

The West Jersey Pioneer.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Morality, Education, Science, Arts, Amusements, Mechanics, Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic and Foreign News, &c. Published at Bridgeton, N. J.

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Franklin Ferguson.

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

Choir Poetry.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.

MARRIED.

At Cape Island, N. J., on the 24th inst., Mr. J. J. ALLEN, Stage Proprietor, Bridgeton, to Miss MAGUIRE, daughter of John Tomlin, Esq., near Goshen, Cape May County, N. J.

Ye Bachelors now, go follow on,
And seek for a good wife
That you may know, while life below,
How blessed the married life is.
Friend ALLEN now, can boast that he,
A helpmate has secured,
One to console and comfort him,
When life's ills are endured.
Let Stageman, all that single be,
Think not, 'tis but in vain,
To take a heart, now and then,
The fair sex leaves to gain.
For as did he, whose marriage now
Is chronicled above—
And prove, beyond a single doubt,
That Bachelors hearts can love.

MORAL.

NO MOTHER.

She has no mother! What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single sentence—no mother! We must go far down the hard, rough path of life, and become inured to care and sorrow in our sternest forms before we can reach to our own experience of the dearest reality—a mother—without a struggle and a tear. But when it is said of a frail young girl, just passing from childhood towards the life of woman, how sad is the story summed up in that one short sentence—Who now shall administer the needed counsel—who now shall check the wayward fancies—who now shall curb the errors and failings of the motherless girl?
Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of her sorrow be overfilled by the harshness of your bearing, or your unsympathizing coldness. Is she heedless of her doing? Is she forgetful of her duty? Let her careless in her movements? Remember, oh, remember, "she has no mother!" When her sorrows and joys are gay and joyous, does she sit sorrowing? Does she pass with a downcast eye and a languid step, when you would fain witness the glowing and overflowing gladness of youth? Guide her not, for she is motherless and the great sorrow comes down upon her as if she had a mother. Can you gain her confidence, can you win her love? Come then to the motherless with the boon of your tenderest care, and by the memory of your own mother, already perhaps passed away—by the fulness of your own remembered sorrow—by the possibility that your own child may yet be motherless—contribute, as far as you may, to relieve the sorrow and repair the loss of that fair, frail child, who is written, Motherless.

AN HONEST BOY.

"That is right, my boy," said the merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop-boy. He had brought him a dollar that lay amongst the dust and paper of the sweepings.
"That is right," he said again, "always be honest; it is the best policy."
"Should you say that?" asked the lad, timidly.
"Should I say what? That honesty is the best policy? Why it's a time-honored old saying. I don't know about the elevating tendency of the thing; the spirit is rather narrow, I'll allow."
"So grandmother taught me," replied the boy, "she said we should do right, because God approved it, without thinking what man would say."
The merchant turned abruptly toward the desk, and the thoughtful-faced little lad resumed his duties.
In the course of the morning a rich and influential citizen called at the store. While conversing, he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to adopt one. My experience is that a boy of twelve (the age I should prefer) is fixed in his habits, and if they are bad."
"Stop," said the merchant, "do you see that lad yonder?"
"With that noble brow? Yes, what of him?"
"He is remarkable."
"Yes, yes—what's that everybody tells me who has boys to dispose of. No doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once."
"It was going to say," replied the merchant calmly, "that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, or—never. He would restore a farthing, indeed, (the merchant colored,) let a child

to honest for my employ. He points out flaws in goods, and I cannot touch him in the least in that respect. Common prudence, you know, is—common—common prudence is wisdom!"
The merchant made no assent, and the merchant hurried on to say:
"He was a parish orphan—taken by an old woman out of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot. No doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold uncounted times; his hands have been frozen, no have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather than been dishonest. I can't account for it, upon my word I can't."
"Have you any claim upon him?"
"Not the least in the world, except what common benevolence offers. Indeed, the boy is entirely too good for me."
"Then I will adopt him; and if I have found one really honest boy, let God be true, I will adopt a dozen more in a carriage. The little fellow would make a fine companion, and was as cheerful in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious creature who had been taught of the Spirit, became one of the best and greatest divines that England ever produced."
"They that honor me, I will honor."

AGRICULTURE.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

Double Crofts vs. Acres!

