

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.

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Franklin Ferguson.

TERMS.
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ADVERTISEMENTS
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OFFICE—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choice Poetry.



Written for the West Jersey Pioneer.

The Greek Maiden's Burial.

BY ESTELLA MARRICK.

When a Greek maiden dies, she is arrayed in her gayest and richest apparel, as if for a festival, a wreath of flowers is twined in her hair, and she is thus laid in the tomb. Then, those who were dearest to her in life, approach the grave and call plaintively, "Come! Come!" If she is insensible to the voices of those she has loved so well, they consider her really dead.

The sun's mellow radiance streamed through the forest's gloom,
As forth they bore a Grecian maid to the lone
voluntary tomb,
And from that little exile band, a low, sad, funeral
wail
Swelled like a broken harp-string's tone, upon the
sighing gale.

And gaily was that fair form decked, as if for festal
hours,
Around her brow so pure and pale, were wreathed
fresh glowing flowers,
Bright flashing gems, and gleaming pearls shone
in the raven hair,
Which swept in heavy, shining folds, o'er neck
and bosom fair.

Oh, so easily, strangely beautiful, amidst the brilliant
bloom,
Was that young face, so pale and still, as they
bore her to the tomb,
With the sunlight streaming round her, like a pure
transparent veil,
And the dove's soft, mournful requiem, borne on
the murmuring gale.

And then there rose from that sad throng, a low,
deep, thrilling tone;
"Hallowed my child, my gentle child, my loved, my
only one;
Come to thy mother's arms again, from the far
unknown shore,
My heart is breaking with its woe, come back to
me once more.

"How often have I fondly gazed upon thy blooming
face;
How have I watched in pride and joy, each bright,
unfading grace;
How often hath thy soft cheek lain upon my faithful
breast,
As o'er thy dark eyes gently stole the veil of
peaceful rest.

But now, alas! alas! my child, the angel of the
dead
Hath laid his icy, chilling hand upon thy fair
young head;
The clear, sweet tones, the glad, glad laugh, which
made my heart rejoice,
Are silent now, and thou art dead—thou canst
not hear my voice."

And then came one in manhood's prime, with
bearing bold and brave,
And knelt in deep, despairing woe, beside the
maiden's grave,
And breathed in tender, loving tones; "Hallowed,
my joy, my pride,
Speak to lambs that once more, my love, my
gentle bride.

How often have we wandered forth, in our fair
Grecian land,
Ere from their homes by fraud and wrong was
driven our little band;
And 'neath the clustering laurel boughs of some
dim, sylvan grove,
Have murmured fondly, trustingly, the vows of
youthful love.

Rememberest thou, my gentle one, the lone and
flowery vale
Where the low hum of waterfalls floats on the
scented gale?
Where, through the reeds, and soft, green grass,
the little, murmuring stream,
Flashes in sudden beauty forth, to greet the sun's
bright gleam?

And dost thou not remember love, the lovely home
that stood
Where the clear sunlight softly stole through, the
dim, shadowy wood?
Where the bright birds sang sweet and clear,
amid the vine wreathed towers,
And the cool air was fragrant with the balmy
breath of flowers?

"Alas! alas! thou dost not speak—I call to thee
in vain,
No'er can thy voice, or beaming smile, cheer my
sad heart again,
Earth hath no happiness, no joy, 'tis filled with
grief and gloom!"
Since then, my bride, my beautiful, art sleeping
in the tomb!"

And thus, an anthem sad and low, swelled on the
evening breeze,
Stealing in mournful, sorrowing tones, among the
forest trees,

And they left her there in peaceful rest, 'mid the
green woodland bowers;
She, who had faded from the earth with the bright
summer flowers.
Shiloh, Feb. 1854.

Answer to Enigma of last week.—A stitch
in time saves nine.

MORAL.

From the Christian Observer.

THOUGHTS ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

"Thy kingdom"—the Father's, as well as the Son's. His originally, for he "appointed" it unto the Son. His finally, for the Son shall deliver up the kingdom to God even the Father's. His constantly, for he is "one" with the Son.

"Kingdom"—spiritual, souls composing it; extensive, comprising all mankind who love the King; varied part being in the earthly, and part in the heavenly state; voluntary, none being included in it, but those who wish to be subjects.

"Thy kingdom come"—it was only at hand, when this was spoken. The Baptist heralded it, and washed from their impurities those who would prepare themselves to greet the coming King as their sovereign. The King came, and personally gathered around him a number who fully acknowledged his authority; and when he left the earth, through his apostles, and by the power of his word, he gave a visible organization to the church, the earthly branch of his kingdom. Since then, his reign has continued over a part of the earth, and has usually been progressive. But much land remains to be possessed; many hearts are yet to be subdued to the King of kings. It is still appropriate, still needed, still the prayer of prayers—"Thy kingdom come."

How great a petition! That the millions of earth's acres shall all become the subjects of King Jesus, and consequently be holy and happy! More ardent wants can give no occasion for such a prayer. You may ask for earth's beauty to become as Eden's Garden; for earth's treasures to become as the sands of her golden rivers; for earth's pleasures to exceed Solomon's as far as his did those of the galaxy. But you have not yet asked a boon which approaches the prayer "Thy kingdom come."

How many souls have been roused to noble deeds of self-denial and heroism, by this prayer! See that young man, in whose heart this petition has dwelt day and night, until it has gradually kindled there a flame of love to souls, and zeal for the kingdom, which no earthly pressure can smother. He has prayed until he must act, and that too where action is most needed, and least bestowed. With his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, he seeks a foreign shore and savage people, and tells the rebels against the one true God of the King of Zion, and persuades them to be his subjects. The histories of warriors and statesmen tell of no nobler deed.

An increasing regard for this petition is one of the chief distinctions of the Christian Church, in these days. It has placed this prayer beside the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" and it has felt that that two must be alike regarded, or alike neglected, that there is a great deal too much mockery in praying without doing. Much has been done, which is seen, and more which is unseen. Foundations have been laid beneath the ground, which although invisible, will one day bear aloft many a temple reared to the glory of God.

How grand the result, when this prayer shall be turned into practice, when the song of the friends of the kingdom shall be, "The kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ!" Satan bound, man saved, earth holy, Christ honored and God glorified! With this consummation in our eye, let us fervently and unceasingly pray, "Thy kingdom come." B. D. T.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.

On the 17th ult., says the Palmer, Mass. Journal, a chest was ashore at West Palmouth, in which was some valuable clothing and a small tuck Bible, on the fly leaf of which was pasted the following lines:—

"A parent's blessing on her son,
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling;
Remember 'tis no common toy,
A mother's gift—remember, boy!"

