large blue fish.

Mad Dogs.—On Monday morning several dogs supposed to be afflicted with hydrophobia, were killed in the streets of Camden.

A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The undersigned, believing that the time for concerted action, on the part of the friends of Temperance, has arrived, respectfully invite their fellow citizens to meet in convention, at Bridgeton, on Tuesday, the 26th of July, 1853.

The meeting will assemble at the Court House, at 2 P. M. The State Agent, and other able advocates of Prohibition, are invited to be present.

Rev. W. E. Cornell, Horace B. Davis, J. M. Challis, Ephraim Westcott, J. S. Swain, James Stiles, Esq., P. E. Reynolds, Edwin Waters, A. D. Maul, Wm. Walton, Franklin Ferguson, Wm. E. Baker, Nathaniel Fish, J. C. Sumner, H. R. Mercillas, William Rice, Urich D. Goddard, Edmund Rook, Alphonso Woodruff, Thos. B. Rook, David Woodruff, Joseph Burd, R. M. Barker, Samuel Bowen, John Chessman, Lewis Smith, Morton Mills, Geo. M. Swing, Dr. B. R. Bateman, Furman L. Mulford, Samuel C. Fithian, Geo. H. Fithian, John Freston, G. H. Freston, Franklin Doyens, J. S. McGear, Charles Campbell, John Carter, Andrew Horner, C. C. Sewell, E. A. Crozier, Ellice A. Davis, Isaac West.

A number of additional names have been received, but too late for insertion.

MARRIED. On the 7th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Port Elizabeth, by Rev. E. Waters, Mr. SAMUEL C. HINSON, to Miss FLIZA J. HUSTON, both of Mountview Cumberland County, N. J.

July 9th at Dorchester by Rev. C. S. Downs, Mr. HENRY M. LEE, to Miss DENORAH ANN DOWNS, both of Dorchester Cumberland Co. N. J.

DIED. In this Town on the 9th inst, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, and an unshaken confidence in his Redeemer, SHEPARD B. WESTCOTT, in the 32d year of his age.

He had been a member of this church for a long time, in which connection he adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour. As he lived, so he died, in the triumph of faith. His remains were deposited in the grave yard of the Baptist church on the 11th inst. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cornell of the Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Swain of the M. E. Church.

At Port Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 10th, Mr. DAVID LOEZ, in the 46th year of his age, died, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, and an unshaken confidence in his Redeemer.

His last illness, which continued about three months, presented a scene of deep religious interest, during the former part of his sickness, his prospects for eternal life were very dark, but prayer, secret fervent prayer was made to God, for his salvation; nor was it offered in vain; his mind became deeply impressed with a sense of his sinfulness before the Lord, realizing the insufficiency of his morality to justify him, he sought an interest in the meritorious righteousness of Jesus Christ. He sought and found a pardon sin and its consequent, 'pence with God.' As he approached his end this peace became like a river, broader and broader, and his righteousness like the waves of the sea, covering his highest and all his sins.

His last moments exhibited much of the power of the christian religion, which gives confidence support and triumph in death. He has left an affectionate wife, several children and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

May this afflictive dispensation be greatly sanctified to all, and may all be prepared to meet their God, that they may meet the departed in glory. Salem, July 14, 1853.

DIED. On the 8th inst, at Brookville, Mary R., daughter of the Rev. Charles E. and Theresa Wilson, in the 14th year of her age.

She bore her affliction with remarkable resignation, and died tranquil in her Redeemer. Upon being asked, whether she would rather die than get well and live in sin, she replied, "I would rather die than to get well and live in sin."

Her remains were deposited in the grave yard adjoining the Sandy Ridge Baptist Meeting-house. Mary had left home to spend a few weeks at her grand pa's to see whether a change of air, location and scenery would aid in restoring her health.—For a few days after her arrival, the change afforded her friends encouragement. But her hopes were suddenly cut off.