Many farmers at the present time are laying their plans for putting in a usual number of acres of corn and other crops, the present season, in the expectation that high prices of farm products will continue for a year to come. Now, as the object desired is an increase of profit, it may often be better secured in some other way than by increasing the number of acres devoted to any sort of crops. Let us look at an illustration.
Farmer A resolves to plant a field of fifty acres of corn, but having but little capital or help, he must do it with the commonest cultivation. The land is of good average quality, and will yield 40 bushels per acre with ordinary tillage, but owing to bad weather that planting, he gets behind hand, as is quite common, and only realizes 30 bushels per acre.
The account will stand about thus:
Cost of plowing, per acre, \$1 25
Harrowing and marking, 50
Planting and seed, 1 00
Cultivation and tending, 1 50
Cutting and shocking, 1 25
Interest and taxes, or rent of land, 2 50
Total expenses, 8 50
Cr.—60 bushels corn, worth 35 cts. 21 00
Profit per acre, \$2 00
This will give a profit of \$100 on his field of 50 acres. Now, let us look at the other side of the question.
Farmer B determines to plant only 25 acres of corn—the land of the same character, but the culture different. He first applies all the manure that has accumulated about his barn yard, or that he can obtain from the nearest village or tavern, and then with a double team and large plow, or by two teams and plows following in the same furrow, he turns up the soil to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, which is 3 or 4 inches deeper than it was ever plowed before. This, together with the manure, causes his corn to grow and flourish during the latter part of summer, while farmer A's crop was stopped by the drouth. Besides having only half as many acres to plant and cultivate, he is able to do all the work in good time, and when the crop is in the best order. The consequence is that he obtains a yield of 60 bushels per acre—or as much corn from 25 acres, as A got from 50. Now let us see how the account of profit will stand:
Manuring, 12 loads per acre, 35 cents per load, \$4 20
Plowing with double team, 2 50
Harrowing and marking, 50
Planting and seed, 1 00
Cultivating and tending thoroughly, 2 00
Cutting and shocking, 1 50
Interest and taxes, or rent of land, 3 00
Total expenses, \$14 50
Cr.—60 bushels of corn, at 35 cts. 21 00
Profit per acre, \$6 50
The fodder in each will pay for husbanding &c.

It gives a profit of \$162.50 on the field of 25 acres, besides leaving the field worth \$40 more for the next year's crop, in consequence of the manuring and deep plowing; so that B has gained twice as much from 25 acres as did A from 50 acres.
Should corn happen to be only 30 cents per bushel, it will be seen that Farmer A's crop will barely cover expenses, and leave him 50 cents an acre profit, while Farmer B will still realize \$3.50 per acre, or seven times as much as A, besides the benefit to his land. Any person who has fairly tried the experiment of manuring and extra deep plowing for corn, especially on strong soils, will testify that our estimate of the yield obtained thereby is below that above the truth, and the true way to double our crops and profits is to double the exertion, instead of the breadth of our fields.

From the Times.

TOBACCO.

We have seen the American Indian fanning himself, snuffing and even chewing the glorious weed. And the following ascribes to him not only the invention of "pipes" for the smoking, but such was the genius of this tobacco loving race, that they must have the credit of having invented the cigar.
The first account we find of the smoking of the herb, is contained in a general history of the western Indians published at Salamanca in 1555. The author says the principal men at Hispaniola had little hollow sticks, of the shape of the letter Y, the two upper extremities, is placed one in each nostril, and the single end is held over the burning leaves. This instrument, he says, the natives call *Yucca*, from which the present term is derived.