A dagger-point of a lady, supposed to be the mother of the owner of the chest, was also found. The word "Boston," written with chalk, was upon the chest, which is painted light blue. No name nor any initials were found. What a tale does this Bible tell! It was the gift of a mother to her son, who had left her to encounter the perils of the ocean. Will not the verse found in the Bible convey to that anxious mother the face of her absent boy—tell her that he has found a grave in the deep, deep sea?

The Sabbath a Friend.

1. To education. Compare countries with and without the Sabbath. Its ministrations powerfully quicken and invigorate the human intellect, while a vast amount is accumulated. To the Government. Where are honored Sabbath and Despotism co-existent? It shows the nature of human rights—adapts laws to the actual wants and circumstances of men—creates a conscience that sustains laws and qualifies men to make, as well as to obey laws.

2. To Health. By promoting cleanliness, by furnishing needful rest for the body and mind, by promoting cheerfulness and cleanliness, by promoting the power to produce a peaceful conscience, and by its sublime influence over the latent passions of men.

3. To God Moral. By keeping in sight the character of God, by unfolding the claims of His holy law, by creating a public senti-

ment, causing wise and effectual laws for the suppression of vice and crime.

5. To Piety. By causing a right view of God to prevail, by continually pouring on men's minds those great elements of piety, the divine truths of Revelation, by thus generating all right affections toward God and man by shadowing forth and pointing to the Sabbath of Heaven.

Therefore the Sabbath is a friend to the nation, the family, everybody's friend, and never fails to repay true and devoted friendship for it, with the most precious blessings for time and eternity.

EDUCATION.

From the Scientific American.
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Invidious comparisons between the great men of our own and those of other countries, and of science as cultivated here and in other countries, exhibit either envy or vanity. The great and the truthful require no inflated panegyrics of friends, and they have nothing to dread from the censures of foes. The fame of no country can be increased by detracting from that of another; and that man is the friend of his country, who points out her faults, for he incites her to deeds of true glory.

There is no doubt, a natural and honest national pride experienced in the consideration of our native land being the birth-place of great men; and our feelings grow warmer when we speak of Franklin and Rittenhouse, than of Wallaston or Ferguson. America has added greatly to the domain of science, and we feel proud of her achievements, but she can and must do more.

What is our country now doing to increase her scientific fame? Much, no doubt, in every department of science and art. Our countrymen have made many valuable contributions to astronomy during the present age; and an American held a memorable position among the living explorers of the starry heavens. Learned societies and an admiring monarch have awarded her prizes, and presented her tokens of admiration. In electro-magnetic discovery, no nation, perhaps, equals our own. In chemistry and geology, we have many eminent names. For new and useful inventions, no country in the world, possessing an equal number of inhabitants, is so fertile in its fruits. In the progress, that we wish to direct attention, we do as a nation numbering twenty-four millions of inhabitants, stand out equal to France or England in respect to scientific fame? Not if the general literature of some of our Scientific Associations, is to be taken as a criterion. We know that there are men in our country whose scientific reputation is superior to that of no others in the world; and in fact, we are merely alluding to what may be termed the Scientific Literature of some of our "Learned Associations," which, in our opinion, does no great credit to our country. This opinion is formed, from reading some of the transactions of "The Smithsonian Institute," "The American Association for the Advancement of Science," and the "American Academy of Arts and Sciences." There is much in the proceedings of these associations, which is really valuable and instructive, but we really did not believe until lately that such an amount of useless matter could have emanated from bodies having such a reputation for learning and scientific requirements—it is more conspicuous for facility than utility.

In all that relates to the practical and useful, our countrymen are pre-eminent, and we are not a little flattered that this should be so, in the particular departments to which the "Scientific American" is more immediately devoted. This is acknowledged by our foreign scientific contemporaries, who speak of it with such flattering terms as to afford us no small reason for congratulation. The influence of such literature for good, is all powerful, and the more so as it is popular. This we know it is, both at home and abroad, among all men and all classes, for science is democratic.—Learned professors in our colleges, and mechanics working in their shops, contribute equally to its columns—and being the mirror of American popular science, it has quickened the genius of thousands of our people, and incited them to useful and successful efforts in every branch of the useful arts. This is the spirit we have always cultivated—it tends to progress and improvement, the welfare, elevation, and true fame of our people.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Working Farmer.

WORK-TO-BE-DONE.

This should be a busy month to the farmer. Manure if not already carted out where likely to be wanted, should be attended to. Place your manure in convenient sized heaps, at proper distances apart, and cover the tops of the heaps slightly with charcoal dust, pulverized muck or peat, or a slight coating of plaster of Paris. Either of these will prevent in part at least, the ammonia escaping with the first warm day. Prepare ground early as possible, and spread no more manure at the time than can be plowed in within a few hours.—If you cannot obtain any of the above named articles to cover the manure heaps until required for use, throw a few shovels full of soil over each heap.

FARM WORK.—If fences are not in good order see them attended to. Cut, pile and prepare fuel for summer; repair buildings; whitewash stables; clean out old litter and sprinkle with plaster, have every thing removed to the compost heap that can make foul air during very warm spring days, and thus preserve the health of both men and animals; clean and white-wash poultry houses, clean hog-pens, &c., &c. Look to your tools of all kinds, if not already done, and set that they are in good order. Repair harness, &c. Look well to your stock. If they are not properly cared for at this season of the year, they cannot be expected to do the heavy spring work. If you have pursued the barbarous custom of leaving manures exposed all winter in cow-

yards, without protection from the atmosphere, cart it out immediately, as directed in the beginning of the article, and thus stop the great wastes arising from warm weather. If you have any manure more than will be wanted for spring, make it into compost with muck, peat, pond-mud, or even headlands, rather than lose the more valuable parts of its constituents by leaving it unprotected. If you can, put it under cover; and if you have no manure sheds, cover the heaps with any of the absorbents of ammonia before named.—An occasional sprinkling on its surface, of water; in which one-tenth of its weight of sulphuric acid has been mixed, will be serviceable by forming the carbonate of ammonia into the sulphate, and thus prevent its evaporation, and consequent loss.

All that we have noted above should have been done in February and early March; but as we know that they are often neglected, we name them thus late.

Meadows and old Fields.—If you have any meadows or old fields that are sward-bound, or which bore but indifferent crops of hay last season, give them a thorough harrowing as soon as the frost is out of the surface, while the ground is soft, then sow to each acre four quarts of timothy seed, ten pounds of clover seed, one bushel of plaster of Paris, five bushels of wood ash, and five bushels of newly slaked lime, all well mixed and finish off by rolling.—*American Ag.*

After the above you will sprinkle the surface with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda (cubio potere,) in solution much benefit will ensue.

Fields occupied by winter grain, especially winter-killed, should be harrowed, the bare spots sowed with spring grain or clover, and suitable top-dressings, and then the whole rolled. Any roots disturbed by the harrow will be partially restored by the roller to the soil, and the abrasion will cause such roots to tither, (throw out new shoots from the first joint,) and thus give full crops.