ANY one of the 5th persons having unsettled accounts on my old books (which were closed over a year ago) do not expect to pay will please call and let me know, so that I can balance up the accounts. Those that do not expect to pay I shall under great obligations to if they will call and settle, give their notes, bonds, cash, grain or something by which their accounts may be balanced up. H. J. MULFORD.

Administrators Notice. MORTON Mills administrator of George Huskard dec'd, Nathaniel Stratton, administrator of Joseph Bingham dec'd, and William F. Murphy Executor of Prudence Murphy dec'd, hereby give notice that the several claims and demands exhibited against the estates of said decedents, and the amount of the personal and real estates, will be reported to the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland on the 19th day of September next, at which time and place exceptions thereto may be filed. J. MOORE, Surrogate.

Administrators and Executors Notice of Settlement. NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of John Chesney Executor of Henry Peates, dec'd, George M. Swing Executor of James B. Parsonage dec'd, James Dunlap Executor of Spencer Frary dec'd, Charles D. Hester Executor of Jonathan Ayres dec'd, Morton Mills administrator of George Huskard dec'd, Nathaniel Stratton administrator of Joseph Bingham dec'd, Richard Garrison administrator of Beves Strickland dec'd, and Stratton Gilman and Lemuel R. Gillman, executors of Urich Gilman dec'd, will be audited and stated by the surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland on the 19th day of September next. J. MOORE, Surrogate.

July 16, 1853.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale, On Wednesday the 24th day of August, 1853.

On the premises, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Thomas W. Peck, deceased. No. 1. Is a Dwelling House and thirty five acres of Land, situated in the township of Stoe Creek, on the road leading from Shiloh to Freeburg, about two and a half miles from Shiloh, adjoining lands of Joseph A. Bowen, Horace B. Davis and others.

No. 2. Is a lot of Salt Marsh, in the township of Stoe Creek, containing about Twenty five acres more or less. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., conditions at Sale by JAMES H. PECK, Administrator. Stoe Creek, May 23, '53.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1853, on the premises, a Valuable Farm, situated in Deerfield township, Cumberland County, containing 74 ACRES, and adjoining lands of Dr. J. W. Ludlam, Jeremiah Hitchner, and others.

The improvements consist of a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with a Kitchen, Sheds, &c., Barn 62 feet by 22 feet, Crib House, with wing on each side, and built of the best materials, with a cellar under the whole.

There is on the premises a YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD of the best selected Fruit. The Land is in a high state of cultivation, conveniently laid out into fields, and well fenced with cedar rails, with all the improvements thereon.

Also, 19 ACRES OF WOODLAND, in said township, situated on the old road leading from Bridgeton to Deerfield, adjoining lands of David Purvis, Charles Bennett, and others, and about 1 1/2 miles from the above farm. The Timber on it of several years growth.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine the property previous to the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when the conditions will be made known. MATTHEW TOMLINSON, July 9, 1853.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, On Saturday the 13th day of August 1853, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, in Bridgeton, the following described property, viz:

No. 1. A Farm in Stoe Creek Township containing 90 acres joining lands of Urich Wood and others, with all the improvements thereon. No. 2. Is a tract of land containing thirty acres more or less, joining lands of James Brooks and others, with the improvements thereon.

Seized as the property of William C. Gillman, taken in execution at the suit of Phoebe Maul, and to be sold by STEPHEN MURPHY, Sheriff of Cumberland County, N. J., on the 13th day of August 1853, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Beauty, Health, and Cheapness.

SAMUEL L. FITZHIAN has on hand and for sale a large lot of Zinc Paints as follows, viz: Pure Zinc White No. 1, 2 & 3, Brown Zinc, Black Zinc, Zinc Dyeer and Dyeer var.

The Zinc Paints in their improved state have now been in use for a number of years and fully tested and approved by the best judges. They are in every instance proved to be superior to White Lead both in Color, Durability, Beauty, and Cheapness.

From experiments it has been found that White Lead is not so good as Zinc, and is applied in three coats on new work as much superior to the White Lead, and will cover as well, which makes the Zinc over 60 per cent cheaper than Lead.