Obviously, derived. Humboldt takes this origin of the word also, and not as some suppose from the name of a town in South America, from whence it was first exported. The pipe seems very soon to have become obsolete, as in the account of Hispaniola in 1541, we learn that the inhabitants, after drying the herb, enclosed several leaves in one, and having applied a light at one end, drew the smoke into their mouths by the other, and thus as far as we can discover, was formed for the first time that pest of modern society—the cigar. And thus our modern gentry are obliged to snuff and chew, and smoke and spit according to the example set them three hundred years ago by their master, the red Indian.
This we see that the use of the vile weed was introduced to the world by the African negro and the red Indian, and carried to England and Europe generally, from whence it has spread over the civilized world. It was objected by the pedantic, clerical King James, who succeeded Elizabeth, who was supposed, from her black teeth, the admiration of some curious foreigners, to have chewed snuff and smoked her pipe. James was no lover of smoking, and exercised it as heartily as he did witcraft. He blew his counter-blast, to tobacco and blew it strong. He expunged the ill that spring from the rich Indian vapour. Its servants, incentives to drink and lust. Its rendering the people so effeminate as to be unable to defend the kingdom, its expensive character ruining families, its being disagreeable to associates, so that they are obliged to commence it in self-defence to prevent being smoked to death its being inhaled into the brain, and so covering the surface with a "black crust of soot." This assertion is verified by Dr. Hoffman, who says that in some sufferers heads dissected by some French soldiers killed in the Bohemian wars, on the dissection of their heads all who snuffed, the covering of the brain was found "black with snuff." James gives an account of some veteran snufflers, from whose nose he had often, during life, seen the sable stream distilling, having been found after death with their brains covered with a black matter which was very naturally presumed to be the remains of the volatilized tobacco. But King James visited tobacco with something that had a stronger effect than his counter-blast, and that was with a tax, and the license to the vender, who soon became the apothecary, and we find it kept
"—In fine lips jets that opened,
Sits like the conserve of roses, or French beans,
He has his maple blocks, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fire of Juniper."

In a note to this extract from the "Alchemists" it is observed, that although the use of tobacco for a short time was diminished, from the additional expense, yet it was soon increased tenfold. So much that the chimney sweeps commenced the use of their tobacco and strong waters. The Pope and the Puritan had anatomized the weed and with almost equal cordiality Zachary Boyd exclaims the smoker from Heaven, and another preacher says, "the people cannot wait until the smoke of the infernal regions surrounds them, but encompass themselves with smoke of their own accord, and drink and eat of the devil made with fire—alcohol and condemned together. Ben Jonson was particularly hard upon tobacco and upon smokers, although at his club it is supposed the choice young fellows did not disdain to blow a puff, and we find the "Young England" of that day "quaffed tannet of tobacco smoke."

From the New York Organ.

A GLORIOUS FIELD.

When we look at the crowds of hungry, homeless, prospectless men and women who throng the large cities of this land, and who prefer the certain want, misery, and degradation which are sure to be their portion there, we cannot help thinking how few seem to appreciate or understand the wonderful advantages which Providence offers to honest industry in the vast fields which await the land of culture in the West.
It looks to us as though Providence expressly designed the vast uncultivated tracts of this country for the great purpose of giving to all an opportunity to make themselves men of a finer build and loftier, freer aspirations than any others. Just think of a man cutting loose from the pauperism, corruption and oppression of Europe, and finding a place which he can soon call his own in the great West, and consider what a chance he has for building himself up into a man there, compared with that of his former condition. Or suppose any anxious, ill-paid, half-fed toiler of this city, could in half a dozen years work himself into possession of a small farm or workshop, a thing easily done, and what a glorious opportunity he would have of becoming a free, happy man with the means of living, and then compare the life he would then live, with that which he is living now, in some garret or basement, or in some filthy lane or alley in New York. Why, when we reflect on this subject, we are forced to conclude that men certainly are not aware, or will not consider how easily and vastly they might improve their condition. For if they did, they would certainly turn their faces to the interior and work their way, mile after mile, till they found a spot which they could call home. What is it that keeps hearty, strong men working about the streets here, when they might easily become masters of a farm? Are they ignorant or are they too lazy? Do they say we have no means to travel? Then let them look to their own feet. There is employment all along the road, enough to feed the traveler.
It is customary, among business people to square up their books, and take account of stock. A well known business man on a street, recently met a fellow merchant, "Ay, how are you?" "O, busy, busy, very busy taking account of stock." "Are you?" "Well, it's a great bore, but I must thank God, I've saved the trouble. The Sheriff says he'll look you up all my stock last week."

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

SARON, N. J., March 15, 1864.

Rev. W. B. GILLET,

Sir—At the last meeting of the Union Literary Association it was resolved unanimously, that you be requested to present your Lecture on "New Jersey," delivered before the Society, to the West Jersey Pioneer, for publication.

C. ROLLIN BURDICK, Secy.

Mr. C. R. BURDICK,

Dear Sir—In compliance with the request of the Union Literary Association, I will furnish a copy of my Lecture, for publication, as soon as convenient.
Yours Truly, W. B. GILLET.
Shiloh, N. J., March 16, 1864.