Top-dress pasture and mowing lands and winter grain, with 1 cwt. of Improved Super phosphate of Lime per acre.

Drifting Soils—Their Management.

Mr. Editor.—The management of this kind of soil in our state, (New Jersey,) is generally attended with considerable difficulty. Being so light and impervious, they are drifted by the winds, and washed by the rains and consequently no sward can be "set" in them, so that they are perpetually growing thinner and weaker. As they are generally of a lilly character, the difficulty of conveying manure to them, together with their great barrenness, has induced some to be discouraged; but this need not be, if proper attention be paid to their cultivation. In the first place it will be necessary to pay some attention to working them, or the manure in which the plowings and harrowings are performed. In no case, indeed, should these implements pass up and down the declivities, but around them. When the former course is pursued, water drains are opened along with the water falling during copious storms or showers is conducted, deepening them, and affording excellent channels for the transportation of the finer and more valuable parts of the soil to the more fertile lands below.

In the second place, all the manure that is applied should be calculated to produce a constitutional alteration in the land,—clay, marl and lime, for instance, with ashes and gypsum, should be liberally applied. The first courses are opened along with the water falling during copious storms or showers is conducted, deepening them, and affording excellent channels for the transportation of the finer and more valuable parts of the soil to the more fertile lands below.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT.

Of the Committee of the House of Assembly, to whom was referred the petition on Women's Rights.

The committee to whom was referred the petition on "Women's Rights," wherein they ask to be relieved from the many and various legal disabilities under which they suffer, and requesting the Senate and House of Assembly of the state of New Jersey to appoint a joint committee of both houses, to revise the statutes, and propose such amendments thereon as will fully establish the legal equality of women with men, beg leave to say: that in view of past precedent and present convictions, your committee have, after careful, deliberate, and respectful consideration, given to that attention which they conceive its character and importance demands, coming, as it does, from the refined and intelligent of the sex, and bearing upon its face an earnest, sincere appeal for a redress of grievances imposed upon them by the present laws and usages of society; and which, in the opinion of the memorialists, is but a relic of a dark and benighted age, engraven upon the spirit and institutions of the present. It has long been a subject of anxious inquiry to the philosopher and the philanthropist, to attain that acme of perfection so long dreamed of, and to carry into practical operation the great human progress, which would not only furnish adequate remedies for existing evils, but in all future time, secure to mankind, without regard to sex or color, a panacea for all that should follow.

Other and important considerations, specified in the "Bill of Rights," have claimed the respective attention of the undersigned, to all of which a due respect for social and domestic duty, based upon convictions derived from past history and experience, recommends and enjoins upon us the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to those feminine duties upon which the well-being of society depend, and which sheds so pure a halo around our fireside. By these "firesides," our statesmen, philosophers, men of genius, receive their first impressions, and the impetus to a faithful discharge of their after callings, as patriots and christian servants of the state. Happy is the country—containing as its people where the laws of nature, religion and reason, are held in reverence; where each sex fulfills its peculiar duties, and renders its sphere a sanctuary! Surely, such harmony is blessed. For, while there are those who write in imaginary splendor, our institutions extend with wide spread arms to receive all who seek protection or need repose.

Admiring there are instances of celebrated women, who, inspired either by circumstances, or the irresistible restlessness of genius, go forth to mingle amid the theatre and strife of public life, and battle with the world—a few of whom we are justly proud—women of such well balanced minds, that their labors in public and perilous paths have not interfered with domestic and social duties, but on the contrary, have been fulfilled with a diligent and faithful care, as though the world had never enjoyed the labors of their feminine endeavor. Yet, this does not shake our belief, that despite all this, the well earned reputation they enjoyed, they would have been happier had they continued ensconced in the privacy of domestic life and domestic duty.

In conclusion then, your committee would express their belief, and with all due deference to the opinions of those whose fair hands penned and endorsed the memorial, that the plea that would remove from the legitimate sphere of social duty, those who were destined to be ordained, after the manner in the old time, to "learn in a meek and quiet spirit, with all subjection which becometh women professing godliness, with good works."

H. ELWOOD LAFETRA,
JOEL H. GASKILL,
JACOB M. MERSELES,
AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH,
DAVID RIPLEY.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER RECLAIMED.

BY ALLEN M. SCOTT, A. M.

Many a reader, whose eye may rest on these lines, and who first saw the "sweet light" in Tennessee or Kentucky, will remember the Rev. John Craig. This gentleman was of the Methodist persuasion, of the original Ashbury school, and he like most others of that denomination at the time to which we allude, was noted alike for his plainness of dress and strict and open proof of sin in what form soever it made its appearance, and under any and all circumstances.

Mr. Craig was one of the first preachers to visit the section called Middle Tennessee, now so populous and powerful, but then, in (1801) a more wilderness. He was an itinerant preacher. His circuit extended from Powell's Valley, east of the mountains, to the extreme Western settlements on the Cumberland and Duck rivers. The settlements of the white man were few and far between; no public roads had been established—those distant neighborhoods were connected only by faint traces, which were but seldom travelled.

Mr. C. was exposed to many hardships.—He lay down on hard beds, slept in open cabins, and shared any a scanty repast.—But he was a man of energy, and his zeal never flagged nor grew weary. He felt the importance of his mission, and urged on by his zeal in his Master's cause, and the good of souls, he waded snows and floods, braved the fury of the winds, surmounted all difficulties and carried the glad tidings of salvation to the poor settlers.

The writer was born in Middle Tennessee,

and though a mere child when he last saw Mr. Craig, his image is as fresh in his mind as the events of yesterday.

In 1830, Rev. Mr. C. came, late one evening, to my father's, and passed the night at our house. During the evening, after family prayers had been offered up by him, before retiring to bed, he gave to my father, in my presence, a narrative, which was in substance, the following:—

Many years before, Mr. Craig was passing from East Tennessee to the Duck river country. His way led him along a dim path through a wooded pass, amid craggy rocks, near awful precipices, and frightful chasms. Suddenly a young man sprang from a huge rock, and with a heavy rifle presented at Mr. Craig, demanded his money.

Mr. C. regarded the robber with a look of discrimination peculiar to himself, as he recoiled up his horse and said, "Young man, you never robbed before. What has brought you to this?"

The robber again demanded his money, threatening instant death if the other did not comply.

Mr. Craig answered, "This is your first attempt. You have been better raised! Your mother—"

Instantly the young man dashed down his gun and burst into tears, saying that he had indeed been taught better things. And he cried most bitterly.

Mr. Craig tied his horse to a limb, alighted and invited the trembling youth to be seated near him on a flat rock. The young man instantly complied, when Mr. Craig, in a mild and engaging manner, asked him how he had happened to become a robber.