It is equally applicable to inside or outside work or for the bottom of vessels or in any other place where paint is necessary. The reasons above given, we think, should satisfy any one of the Superiority of the Zinc paints but should any yet doubt, we should be pleased to have them give us a call and fully satisfy them of their superior quality. SAMUEL L. FITZHIAN, April 23, '53 Opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel.

FOR SALE \$10 UNDER COST. A New Light one Horse Carriage, made by Mark Nixon, and for sale by N. K. YOUNG, Article, which I will sell for \$10, having no use for it. ENOCH SAYRE, July 9, 1853.

NEW ARRIVAL. PER Schooner Eagle, a cargo of POWDER, and for sale by N. K. YOUNG, July 9, 1853.

NEW MACKEREL. A fresh supply of fine new Mackerel just received and for sale by GEORGE DONAGHEY, July 9, 1853.

TRUCK! TRUCK! TRUCK!!! CASH! CASH! CASH!!! The subscriber is prepared to pay Cash for all kinds of Truck or Farmers, bring it along to the Cheap Cash Store. GEORGE DONAGHEY, Next door to Dr. Riley's Corner Shop Commerce St. Bridgeton, July 9, 1853.

SMOOTH Greater Improvements in Grain Drills. MOORE'S Patent Seed and Grain Planter, For sale by ROBT. BARRELL, sole Agent. Bridgeton, July 2, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO. 500 Bags No. 1, inspected Peruvian Guano, of a very strong article, just landed and for sale by R. G. BRWSTER, Bridgeton, July 2, 1853-4.

SECOND CALL. THE subscriber returns his thanks to all those who have so promptly and cheerfully responded to his previous invitation for settlement. To those who have not yet done so, he would say that notice, he would say that the terms are very easy and the old books must be closed up soon. Persons interested in settling for themselves better than any one else can for them, and save costs. Many accounts prior to April 2, 1853 are still waiting for settlement. "Money or no money," now is the time to make good on your accounts. WILLIAM ELMER, June 25, 1853-4.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS. BERAGE DeLaines; berage; DeBerge. Lawns, French and English. Gingham; Calicoes; Cassimeres; Linen and Cotton goods for Men and Boys. Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Tickings, Drillings, Furniture prints, Flannels, Gloves and hosiery, parasols; book, mull and Cambric over hauls; Blankets, and changeable Irish Linens, Linen hanks; Silk do. &c. All of these goods have been bought very low and are for sale cheap at the Blue store, opposite E. Davis & Sons Hotel, Bridgeton, June 4, 1853. A. STRATTON.

QUEENS WARE. MULBERRY Tea Sets, HERRILL, " " Marble, " " White, " " China, " " A full assortment of all kinds of Queensware for sale cheap by A. STRATTON. At the old Blue Store opposite E. Davis & Sons.

WANTED, 20,000 lbs. of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid. June 4, 1853. A. STRATTON.

WANTED, the people to know that goods are still selling cheap at the Blue store, by A. STRATTON.

A good assortment of goods for Men and Boys were for sale cheap by A. STRATTON.

SUGAR cured HAMS for sale by A. STRATTON.

JENKINS superior packed Teas, for sale by A. STRATTON.

Returnable if not approved.

WANTED. TWENTY-FIVE sober and industrious men to work in Glass Factories, to whom good wages will be paid and steady work given. Apply to WHITALL, BROTHER, & Co. Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J., 6th mo. 18th, '53. Salem Sunbeam copy 4 week, send bill to this O.

A Cheap Lot of Green and Black TEAS at May 21, '53. RICHARDSON'S Cheap Store.

A general assortment of FERRACES, at H. J. MULFORD & BROS.

The Railroad to Bridgeton, OR THE WORD'S FAIR IN N. Y. It is of no consideration what is derived by calling at Litchford's Cheap Store.