Mr. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen

of the Union Literary Society. Your apology I have for appearing as your speaker this evening, is a failure to obtain the one expected. We appear here this evening as Jerseymen. I speak thus not because it is a novelty, but in truth a reality; and the thought that you have assembled here on your own native soil on which the most of you were born, should enlighten within you a native zeal and energy to do honor to the land that gave you birth, and to that God who has himself protected you.

It is said by a certain writer, "that the Swiss guards in a foreign land, who can face any danger, and bear without murmuring any privations, are often melted down in tears and tempted to desertion, if they hear the simple native song with which the cows were brought from pasture in their own native land. I mention this as a fact in nature; it is the inborn principle of humanity, and in all respect the inhabitants of the world are one great family. The person who has not the feeling for the land that gave him birth, is hardly fit to have a place among human kind. I would teach the doctrine that Paul taught notwithstanding; "that the Earth be the Lord's and the fulness thereof," we should feel at home in all places, and consider every man our brother, whether Jew & Gentile, bond or free, black or white. David doubtless possess this universal benevolence, and yet it was no disparagement to him to long for the waters of the ancient well where he often drank in his boyhood. It was no disparagement for Paul to have a longing desire for his brethren the Jews. It was no disgrace for Israel to have a longing desire, when enslaved in Babylon to go back to their native land, and even Jesus Christ, when he came near his native city, wept over it.

To love our neighbor as ourselves is not an evidence of the want of affection for that person who is not faithful as a son, a father, or a brother, is not faithful as a common citizen and therefore is not a Philanthropist. It is that which is born in this commonwealth is not only an American, but he is more than an American. He is a "Jerseyman."

Mr. President, you are not now at a loss in forming an opinion as to the line of my remarks this evening.

I intend that my subject shall be, "New Jersey." Although I was not born in this State, but having lived twenty-four years in it, I claim to be a Jerseyman. I therefore stand before you as a Jerseyman, to speak to Jerseymen about our beloved "New Jersey." Says one of our worthy sons, "I have often regretted that that good old word, 'commonwealth,' should have been dropped for the little monosyllable, 'State.' Names I know are not things, yet names and things go together. The want of that old fashioned principle taught in the name 'commonwealth,' is too apparent, and West New Jersey feels it, and knows it to her sorrow. We are of West Jersey, of East Jersey, of Cumberland, of Salem, of Bridgeton, of Shiloh, of Greenwich, &c. This should not be, we should feel and consider that we are all Jerseymen of the old blue kind. There are influences against us, drawing this State in two. As Dr. Franklin observed "we are like a beer barrel tapped at both ends, New York pumping on the East and Pennsylvania on the West. The country now known as New Jersey was granted by Charles II, together with a part of New York, to his brother the Duke of York, in 1664. He soon conveyed New Jersey to the earl of Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Sir George had been Governor of the Island of Jersey, and the name was given to this Province in honor to him. The Province was divided into two equal parts, the Eastern to Carteret, the Western to Berkeley. That made the division between East Jersey and West. The true line at the present is not known, historical rights disagree as to which is the true original line, as two are claimed; and in that division East and West Jersey have been pumped like an old well to satisfy the thirsty speculators of New York and Philadelphia, and with these in positions we have been too willing to rest contented and to be thus swallowed up by those corrupting influences. And thus our young men, instead of improving their minds, are being drawn out of the State, and no one is superior!"

been willing to leave the graves of their fathers, and wander to other lands. And the result has been, strangers from other States and countries, who seeing these advantages, are now settling on our barren wastes, building villages, creating stately mansions, and turning the barrens into a fruitful field; (see Monmouth and Ocean Counties.) And I deem it important that we as a Society, and as a community should learn what we can about our own State. "New Jersey." What is it? A little rock of land, a Peninsula almost, and yet she stands unrivaled in this great confederacy, although her shores have not opened upon that principle of universal brotherhood as they ought to have done. Then let us consider our privileges, and our great responsibilities, for our lots have fallen to us in pleasant places. Ours is a goodly heritage, then let us improve it. Look for a moment on a map of the United States, follow it along the Atlantic coast, select what would seem the most desirable spot, as to climate, agricultural, Mechanical and Mercantile advantages, with its lofty iron-bound mountains on the North, and its fruitful plains and its numerous navigable streams on the South, with the Steam Boats and hundreds of white sails spread out to the breeze, bearing away the fruits of the land, and that spot will be New Jersey.