The other told him that he had been raised in Virginia—his parents were in easy circumstances in life, and members of the Presbyterian church—that they had educated him religiously, and lavished on him all the affections characteristic of parental love. About eighteen months since, he had married against their will, and with his young and lovely wife; he had made his way into this new and unsettled country. His parents had given him no assistance, and having but little on which to commence life, and falling sick, without money, friends or credit, both he and his wife had well nigh starved. In the depths of his distress, he had, as a last alternative, resolved to make one robbery, only one, and afterwards live honestly.

Mr. Craig, in the spirit of love, pointed out his error. He told him, that he should have gone to his Heavenly Father, and made known his wants—that His tender mercies are over all His works, and none that trust in Him shall ever want. The young man was all tears—all penitence.

Mr. Craig arose, went to his horse, and taking off his saddle-bags, said—"I too am poor. I own no foot of land—no cottage in the wilderness is mine. I have but thirty-one dollars in the world, and reserving one dollar only, in the name of the 'Giver of all good,' I present you with thirty dollars. Take this little sum, as one sent you from Heaven, and God and His angels witness that you are promising amendment in future life."

Mr. Craig then prayed with and for the astonished young man, and took an affectionate leave.

Thirty long years have elapsed. West Tennessee is a wilderness no more. The pale face had fallen the forest. The red man had quitted his hunting grounds, and they were chequered off into a thousand farm-walled fields.

Mr. Craig was now an old man. His locks were white as snow. His children and grand-children had grown up around him, and children of his spiritual charge surrounded him, like waving wheat-heads in the harvest field. One sunny eve in Autumn, as the old preacher sat in the midst of the family group, it was told him that a gentleman was at the gate, who wished to speak with him. He went out, and saw an elderly man, neatly dressed, riding a fine horse. The stranger asked for accommodations for the night, being being granted, he dismounted, and with Mr. Craig entered the house.

Little beyond the common civilities of life passed between them, until supper had been served. The elderly gentleman asked Mr. Craig to show him a private apartment, and when they were alone he said, "Mr. Craig, I think that you do not know me?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Craig.
"And yet I tried to rob you. I am that same poor, wretched wretch that demanded your money with a rifle presented at your bosom, thirty years ago, among the mountains."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the other.
"Yes," rejoined the first, "I am the same. I took the money you gave me hours to my poor starving wife, and told her how I had obtained it. We went out on a wooden stool, and knelt down and covenanted with God and each other, to live honestly in His sight, and to walk uprightly before Him. We have prospered. Want has long since been a stranger to us; riches have flowed in upon us, and our children and children's children have risen up around us, to call us blessed. We have years ago become members of the Church of Christ. I have long and ardently desired to find you, but not knowing your name, I know not how to make inquiry.—Last Sabbath, at the camp-meeting, when you rose to preach, I at once recognized in you the man that had saved me from a felon's fate. I then learned your name, and now I have come to pay you the thirty dollars with thirty years' interest."

"But," said he, "I have since visited them at their own house, and found them people of respectability, refinement, and piety, and one son now occupies a high place, both in Church and State."

Mr. Craig College, Ark., 1854.

PUMPING OUT BOSTON HARBOR.

Frequenters of our wharves are aware that a class of vessels are often lying at Long Wharf known as "fishin' smacks." These

smacks hail in most cases from Cape Ann, and supply our markets with fresh fish. Near the centre of these smacks is a fish pit with the sides perfectly water tight, and raising to the decks, while the bottom, which is also a part of the vessel is perforated with holes. Into these pits or wells are thrown the fish, and the sea furnishes through the holes a supply of water for the preservation of the fishy tribes during their passage from along shore to our market.

It happened on a morning last week that one of the smacks was lying near the Custom House, when two Irishmen came on board inquiring for work. They were told that there was nothing to be done on board, but they still hung around; at last discovering the pit, inquired if they might pump out the vessel, as they noticed she leaked badly. The two tars aboard, who were both good jokers, perceiving the mistake of the Irishmen, replied "yes" and asked their price for pumping the smack dry. A bargain was struck for a dollar and a half, a pump was procured, and at work the two men went—on pumping, while the other halfed with a bucket.

An hour passed and still they pumped, occasionally wondering how deep the hole was, and how much water still remained in the vessel. The two sailors in the meantime had gone up the wharf as they said on business. The captain who was absent at the time the bargain was made, came on board, and finding the men still hard at work, with the perspiration pouring off their faces, inquired what they were about. "Pumping out this ship," was the reply. "Pumping out this ship," said the captain. "Yes, sir, a mighty deep sea is intirely," said one of the perspiring Emeralds, as he panted away at the pump handle. "Sure I'm thinkin' it'll be night before we get her dry." "Night!" said the captain, beginning to roar with laughter as he discovered the joke that had been perpetrated during his absence. "Night! you will not get through till you have pumped out Boston Harbor."

He then explained the matter to the laborers, who resumed their coats, waving vengeance upon the sailors who had "drowned them."

From the N. Y. Organ.

Heat of the Gulf Stream.

The whole effect of this great current on conditions of climate is not yet ascertained, but we know enough to warrant the conclusions of Lieut. Maury when he says: A simple calculation will show that the quantity of heat discharged over the Atlantic from the waters of the Gulf Stream in a winter day would be sufficient to raise the whole column of atmosphere that rests upon France and British Islands from the freezing point to summer heat. It is the influence of this stream upon climate that makes the Gulf Stream the Emerald Isle of the sea, and clothes the shores of Albion with evergreen robes, while in the same latitude on the other side the shores are covered by a fast flowing fetters of ice. The instructive and interesting article on the Ocean in a late number of Chambers' Repository, remarks:

Light penetrates the ocean visibly to a depth of eighty fathoms, and doubtless as much further as animal or vegetable life descends. In clear water, the scene presented by the sea bottom is in many places particularly beautiful: submarine forests, tenanted by living things of extraordinary form and brilliant colors, meet the eye.

"Language cannot paint
Their splendid tints; though in blue ocean seen,
Blue, darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,
In all its rich variety of shades,
Suffused with glowing gold."

When to the "glowing gold" the crimson of sunset is added, the effect is indeed gorgeous, and the sea must be taken as floor of a fairy realm, flashing innumerable lights from its rippling surface. The blue color of the ocean arises from the fact, that the water absorbs all the other colors, and reflects the blue, which, far from land appears to be of a most intense hue; and yet, if a small quantity be taken up in a glass vessel, it is found to be as clear and sparkling as if drawn from a rocky well. The color of the Red Sea, and of the



BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, March 13. CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1 00 per Year! FRANKLIN MILLER, JOSEPH A. MILLER, Editors.

Notice to Agents and Advertisers. WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW THAT

The West Jersey Pioneer Has a Circulation of at least 300 more than any other paper printed in Cumberland County.

Its Circulation, (in the County,) is nearly double that of any other paper.