Why, it is amazing witness how the Ladies are astonished when they examine my Goods, and the general expression is that we are in advance of all the stores in Bridgeton in selling Goods cheap. "A variety is the spice of life," I will mention a few of the articles, viz.—Ladies collars and Neck Ornaments, muslin, eye-bone paper and fine mill for dresses, muslin and cotton, hosiery and hosiery, gloves and handkerchiefs, calicoes, also blacking and mohair mitts, brown soap, check, capes, harizes and fine parasols, brooms, rollers, Pins needles, vinegar, pig sugar, window curtains, &c., &c., &c. N. B. Ladies are invited to call early in order to avoid the danger of being lost in the crowd. J. S. RICHARDSON, June 28, 1853.

WANTED, BY the subscriber, ONE JOUBERTIAN BLACKBERRY, near Alex. Thomas, about 10 years of age, to learn the Blacksmith trade. DANIEL & GEORGE PIERCE, Bridgeton, June 11, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED. A lot of new style Challi DeBerge, Berages, DeLaines, and lawns, all of Wm. Delanes, pink, blue & green colors, at Swing & Tomlinson's and for sale monthly by Swing & Tomlinson, Fairton June 18. SWING & TOMLINSON.

ASSIGNMENT NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JEREMY DAVIS, of the Township of Stoe Creek in the County of Cumberland, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 5th day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or he forfeits his claim. A list of the claims against the said Jeremy Davis, will be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland before the ensuing September term of said Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated June 17, 1853. BELFORD E. DAVIS.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale, On Wednesday, July 20th, 1853, the following described Real Estate, late of DAVID JOHNSON, dec'd.

No. 1. Is a tract of Arable Land containing about Eight acres, being part of the Farm of late David Johnson, dec'd, together with one-half of the two-story Frame Dwelling House standing thereon, situated in the township of Hopewell, and joining lands of Thomas Reeves and the heirs of said Wm. Johnson, dec'd.

No. 2. Is about Sixteen acres of Farm Land, part of the aforesaid farm of Wm. Johnson, dec'd, and joining lands of William Sutton and David Johnson, dec'd.

No. 3. Is a lot of Banked Meadow in Holmes' Body, containing about Six acres.

No. 4. Is a house and lot in Stoe Creek township, adjoining lands of Lewis Brooks and others, containing about Nine acres.

Any person desirous of viewing the property, or previous to the sale, will be shown the same by calling upon the subscriber. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions at sale by ISAAC W. ELWELL, Administrator. Stoe Creek, June 4, 1853.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of JEREMIAH WELLS, dec'd, in Swings Neck, Maurice River township, on Saturday the 27th day of August, 1853, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Jeremiah Wells, dec'd.

No. 1. Is the undivided one-third part of 110 acres of Salt Marsh, situated on the south side of Sedge Creek, in Maurice River township, and adjoining lands of Samuel Cox, William Trout and others.

No. 2. Is a House and Lot of land, situated in Maurice River township, now occupied by John Hackett, joining lands of Samuel Cox, Thomas Reed and others, containing 20 acres, and more or less.

No. 3. Is a House and Lot of land, situated in Maurice River township, now occupied by John Hackett, joining lands of Samuel Cox, Thomas Reed and others, containing 20 acres, and more or less.

Seized as the property of Richard Pierce, taken in execution at the suit of John Chesney Executor of Henry Peates, dec'd, and to be sold by THO. E. HARRIS, late Sheriff. June 18, 1853.

NO POISON. Double Buckets, Well machines, perfectly safe for any child to draw water from all poisonous qualities of Lead, Pipes, or Brass. Pumps, decidedly the easiest safest and best contrivance, for drawing water from deep wells, for sale by CHARLES S. FITHIAN or Robert Barber. Bridgeton, May 21, 1853.

WANTED. BY the subscriber, an active lad, to learn the Blacksmithing business. A lad of good habits a rare chance is offered. Fairton, June 4. JAMES CAMPBELL, Jr.

New Drug and Candy ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would call the attention of his friends and the public to his New Store (corner of Commerce and Chestnut streets), where he is offering a fresh stock of DRUGS, consisting of all the articles usually kept, together with Potash for making soap, and many other new items in the line.