There is no spot where the climate is superior to our own. There is no better test of this than the variety and perfection of her fruits, and her Agricultural productions—This was the theme and admiration of its earliest settlers.

In 1683, one wrote to England to his friends, saying, "I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with their weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold." "I have seen an apple tree from 'Tippin kernel, yield a barrel of curious cider." "And Peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts to gather them. I could not but smile at the conceit of it, they are a very delicious fruit, and hang almost like our Quinces that are tied on ropes. My brother Robert had as many Cherries this year as would load several carts. The fruit trees in my judgment kill themselves by their great weight of fruit." "Is this an exaggerated picture? I think not. What is there of food necessary for man or beast, in which New Jersey is deficient? And she will always produce an abundance if those who till the soil attend to their business properly. Limestone on the North, Marl and Oyster shells in the centre and on the South, in sufficient quantities if applied, to convert every acre of the worthless barrens and sand wastes into fruitful fields of growing Wheat and Corn.

The facilities for transportation are numerous and rapidly increasing, so that soon those fertilizers may be brought almost to every farm. The Wheat, Corn, Hay, Potatoes and like productions may be taken by the same conveyance to a good and a ready market.

Young men from the Granite States of New England are settling in parts of New Jersey as having many combined advantages that other States have not. The climate being pleasant and mild, and the soil easy to cultivate, it will yield to equal labor, a larger return of profit than any State in the Union, in my opinion.

There are many natural advantages worthy of our notice. One wrote to Old England in 1684, "That the Oysters at Perth Amboy were sufficient to supply the world." There are there yet numerous and good, like the woman's curse of Oil and barrel of meal, they have not been exhausted, though millions have feasted on them, yet there is more. And the old Delaware still continues to yield her quota.
The Mineral resources of New Jersey have hardly begun to be developed, and the present arrangement for a Geological survey is an encouragement to all her citizens. The minerals of New Jersey are numerous and inexhaustible. Marble of almost every kind, quality and description have been found, and in some degrees, worked in the upper counties of the State. Mines of Slate of the best quality are to be found in Sussex, and Morris counties, from them large quantities are yearly sent away. Clay for the manufacturing of stone ware abounds in unknown quantities, in Middlesex and Monmouth counties; large quantities are shipped South, West and East, and extensive factories are now established and others in progress where the fire brick for furnaces, coal stoves, and for other purposes are manufactured; there are the productions of our own state, and the business may be increased to almost any extent. The stone from the quarries of New Jersey stand up high in the mart of commerce in this western world. What many do not know is that the Trinity Church in New York is built of stone from the New Jersey quarries, and some of the best buildings in Boston are built of the same material. The richest mines of Zinc in the world, are owned by the Sussex Zinc-mining company, they are located in Sussex county, though the company's business operations are mostly in Newark. Iron ore abounds in the appropriate and more or less throughout the state. And it may be said of New

Jersey "It is a land where stones are Iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." With all these advantages, and an abundance of soil and water power to drive all necessary machinery, with skillful heads and industrious hands, every branch of manufacturing may be carried on to good advantage by young Jerseymen. Patterson, Newark, Belleville, Dover, Trenton, Bridgeton, Millville, and many other places show what may be with energy and capital. Our Canals and docks with the Atlantic on the one side, and the Delaware on the other, and the many tributaries, make New York and Philadelphia as much our Ports as though they were located on our own shores, and they secure to us at all times a good and a ready market. New Jersey has some advantages superior to those we have named, and these are her moral and political advantages. We are between the North and South. In the South there is an apathy that deadens human nature in a great degree, and destroys man's energy. And in the North they have the rigorous blasts of winter to contend with, a pleasant moderation is our happy characteristic. There are not the extremes of poverty and wealth, that may be found in other States. A competence may easily be obtained, and the most seek for no more, they are content with that. Children start in life as their parents before them, and leave for their children a similar patrimony. But few are very rich, but few are very poor, and those who are poor are well provided for, & a happier, more contented people cannot be found than among Jerseymen. True we have no large City which we can boast, and this is an advantage to us, for we have all the advantages, without the expense and disadvantages. New Jersey in her early settlement was not guilty of any breach of faith with the poor Indians, who once ranged in our forest, fished in the rivers, and joyfully paddled along his canoe, with them there were no wars, no bloodshed, but by Bernard and Elliott the joyful tidings of salvation was preached to them with encouraging success. "Slavery has long since been taken from our statute books, and here the oppressed find an asylum, for at this moment there are more fugitive slaves in this State than in any State in the Union, according to the number of inhabitants. No man will here be neglected, and deprived of his liberty, but by the careful and candid decision of twelve of his disinterested neighbors. No man will lie in prison for debt, his property sold and he left at liberty to earn more. No person will be molested for worshipping God according to his own persuasion of truth, and that has always been the law of New Jersey. When by the Mother country the heavy hand of oppression was laid upon the country, the sons of New Jersey were the first to fly to the rescue. She bore her part, her sons were sent to the battle field, their bosoms were made bare for the sword of the enemy, choosing rather to die than not to be made free; every county in this little State was stained with the Patriotic blood.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