This notice is called for in self-defense. The "Bridgeton Chronicle" falsely conveying the impression, that its Circulation is larger than that of the Pioneer.

A Steamboat—Suggestions &c.

We have at different times repeatedly called the attention of the farmers to the importance of having a Steamboat communication from Bridgeton to Philadelphia.

That a Boat properly managed will pay, we have not the slightest hesitation in believing, particularly if it should be started before the farmers planted their crops.

There is a large amount of trade from Bridgeton and the surrounding country to Philadelphia.

During the last Summer from six to twelve stages heavily loaded with passengers left Bridgeton daily.

Besides this, there is a large amount of farm produce carried in various ways from the country adjoining Cohansy Creek every season.

So that in reality the farmers are more interested than others in having a boat.

A number of boats are building every season, and some without any particular destination at the time of building, so that it is highly probable there would not be much difficulty in procuring one, provided satisfactory assurance was given that the enterprise should not be a losing concern to the proprietors.

We would suggest to the farmers of the county, to form a league and agree to remunerate the owners for all loss they might sustain in the business of the season.

With their united support we are satisfied there would be but little risk in making such an agreement.

The amount of travel is annually increasing to a much greater extent. A good boat would most probably receive enough of it to pay all the expenses.

For several reasons an afternoon or evening boat would suit this section of the country best.

If the hour of starting was one o'clock, in the afternoon, the farmers would have more time to get their produce to the boat, and get home in time to meet early the next morning in better condition than they could do if the boat started so early as to make it necessary to prepare it for market the day before.

Besides this, the stages would have ample time to reach the boat from other parts of the county.

The main business hours in the city are from nine o'clock to three in the afternoon.

When the boat left here in the morning the day was consumed principally in reaching the city, and business men found when they got there that business hours were over, so that they could transact but little business unless they spent the whole of the next day there.

If the boat left the city at the same hour, one o'clock, passengers would have four hours of business time in which to transact their business.

An amount of time frequently sufficient to transact all their business. Allowing seven hours for the passage, the boat during the summer would have to travel but a very little distance after night.

To many persons a boat to run altogether in the night would be preferable, though rather more hazardous. There would by such an arrangement, be something of an economy of time.

The passengers after an evening's social conversation could retire to their state rooms and wake up in Philadelphia.

Then they would have the whole day to transact business, re-embark in the evening and next morning be at home ready to attend to their ordinary affairs.

Many persons would doubtless consider the night travelling more insecure; and until the appearance of the boat became familiar to the different craft navigating the river, it might be so.

Yet, if the mass of accidents on railroads and by steamboat are carefully examined it may be very much questioned whether much the larger portion of fatal accidents do not happen by daylight.

Upon the Hudson river where the night lines run with the same regularity as the day, we do not at this time recollect any serious accident to have occurred in the night to the steamboats, although the river is narrower than the Delaware and crowded with sailing vessels of different kinds.

Most of the accidents to the river steamboats, result either from racing, from an attempt to attain too great speed, or from criminal recklessness in those having charge.

To the last, steamboat travellers are now more or less exposed. With a prudent captain and careful crew and no incentives to race or urge the boat beyond a proper speed, we cannot see why a night line would not be about as secure as a day line.

We have passed several nights upon the water, on the rivers and lakes and never, unless from sea-sickness, lost one hour of regular repose.

It must however be admitted that collisions might sometimes occur; and when occurring in the night would certainly be alarming.

The greater care used in the night to avoid them, it might be well supposed prevent an undue proportion of them happening at that time.

Taken altogether and judged by the light of experience, we cannot avoid the conclusion, that while the risk would be but little more with a night boat, the convenience of the travelling and business community would be benefited by the establishment of such a line.

Will not some of our intelligent readers favor us with their views on the subject.

Good Stock.—We are pleased to see a growing disposition on the part of our agriculturists to improve their stock.

The successful establishment of an agricultural society, which may now be regarded as a fixed fact, with the inducements offered by premiums and annual exhibitions, will do much towards awakening a still greater interest in the subject.

In other sections of the country where particular attention has been directed to improving stock, very high prices are obtained.

In the neighboring state of Delaware the Reybolds have long been noted, not less for the excellence of their stock than for the high prices obtained for it.

There is but little perceptible difference between the cost of raising the best improved and the common indifferent breeds, while the former will frequently bring nearly double the market.

Many of our farmers are favorably located for raising stock. It is true that in some locations, the flies and mosquitoes in summer are a detriment and serious annoyance to the business.

But we would hardly presume to suppose that these insects would show any preference to the improved stock.

The fact of more thrift in the cattle would hardly cause an increase in the number of mosquitoes in the pasture fields.

Besides this, people naturally feel an inclination to take better care of a good article than a poor one.

Applying the same rule to stock, the best would be likely to be most protected from the attacks of the insects, and as a consequence bring a greater return to the owner.

With horses more than cattle we have observed a praiseworthy disposition to improve.

Formerly fitness without much regard to bottom was considered the most important requisition.

At the present time good bottom is an essential requisite of a good horse.

Most of our farmers need horses for work and driving both.

Hence strength of limb with symmetrical proportion is a great desideratum.

The gait of a horse is also a very important point. To ride after a horse whose labored motions and awkward gait, look as if he could hardly drag along, is about equivalent to the fever and ague.

By paying proper attention, it is just as easy to get good horses as poor ones.

All the really valuable properties of a horse such as symmetrical proportion, easy movement, kindness, docility, speed and bottom might as well be combined in one horse as not.

If any doubt it we would request them to call on Mr. Alfred Holmes, Downtown, Hopewell township who has a colt of the Middlesex stock that appears to be the very best ideal of all the qualities.

He is not quite three years old, perfectly gentle and docile, most beautiful in proportion for combining speed and strength, and from a stock unquestioned for both speed and bottom.

Those interested in securing an extra good breed of valuable farm horses, and in view of future county fairs, who is not, should take a look at this splendid colt.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual town meetings of the different townships in this county will be held on Tuesday next.

Large Egg.—Our friend H. R. Merseilles, brought into the office a few days ago an egg of the following mammoth dimensions—seven and three quarter inches around lengthways, and six and a half inches in circumference.

This egg was the product of an unassuming Shanghaï hen whose modesty declined to let the circumstance be known, until it was actually found in the nest.

Mr. Merseilles has an excellent selection of the improved kind of Poultry.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Stratton of the House, and Seward and Douglas of the Senate, for a number of documents and speeches.

Also to Mr. Beckett, of the House of Assembly, for copies of the Reports of the State Prison, and Asylum, and of Births, Marriages and Deaths, during the last year.

The Prohibition Bill in the Legislature. By a private letter from Trenton we learn that the prohibitory liquor bill reported by a select committee was taken up on Wednesday and referred to the committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 32 to 23.

This was supposed to be a modest way of defeating the bill.