STATIONERY.

Postage, Letter and other papers, steel pens, letters, pencils, School Books, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Such as Hair brushes, port monies, fans, Pocket knives, 2023 &c, in endless variety. Perfumery, Colognes, Fancy soaps, hair oils &c, &c.—Also, Pure Spices.

CANDIES.

Of his own manufacture, Camphine and burning fluid, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, &c. Varieties of Candy, for the last 16 years, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANKLIN DARE.

Corner of Arch and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pa. April 9, 1853.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Corner of Arch and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pa. April 23, 1853.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and now offering at prices unusually low a full and varied assortment of SPRING GOODS.

COMPRISING

Articles of Ladies Dress Goods from a fine print to a handsome figured silk. A fine assortment of White Goods, consisting of Plain and Figured Swiss muslin. Plain and plaid Cambrics, Jacquemé, lawn, muslin, figured, and bleached. Hosiery of all kinds and colors from a fine print to a handsome figured silk.

KID GLOVES.

CHEAPER than the Cheapest.—But one quality kept, and those the best French Kid. These gloves are equal to any superior quality glove in Bridgeton, and notwithstanding some of the dealers in the article say I can't do it. I will sell them at the same old price, 69 cts. a pair. If you want a first-rate Glove, call on F. F. FITHIAN'S April 16, 1853. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

WINDOW SHADES.

A good assortment of Oil colored Window Shades, paper Shades &c. Table Oil Cloths, Door Mats, &c., at J. F. FITHIAN'S Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Maps and Tyler.

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

Saddle and Harness Business

in all its branches, at the Old Established Stand, at the HEAD OF GREENWICH.

THE FAMILY OF MAN

Derive their Chief Support FROM the Soil, which is the source of every production, it is used to yield its increase.

THE BEST RESTORATIVE to be applied is

which the subscriber is now prepared to furnish in large or small quantities, at his Pitts, near the Red Meeting House, Upper Alloways Creek township, Salem county, N. J. For a full description, see prospectus of Superior Quality, and will be sold at the low price of 40 cents per pound in the pit, or at 60 " on the level.

STRATTON & BROTHER.

Have just received and opened a very cheap lot of Bleached and Brown Damask Table Linen, and also some very pretty patterns of Fancy colored Linen table cloths.

QUEEN'S WARE.

A large assortment of Queensware, consisting of fine China, Dishes, Plates, Saucers, Tea and Dinner sets, also White Stone China Tea and Dinner sets. A good assortment of Yellow Ware, which are some very nice dishes used for baking, some very nice bowls and Pitchers from 50 cts. to \$1.

STRATTON & BRO.

Next Door to E. Davis & Son's Hotel, Bridgeton, April 2, 1853.

BARGE DELAINS.

A fine assortment of figured and plain delains from 12 1/2 to 25 " at STRATTON & BRO. Bridgeton, April 2, 1853.

STRATTON & BROTHER.

ATTENTION to their well selected stock of plain and plaid Goods for Boys Spring wear. Bridgeton, April 9, 1853.

STRATTON & BROTHER.

NEXT door to E. Davis & Son's Hotel, have just received and opened a new stock of Spring Goods, comprising the latest and best styles of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which they offer to the public, at the lowest possible prices. Bridgeton, March 30, 1853.

SHAWLS.

A very handsome assortment of Spring Shawls, by STRATTON & BRO. April 2, 1853.

CHEAPER THAN WHITEWASH.

JUST received, a very large and splendid assortment of Green Wall Paper, among which are some new Spring Styles of the latest patterns. Also, a complete assortment of Glazed paper for Stairs and Ceilings, and Glazed Watered paper for Entries and Ceilings, by STRATTON & BRO. April 2, 1853.

FURNITURE PRINTS.

Just received a fine assortment of Furniture Prints among which are some very cheap for 40, by STRATTON & BRO. Bridgeton, April 2, 1853.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

Men's and Boys' Fine and Coarse boots, Men's Buck, Taylor Ties, Congress Gaiters, Enameled Lace boots, &c. Ladies' Jenny Linds, Buskins, and a general assortment of shoes and boots of all kinds and prices, for sale by H. RAU'S, Fairmount, May 14, SWING & TOMLINSON.