OCCUPATION.

Its Utility, Policy, and Necessity.

"I would not waste my spring of youth in idle dalliance. I would plant rich seeds, To blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit When I am old."
A few days since we conversed with a young gentleman of fortune of this city, who announced to us that he was about to visit Europe. He was in excellent health, and was surrounded by many relatives, but on asking the *motives* for his journey, he frankly informed us that it was "to kill time," and that although possessed of a handsome property, he had "no regular profession or occupation, and was therefore frequently puzzled to know what to do with himself." In brief, he said that he was little better than an idler and a drone in society, and he was afraid that unless he should resort to travel, and thus be compelled to exert himself in some degree, he would fall into bad habits. "My father," he added, "was one of the most industrious of human beings, and having enough, as well for himself as his children, he neglected to furnish the latter with any professional or other occupation. The consequence is, that with youthful health and correct habits so far, numerous and innoxious in Warren, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Passaic and Morris counties, from them large quantities are yearly sent away. Clay for the manufacturing of stone ware abounds in unknown quantities, in Middlesex and Monmouth counties; large quantities are shipped South, West and East, and extensive factories are now established and others in progress where the fire brick for furnaces, coal stoves, and for other purposes are manufactured; there are the productions of our own state, and the business may be increased to almost any extent. The stone from the quarries of New Jersey stand up high in the mart of commerce in this western world. What many do not know is that the Trinity Church in New York is built of stone from the New Jersey quarries, and some of the best buildings in Boston are built of the same material. The richest mines of Zinc in the world, are owned by the Sussex Zinc-mining company, they are located in Sussex county, though the company's business operations are mostly in Newark. Iron ore abounds in the appropriate and more or less throughout the state. And it may be said of New

enriched name and a darkened character. The sons of the rich are especially liable to fall and fall in this way. The poor man is compelled by the force of necessity, to send his children into the world to wrestle for their support, and sometimes sense as well as industry, and common sense as well as industry, with any chance of success, they must be duly fitted and qualified, by the acquisition of some trade, calling, or profession. At the same time, it is difficult at times to choose, but almost any regular employment is better than none. Pride too, false pride, is sometimes a sad enemy, and at once betrays and seduces. How many persons who have grown rich by the pursuit of some mechanical or manufacturing business, turn with horror from the contemplation of a like pursuit for their sons, and often too, when those sons do not possess half the intelligence, the energy and perseverance of their fathers. At this moment, how many young men are wasting the best years of their lives in professional positions for which they are, totally unfitted, but which in very many cases, they must do so, for false pride will not permit them to take a step in a safer direction. Better, they think, to starve as a lawyer or a doctor, than to flourish or prosper as a mechanic or a storekeeper. But, we repeat, any regular occupation is far better than none. According to the official report of the officers of one of our Penitentiaries, of forty-eight prisoners received during a single year under twenty-five years of age, very few had been taught any regular or useful business. The consequence was, that idleness and idleness followed them step by step, until, in the end, these were joined by crime, and with truly fearful consequences. The responsibility of parents and guardians in this particular, can scarcely be exaggerated to in terms too strong. The father who sends his son into the world without any trade, calling, or profession, commits not only a fearful error, but a crime. He subjects him to a fiery ordeal without the necessary preparation. As well might the seed be sown into the battle-field unwarmed. Nay, in the latter case his physical nature would only be exposed, while in the former, his moral is placed in jeopardy, together with all his hopes of usefulness in this life, and felicity in the life to come.