Large Parsnips.—We were favored a day or two since by our friend Rev. Walter Gillet, of Shiloh with a very fine lot of parsnips, raised under his management.

They are very large and afford a very striking illustration of skillful management and a good soil.

We have sometimes heard of vegetables growing clear through the earth, and as we cast our eyes upon these mammoth specimens, these old stories seemed revived again.

Judge of Court.—We learn that Harris B. Mattison, proprietor of the Chronicle, was on Wednesday last appointed Judge of the court, by the legislature, vice Samuel Harris.

Our contemporary seems to have met with quite a run of luck.

Bridgeton Markets.—Wheat is \$1.30, to \$1.90, Corn 90 cents, Potatoes 95 cents to \$1, Butter 25 cents, Eggs, 12 cents, Lard 12 1/2 cents, Pork 8 to 9 cents per pound.

Correction.—The notice in last week's paper of Virgil M. Davis, Thomas Townsend and David Reeves, administrators to the creditors of different estates, and published by order of the Cape May orphans court should have required the creditors of said estates to exhibit their claims and demands within six calendar months from the 3d day of January 1854, instead of the 1st of January 1854 as printed. We copied in the "Chronicle," (the By Authority about,) blunders and all. If our Cape May friends will send the manuscript to this office, we trust they will but little cause to enter such complaints.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. RAILROAD MEETING.

At a large meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Greenwich, Cumberland Co. N. J., of all political parties, convened on the fourth day of March, 1854, for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the extension of the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and to Railroads in the Southern part of New Jersey, THOMAS C. SHEPPARD was called to the chair and SEELY SNUZZ appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions, reported by a committee, appointed by the Chairman, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our Representative in the Senate of New Jersey, the Hon. Lewis HOWELL, in using his influence to defeat the schemes of a wealthy and dangerous monopoly, and in voting for a charter for building a Railroad from Raritan Bay to Delaware River, has only fulfilled his duty and his pledge to his constituents; yet in these times of venality and corruption we are proud to have elected to the Senate of New Jersey one who is honest and faithful to the honor and interests of those whom he represents.

Resolved, That the Representative of the first district of Cumberland County, in the House of Representatives of New Jersey, in voting against a charter for a company to build a Railroad from Raritan Bay to Delaware River has not acted in accordance with the interests, nor the wishes of a large majority of his constituents.

Resolved, That the extraordinary and exclusive privileges granted by the Legislature of New Jersey, in their charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, were not dictated by a wise and enlightened policy, and have proved, and continue to be eminently detrimental to the interests of the people of this state.

Resolved, That an extension of the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company by the Legislature of New Jersey, would be unjust, and greatly injurious to the interests and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of their constituents.

Resolved, That we reconstitute our representatives in the Legislature against the passage of an act further to extend the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, by forwarding to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the Editors of the Bridgeton Chronicle and the West Jersey Pioneer, for publication in their respective papers.

THOMAS C. SHEPPARD, Chairman. SEELY SNUZZ, Secretary.

RAILROADS BEHIND THE AGE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, says: "Two remarkable experiments in aeration have lately astonished this city. Of the first I did not write you for I supposed it a hoax. But it has been repeated since, and an eyewitness has told me of the wonderful results.

A man enveloped in a net-work containing a large number of bladders filled with hydrogen gas, ran, two Sundays ago, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous. The occasional power of the gas was not sufficient to carry him up, but it neutralized three-quarters of his weight. Last Sunday he renewed the experiment upon an exterior Boulevard with a little more gas. He made forty miles an hour and said that with a favorable wind he could easily make forty-five, and beat any locomotive without fatigue. With the tremendous muscular power possessed by man, it is evident that if he could in any way lighten his legs, as this invention in reality does, he would realize the fable of the Seven-Leagued Boots. Caulder the most agile clown of the circus, who was present, agreed soon, with a similar apparatus, to jump over the Seine. I understand that a dozen machines with improvements are now in course of construction, and that the idea of annihilating space has seized upon more than one adventurous brain. As to the aeronauts, they all acknowledge that they may as well burn their balloons."

An efficient Steam Navy. By late accounts from Europe it appears that the British steam marine amounts to 55,000 tons of power—enough to match all the steamships of the world put together. The force has been increased from 15,000 horse power to its present astonishing amount in about 18 months. Such an exhibition of energy and go-ahead-ness is more American-like than that which our own government officials have hitherto exhibited with respect to our navy. We do not need such a large steam navy as this, but we certainly do need a better and larger one than that which we have at present. We ought at least to have twelve or fifteen first-class steam frigates, whereas we have not one. We have now a surplus revenue coming into the national treasury; this is fortunate; we need it all to raise up an efficient steam marine. It indeed affords us some pleasure to know that our government has at least awakened to some sense of the necessity of a naval reform. On the 23d ult., the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the construction of six new steam frigates; this is well, but it would have pleased us better, if instead of three millions had been appropriated for building ten first-class steam frigates. We do not believe that less than a million of dollars. We need at least twelve new steam frigates, but we are grateful for the small appropriation which has been made; it is a good beginning. If they are well built—and they will be if the practical engineers of the navy have their say—we shall feel some pride in having been the constant advocate of a steam naval reform. We do not expect war, we do not want it, we hope we may never see it, but it is best to be prepared.

We consider war, however, only as a subordinate occupation for our steam navy. We want such vessels principally for the performance of acts of national humanity to our commerce on every sea,—that should be their chief business.

It affords us some gratification to know that amid the political rancor exhibited at Washington, some important national interests are not being overlooked. It is our duty to agitate this subject upon all proper occasions and we shall cease not to do so, until every American citizen can lift his voice in exultation and say, "now we have an Efficient Steam Navy."—Scientific American.

John B. South.—This famous lecturer is in clover in Glasgow. It is said that he is now at work under the patronage of an association, who pay him at the rate of \$1,200 a month, and yet his patrons are deriving a large income beyond this amount from the sale of tickets!

Hopewell Farmers Club.—We cheerfully comply with the following request and hope citizens in the vicinity will generally attend and manifest a proper degree of interest in the subject. The efforts of the club to improve themselves are praise worthy and should be imitated by every neighborhood in the county. The more we become acquainted with the proceedings of the club, the better we are pleased with them. They are usually very interesting and calculated to diffuse a large quantity of valuable information among the members. The subject of roads is interesting to all classes, and should call out a full attendance.

Death of Major Philip Reybold.—This gentleman died at his residence, near Delaware City, on Tuesday last. He was about 71 years of age. The Pennsylvania Inquirer says:—"Major Reybold was one of the most enterprising agriculturists in the State of Delaware, and perhaps the largest peach-grower in the country. His fine farms are monuments of his industry and enterprise."