THE Farmers say

the time are full. Let them shear their Sheep, we'll buy the wool. H. RAU'S, 53, DANIEL FITZHIAN & SON.

HAY SALT.

LIVERPOOL Ground Salt by the sack, or by Ashtons fine salt, Dairy salt, and coarse salt, for sale by J. B. POTTER & Co. Bridgeton, June 11, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

JUST received, a lot of Peruvian Guano from the Government agents.

PATAGONIA GUANO.

CHILI do. For sale by J. B. POTTER & Co. Bridgeton, June 11, 1853.

Small lot of Wines, and Delaines, for 60 cents per yard.

Call soon as they are going fast. For sale by A. STRATTON.

SUGAR cured HAMS for sale by

J. F. FITHIAN, 42, Broad and Franklin streets, Bridgeton, Pa. April 4, 1853.

REAR DRESS FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BARBER, 42, Broad and Franklin streets, Bridgeton, Pa. April 4, 1853.

Nims Patent Window.

A full-sized Window can be seen at the Shop of A. F. EVERINGHAM, in Bridgeton, first door East of the Bridge.

Spring and Summer Goods for 1853.

THE Subscribers have just received and are now offering for sale a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the Public.

Black and Changeable Silk, Moss DeLains, and many pretty styles.

Also, French, English and American Lawn Drapes, all the latest fashions, with Indefinite Laks. Bridgeton, April 23, 1853.

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FOR THE LADIES' Spring and Summer Fashion.

INFLUENCED by the prevailing law of Fashion, the subscriber continues as heretofore, to present new fashions at the opening of the various seasons. Taste demands that these fashions should possess new combinations and exhibit aspirations after new forms and embellishments of the useful and beautiful. The increase of his business affords the most gratifying evidence of the kind appreciation in which his previous efforts have been held. His present offering is a Dress Gaiter for Spring or Summer, in the first style of elegance and distinction—being composed of rich and durable materials. While his principal fashion will undoubtedly be acceptable to the general taste, yet in order to gratify all, the subscriber has prepared a variety of styles, so that every one, old and young, plain or gay, can select that most becoming for themselves. The Paris style of Gaiter will command itself for its dress appearance, it being decidedly the Gaiter for the promenade.

THE subscriber therefore can confidently invite the attention of his friends and the public, to his establishment, giving them the assurance that he is fully enabled to offer articles of his own manufacture, at lower prices and of better quality, than are usually met with. It will ever be his aim to maintain for his goods the distinguished mark of superiority and reliance to which he is so proud to render them worthy of commendation and approval.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Gaiters and other work, always on hand.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Bridgeton, April 9, 1853.

REMOVAL.

Snyder's combined Sign and Skylight Daguerrean Room, Firemen's Hall, Bridgeton, N. J.

JOHN M. SNYDER.

Begs leave to tender his sincere thanks to the many friends who have so liberally patronized and sustained him in his office, and to inform them that he has removed to a new and commodious Daguerrean Room in Bridgeton, where every one desiring to take a Daguerrean portrait, may at any time, be certain of procuring pictures of the most perfect quality, in the highest perfection of the art.

He now takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his office, and that "Firemen's Hall" forming altogether the best light for taking Daguerrean Portraits, now in use.

My Snyder flatters himself that with increased facilities and enthusiastic love for this beautiful art, and a sincere desire to elevate and improve it, he will be enabled to produce pictures that cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste.

Technology no superior and invite a comparison with all the good operators on terra firma.

My motto is, "Excelsior" and whilst I believe the Daguerrean art is yet in its infancy, my efforts shall be pushed to the highest attainable point of perfection.

Pictures set in booklets, breast pins, finger rings or fine cases and warranted satisfactory.

Daguerreotypes, Paintings, &c. copied and in many instances superior to the original picture.

Particular attention given to the Daguerrean art, in the office occupied by him, in

GEORGE W. WESTBROOK, DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridgeton and vicinity, that he has succeeded J. C. Harris in the Dental profession, in the office occupied by him, in

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having repaired and rearranged the Old Store, at the corner of Broad and Franklin streets, has received and is now opening an entire new stock of goods, suitable to the wants of the community, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

AND having purchased his goods on the very best terms, he flatters himself that he can sell at prices that will give satisfaction to the purchaser, either for cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

ROBERT J. FITHIAN, Corner of Broad and Franklin streets, March 19, 1853. West Bridgeton.

LIGHT OIL, White do., Mould and Dip Candles.

For sale by ROBERT J. FITHIAN, April 2, 1853. Corner of Broad and Franklin streets.

QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Queensware, including White Granite Dining Sets, and other articles of fine China, &c. Also, a great variety of Glass Ware. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, March 26, 1853.

CARPETS.

THE subscriber would call the attention of buyers, to his assortment of Rag, Venetian and Ingrain Carpets. Also 4, 5 and 6 Cent Carpet Matting. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, March 26, 1853.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

JUST received a large supply of Drugs and Medicines, selected with great care and warranted to be of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere of the same quality.

HAVING had more than twenty-five years' experience in the compounding and dispensing of medicines; and purchasing my goods for cash, the public as well as Physicians and storekeepers have every assurance that whatever is prescribed, will be prepared in the most judicious and economical manner, and in the best manner in the art. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. F. G. BREWSTER, March 5, 1853. Druggist & Apothecary.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

Next door to Mr. James Riley's Cooper Shop, Commerce Street.

GROCERIES and Provisions.

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage bestowed on him since he commenced in the above business, begs most respectfully to assure his friends and the public, that he shall continue to sell at prices which an inspection cannot fail to please.

A fresh supply of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Vinegar, Soap, Candles, Hams, Pork, Shoulders, Fine Lake Shad at 8 cents per pound. " Mackerel 4, 5 and 6 " " Haddock 3 " " Herrings 3 " " Always on hand a supply of Fresh and Goshon Butter, at the lowest price of the day. WANTED to sell every day, by the whole Highest Cash price will be paid. GEORGE DONAGHEY, Bridgeton, March 26, 1853.

Seasoned White Pine Boards.

Choice supply on hand at the old prices, part of which is two years old. F. G. BREWSTER, March 5, 1853. FRYMAN WHITEKIRK & Co.

PAINTS and Oils.

CONSTANTLY on hand for sale at the lowest cash prices, approved credit, a large supply of White Lead, Venetian red, chrome yellow, Paris and Windsor Green, Blues and Silvers, mineral fine ground points, zinc white, and all other kinds of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty &c. F. G. BREWSTER, Druggist, March 5, 1853.

SALT.

THE subscribers offer for sale a cargo of very superior TURK'S ISLAND SALT. Also, Ashton's Fine Salt and Dairy Salt. J. B. POTTER & Co., Oct. 30, '52.

QUEENS AND STORES.

Tons in sets of the latest styles and for sale cheap, by SWING & TOMLINSON, Fairmount, May 14, 1853.

FERRILLERS.

PERUVIAN Guano, Patagonian Guano, Chilean Guano, Bolivian Guano, Super Phosphate of Lime, Guano and a large quantity of other goods. Received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by BRIDGETON May 21, 1853. R. G. BREWSTER.

MOLASSES.

JUST received a fresh supply of superior N. O. Molasses, for sale at the lowest prices, by BROAD & FRANKLIN ST. J. F. FITHIAN'S, March 19, 1853.

WOOL.

The subscribers will pay the highest market price, for 10,000 lbs. WOOL. BRIDGETON, May 19, '53. J. B. POTTER & Co.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

JUST received direct from New York, the best and Cheapest assortment of Lawns in Bridgeton, and for sale at the lowest prices, to numerous to mention. If you want goods cheap, call on J. F. FITHIAN'S, March 19, 1853. Cheap Dry Goods Store.