Camden and Amboy Railroad.—We are informed that this Company are applying to their passenger cars, as fast as the business of the road will permit, the best improved machinery that has ever been made in this or any other country, for the prevention of railroad accidents. This improvement consists in attaching to each car in a train, means for causing the anatomical action of its brakes. The brakes of the several cars in the train being brought into instantaneous action, or rendered imperative, at the will of the engineer, and the wheels of the locomotive, the brakes are placed. By this most simple and valuable improvement, the engineer can on perceiving danger, stop his train in the shortest possible distance, without waiting for, or depending on brakemen for that purpose. The superiority which this improvement possesses over the ordinary system of brakemen, is such as to render the occurrence of fatal accidents impossible, when the engineer can see any two hundred yards ahead. Notwithstanding the value of this improvement, it is not likely to be adopted by many Railroad Companies, from the fact, that the cost of its application is from twenty to twenty-five dollars per car.—Philadelphia Sun.

DIGNITY OF TRADE. We like to see a man, no matter what business he may be engaged in, have a respect for it. It elevates labor, and ennobles trade. The other day, in the neighborhood of the Park, we encountered a tall, dignified-looking man, in a long, seedy frock-coat, buttoned to the chin, with a very glossy old silk hat, presiding at an apple-stand. Somehow or other, his manner, his "style" struck us. "What is the price of these apples?" we asked, pointing to a pile of tempting red ones. "We shall have to charge you two cents for those," said he; "they are a very superior article; but there is an apple," he added, "and of a good quality, that we can put to you at a cent."

Shades of Commerce! He couldn't have said more, nor in a more portentous manner, if he had been offering the rarest goods in Stewart's marble palace. We was very far from being what Mrs. Partington terms non pompos mannis.—Knickerbocker.

A VALUABLE SQUAW. We learn from the Pittsburg Union, that an excellent opportunity for a philanthropic young man of an educational and agricultural turn of mind, is now open 'out West.' The Chief of the Haynes Indians, in Oregon, offers one thousand head of horses to any respectable white young man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter, a girl of about sixteen, settle down among them, and teach them agriculture.

A correspondent of the 'Sturgis Prairie Journal,' in making the matter known, says: "These horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. I have seen this valuable squaw. She is about the medium size, with tolerably regular features, high cheek bones, sloping forehead, black eyes, and dark hair. Her form is square and stout. Her long hair hangs over her shoulders, freely and plentifully, and with curls and beads. She wore a robe made of fawn skins, most beautifully ornamented with beads and shells. Her step was light and proud, and gait easy and graceful. A fine chance for all the objects men dream of, and romance, all in a bunch, dangling from the hand of an Indian Princess, only eighteen years old, which hand and its accompanying eyes, are lighted down among them, and teach them agriculture."

Who wants 'em recommend?"

The explosion in Hartford.—This terrible accident has resulted in the loss of eighteen lives, seventeen of whom have families. Twenty-two persons have either limbs broken or are badly bruised or scalded—and the loss of property is \$12,000. At a meeting of the citizens of Hartford on Friday evening measures were taken for the relief of the families left destitute by this calamity. The general opinion seems to be that the accident was occasioned by the engineer talking with a friend longer than he ought, and that the water became too low in the boiler, and the pipes too much heated, to allow of the introduction of cold water, as is supposed to have done.

Noble Legislation.—The School bill has finally passed the Legislature of Texas. Two millions are set aside as a school fund, the interest on which, (\$100,000), to be distributed among the counties according to the number of children of school age.—This will give counties of an average population, over \$1,000, and will be of considerable benefit in the way of paying teachers, besides putting in circulation annually \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are dull at previous prices. Wheat is more inquired for, 2000 bushels Pennsylvania Red sold at \$1.75 and \$1.78, and 1500 bushels prime White at \$1.90 in store. Corn is firmer, and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania Yellow sold at 78 cents in store; Southern is held higher. Nothing new in Oats or Rye.

MARRIED. In Bridgeton, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Samuel Parler, Mr. Enoch Brooks, to Miss Elizabeth S. Rice, both of Bridgeton.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. John W. McDougall, Mr. Thomas P. Shaw, of Dorochester, to Miss Anna M. Rogers, of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co. N. J.

On the 23d of February, by the Rev. A. Gardner, Mr. Henry C. Allen, to Miss Mary Parson, both of Salem Co. N. J.

At the Parsonage of the Commerce street M. E. Church, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. S. Swann, Mr. Samuel Mulford, to Miss Sarah S. Ewens, both of Bridgeton.

At Fairton, March 5th, by Rev. John O. Summerville, Mr. James A. Wertzgar, to Miss Fanny Ward, both of Fairton.

At Marlboro, on the 8th inst., by Elder D. Clawson, Mr. John H. McMillan, of Hopewell, to Miss Susan B. Davis, of Carlotta.

DEED. On the 22d ult., WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of Alfred and Caroline DeWolf, aged 21 months two weeks and two days.

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., with a severe illness of three weeks, Mrs. MARTHA ANN BROOKS, aged 51 years, daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Roadstown.

A large circle of sympathizing friends convened at the residence of her father on the 7th inst., and from thence proceeded to the Baptist Church at Roadstown, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Challis, from John, XI. 28.—The Master is come and calleth for thee."

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. THE Downtown Farmers Club will hold a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 15th, to consider the subject of Public Highways, in the Township of Hopewell.

All who feel themselves interested in the subject are requested to attend.

WANTED. 10,000 Dozen EGGS, 10,000 lbs. RAGS, in exchange for DRY GOODS, at Cash prices at JOEL FITZHAN'S, Dry Goods Store, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

SFEDS! SEEDS! A full supply of Clover, Timothy, Orchard and Herd Grass, of the best quality. Also, an assortment of Fresh and Genuine Ginn Seeds, from the celebrated Seed Grower of Philadelphia, D. C. Landreth. For Sale by F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

Dr. Baker's Sermons. THE REV. DANIEL BAKER, President of Austin College, Texas, 2d series, just published. Also Dr. Baker on Baptism and his Address to Fathers and Mothers. For Sale by F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

BROWN, White and Crushed Sugars, New Crop New Orleans Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Spices &c. For sale by F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

GRIND STONES. 3,000 Lbs. Grindstones for sale by F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Cape May, will be exposed at Public Sale On Tuesday the 18th day of April next, On the premises at Cape Island, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

All that valuable Real Estate, known as the Mount Vernon tract, Property, joining on the sides of Cyrus Rice, and Mark Devine, the Cape Island tract, and the Atlantic Ocean, containing ten acres more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, including a large building, and a well, and a large quantity of timber, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and is to be sold by R. A. CORSON, Sheriff. Dated March 10, 1854.

NEW ENTERPRISE. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity, that he has just opened

A new Store in Prosperity Row, he intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of PAINTS, PAINT OILS, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, CARBIDE TRIMMINGS, BRUSHES of various kinds; an extensive variety of Wall Paper

OF FASHIONABLE STYLES And of all kinds and prices, with a variety of Fancy articles.