Five per cent. aving Fund, PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1841. Capital Stock \$250,000.

The Saving Fund of the National Safety Company, No. 62 Walnut Street, 3 doors above Third, PHILADELPHIA.

is open every day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock. This Saving Fund is well known as one of the best and safest investments in this country, and pays FIVE PER CENT. interest on money put in there, from the day of deposit.

Any sum from one DOLLAR upwards is received and all sums large or small are paid back on DEMAND, to any amount, without notice or expense. This Saving Fund has Mortgages, Ground Rents and other first class investments, all well secured, amounting to the sum of millions of dollars, for the security of Depositors.

OFFICE, No. 62 Walnut street, 3 doors above Third, South side.

Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, President. ROBERT SHEPHERD, Vice-President. WM. J. REED, Secretary.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA. Hon. Joel Jones, late Mayor of Philadelphia. Hon. Robert M. Lee, Recorder of Philadelphia. Hon. James F. Taylor, Post Master of Philad.

REFERENCES IN NEW JERSEY. Hon. Chas. D. Hines, Mayor of Camden. Hon. L. F. Fisher, late Mayor of Camden. Hon. Benj. Hamell. Hon. Wm. C. Garrett, Esq., Sheriff of Camden. Hon. Wm. Pennington, late Governor of N. J. Philadelphia, March 19, 1853.

GENERAL WINDOW SHADES DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY.

C. B. REESE & Co., S. W. CORNER OF SECOND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

RECEIVING constant additions to their Stock of the newest styles of Goods, suited to the season. CAMBRICES. Modes, drab, purple, brown, blues, tan, and other shades, from 25 to 62 1/2 cts.

DELAINES. Rich all wool Paris delaines, also, the most complete assortment of delaines, from 12 1/2 to 25 cts. Also, Cashmere and other fine goods, and many every color, style and quality, mousseline de laige, blue and orange plain wool delaines, rich printed cashmeres, sack flannels &c. &c.

SHAWLS. Brocels long shawls, by state long and square shawls, drab, modes, maroons, green, black, &c. new styles, printed cashmere shawls. GLOVES. Good kid gloves, sizes and shades, 62 1/2 cents, silk, linen, thread, flannel and wool gloves, for Ladies, Gent's and Childrens.

SATTINETTES. Black, grey, blue, brown, cadet and fancy sattinets, from 52 1/2 to 87 1/2 cts. also, tweeds, jeans, plaids, &c. FLANNELS. Red, yellow, white, grey, blue plain and twilled flannels, all qualities.

DOMESTICS. Canton Flannels, Tickings, Sheetings, brown and bleached Muslins, Checks, Stripes, Gingham, Drillings and Prints of all qualities and makes; together with a complete assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Hardware, Lumber, Iron and Steel, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on favorable terms, by J. B. POTTER & Co. Bridgeton, Oct. 23, 1852.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have for sale, seasoned White Pine Boards, and Plank, Hemlock Boards, Yellow Pine Boards for Plank, Cedar Siding, Hemlock, White Oak and Black Oak Siding, all sizes; Plastering Laths, White Oak Posts, Sawn Chestnut Posts, Kailing &c. &c. ALSO, 5,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles, at reduced prices. B. R. C. K. S. A large quantity of Lumber, assorted, all of which will be sold on as favorable terms as they can be bought in West Jersey. Buyers are requested to examine this stock of Lumber. BRIDGETON, April 16th 1852.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

MEN'S Fine Sewed and Peg'd Boots, Mens coarse boots all prices, Boys long and lace boots, coarse and fine; Ladies morocco shoes and childrens shoes all kinds; gum shoes &c. Dec. 18, '52 for sale by J. B. POTTER & Co.

HAVE now in Store Rio and Laguna Coffee; Java Coffee, Pulverized and Brown Sugar; Tea, all kinds; Rice, Crackers, Spices, Oils, Burning Fluid, Candles, Soaps; new crop N. O. Molasses, &c. &c.

WALL PAPERS.