Having had an experience of several years, in dealing in the various articles, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to his customers.

BENJAMIN T. WARE, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

Ten Dollars Reward. LOST, on Sunday evening the 5th inst., on the road from the Methodist Church, Cedarville, to the residence of the subscriber, a Port Monia, containing Fifty-seven Dollars.

The above reward will be paid upon returning the Port Monia with the said money to EPHRAIM L. POWELL, Cedarville, March 8, 1854.

Spring Fashions. HATS! HATS! CAPS! CAPS! NOW is the time to buy. Come and get the NEW STYLES.

Sell cheap and people will buy. A very large assortment of the New and Latest Styles of Hats and Caps, also a new and well selected assortment of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, School Satchels and Umbrellas, selling at reduced prices, notwithstanding the high price of raw potatoes.

Please call at the sign of the RED HAT and the Red, White and Blue front.

JOSEPH BURT, Prosperity Row, March 11, 1854.

W. H. THOMPSON, NOW offers to the public a new and large assortment of

WATCHES! OF every description, at less than Philadelphia prices; all warranted good time keepers.

CLOCKS! ALL prices, sizes, shapes and qualities—warranted good.

There is no end to the assortment under this head. I can sell every article as cheap as it can be bought in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

SILVER SPOONS. TABLE Tea, Desert and Salt Spoons. Butter Knives, warranted standard silver.

Plated Ware. TABLE and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives and Forks plated with pure silver, on genuine silver, warranted to wear well.

Together with a large assortment of Spectacles, Port Monias &c., &c. W. H. THOMPSON, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY PATRONIZE YOUR OWN STATE!

Study well your own interest and her property. THE truth of which has already been made manifest by the great and increasing demand for our Goods, the cheapness of our Wares and the great and numerous advantages derived from their use, convince us at once of the fact, that all who seek comfort and convenience will at once try the goods we recommend. In hot weather we wish to avoid the penetrating and piercing rays of a Summer Sun. This is related, and closely connected with the necessity of keeping cool, and to keep cool we must invariably EMBROIDER, and to do this we have only to recommend you to call at once upon the undersigned and order a sufficient number of those

HANDSOME AND SUPERIOR MADE Venetian Inside Blinds!

Shades of all descriptions, French Chip Blinds, Funnel and Plain, always on hand.

WHICH will sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than those who reside in Philadelphia, who are compelled to sell high, in order to meet their extra rents; then to save money, call on the undersigned. He is thankful for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

J. M. MAUL, Store next door to the Surrogate's Office, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

CLASS for Hot Beds, at a reduced price. Feb. 25, '53. H. J. MULFORD & Bro.

NOTICE. A Stated Meeting of the directors of the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on the 21st day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Bridgeton, on Monday the 13th day of March at 10 o'clock, A. M. G. B. LUPTON, Secretary.

Cohansy Female Institute. BRIDGETON, Cumberland County, N. J.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of young ladies, on the 1st of May next, under the care and direction of Mrs. H. B. WILSON, D. D. and Mrs. WITAGE, aided by other highly qualified and experienced Teachers, in the different departments.

The design of this Institution is to afford a thorough course of instruction, in all the substantial as well as Ornamental branches of Female Education. Special pains will be taken to qualify young ladies for the important work of teaching. To those, having this object in view and whose means may be limited, all possible encouragement will be given.

The experience of twelve years, in conducting Boarding Schools, both in this country and in Asia, gives the Principals no small advantage, in their present undertaking.

Bridgeton is delightfully situated, on the Cohansy Creek, a few miles from its junction with the Delaware, and is easy of access by Steamer or Stage, from Philadelphia, by different lines, daily. The town is pleasant and healthy, and the society remarkable for its morality—intelligence and piety.

The large and commodious building, known as the residence of the late Judge Blumer, has been secured for the purpose, with ample grounds being engaged to it, and the School Rooms, at the North East corner of Pearl and Commerce streets are engaged temporarily for the School, until a suitable building may be erected.

A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated in the family of the Principals, where they will enjoy the advantages of home and the society of their teachers. This limitation will be found to be a great advantage to the boarders, as they will enjoy more personal attention and Parental influence from the Principals than could be expected, in a large and crowded establishment.

Terms of Tuition. In all the English branches, including Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geology, Geometry, Astronomy, Physiology, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity, the quarterly charge is \$ 8 00

Lessons on Piano or Guitar " " " 6 00

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Dividing Creek Mill, Inc. ... After Monday next the subscriber will leave ...

UNION ACADEMY.

C. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. D., Principal. ... This institution located at SHILOH, Cumberland ...

CABINETWARE.

ELI SAYBE would inform numerous customers ... that he has enlarged his stock of Cabinetware ...

DAVIS AND CULIN.

Dealers in Lamp, Lanterns and Chandeliers. ... N. E. Cor. of Fourth & Cherry sts., Philadelphia ...

New Drug and Candy Establishment.

The subscriber would call the attention of his friends ... to his New Store (corner of Commerce and ...)

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of BRIDGETON and vicinity ...

BRIDGETON Cheap Stove Depot!

THE largest and best assortment of Stoves in BRIDGETON ...

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

THE subscribers have received an extensive assortment of Queensware, China, White Stone, China, &c. ...

A Great and Important Change!

CHANGES of all kinds are of such very common occurrence ...

Auction Mart and Commission Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity ...

Beauty, Health, and Cheapness.

SAMUEL R. FITZHAN, has on hand and for sale a large lot of ...

Nims Patent Window.

A full sized window can be seen at the Stock Factory of A. F. EVERINGHAM, in Bridgeton ...

Fall and Winter Goods.

D. F. FITHAN & SON have opened and are now offering for sale a choice stock of Fall and Winter Goods ...

WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have on hand the Girard Cook, American Stove, Iron Range, and a general assortment of TIN ...

A Fresh Supply of New Goods.

LADIES, I have on hand some of the prettiest Milano Scarfs Ever offered in ...

NEW STOVE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Cumberland County, that he has opened a New Stove Store in Millville, near to E. McClung's Store ...

Tea and Japanese Ware.

THE subscribers have on hand a large assortment of the most beautiful and useful many Fancy articles ...

Beauty, Health, and Cheapness.

SAMUEL R. FITZHAN has on hand and for sale a large lot of ...

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MITCHELS, Smith and other Geography; Davies, Comstock and Parkers Philosophy; Davies, Greens and Colburns Algebra; Kirkham's ...

WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have on hand the Girard Cook, American Stove, Iron Range, and a general assortment of TIN ...

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DAUBERDORFFS.

Reader, have you a good Portrait of yourself? If not, now is the time, while the weather permits, to secure a correct likeness of yourself ...

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Administrators' Notice to Creditors. ... I, H. M. Davis, administrator of Spencer ...

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