It is indeed the experience of the most thoughtful observers, that while idleness is the fruitful parent of crime, the cases are rare, in which individuals who have been properly trained in youth, who have been taught some useful calling or practical occupation, have been consigned through the agencies of the law, to all the pains and penalties of Penitentiary discipline. It should be remembered, moreover, that all are liable to be overtaken by vicissitude and misfortune. But even under such circumstances, the man who has at his finger-end, the means of obtaining an honorable livelihood, not only feels a sense of independence, but is able to take a creditable position among his fellow-creatures, and to battle manfully for future prosperity. Without means, without friends, and with habits of idleness, his situation must indeed be deplorable. The true policy is, in the first place; to discover the inclination and the ability as far as possible, and then to adapt them to some useful and creditable employment.

"Going, going, gone!" So saith Time and Fate and the mock-auctioneer. Everything is going, unless it has already gone. The boy shaves and flings snow-balls, and dreams not of future penning-scraping and making the two ends meet, and the cool, he bounds. Poor Robin, must not that make up life, but his youth is going, and ere he dreams of losing it, it will be gone. He may think the emancipation from juvenile leading-string a fine thing, and regard the smile of a member of the strong minded hall of creation as the acme of human ambition; he may cultivate unattached and a look of ferocity with the assiduity of the cavaliers who live by their looks and ingenuity, and who desire to appear terrifically expatiating, but let all illusion of books and a scathed bill of slavery—a token of dependence on the knights of the razor and soap brush, who plant the standard of a ring streaked pickadee pole in front of their establishment; and all the independence that comes with the years of maturity is the liberty to pay your washer-woman, provide your own pocket money and find yourself. Youth seems a troublesome time while it is going, but is generally estimated at its proper value when a shaven chin is only a mark of respect for the establishment, and all the independence that comes with the years of maturity is the liberty to pay your washer-woman, provide your own pocket money and find yourself. Youth seems a troublesome time while it is going, but is generally estimated at its proper value when a shaven chin is only a mark of respect for the establishment, and all the independence that comes with the years of maturity is the liberty to pay your washer-woman, provide your own pocket money and find yourself.

Next we meet her at church, leaning on the arm of a certain gentleman, talking of loving, cherishing and obeying, and clinging together till death do them part, and so on; a carriage is at the door with a leather trunk, and a happy pair start on a honeymoon excursion. It's the old story; going, going, gone! Mother weeps a little, and sister wonders how soon it will be her turn, and how people feel getting married, and many other ideas of the same character. Money goes too. A dollar is given for this, a dollar for that, a dollar for something else, and so the debtor and the creditor run a race through the ledger, and profit and loss decide the matter on the balance sheet. Opportunities are always going. I might have said this or that, or I might have done so and so, my eyes might stick in the mud in a fit of anger, and I would have done well, but it is too late. But if you do not do what you can at the time, you will find it difficult to do it at a later time. It is, indeed, a law of nature that man should be employed. The youth who commences a career of idleness, and wastes the early years of his manhood in the empty pursuit of fashion, the frivolous gratification of the vanity and unmeaningness of words, who may be constantly seen passing from one to another, and indulging in every description of dissipation, will in the end, be left with a

Out of 217 converts in the Slave Prison but one is a Printer. Who says the type is "no better than they should be."

Brooklyn Express.

The West-Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGETON, Saturday Morning, March 28

CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1 00 per Year!

F. W. WILSON, PERUVIAN, 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 "Banner Chronist" falsely conveying the impression that its Circulation is larger than that of the Pioneer.

THE WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—We are authorized to state, that Professor SNYDER has signified his acceptance of the office of Principal of the West Jersey Academy, to which he was recently elected, and that he will be here about the first of May prepared to open the Institution for the reception of Pupils.

Prof. SNYDER has been for several years connected with the Faculty of Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, and will bring with him to this community a high reputation as a gentleman and a scholar.

The West Jersey Academy will supply a need, which this section of our State has long felt, and we congratulate the citizens of Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May on the certain prospect of having in their midst two such Schools as the W. J. Academy, and Dr. WILSON'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, where their sons and daughters will have such a favorable opportunity for acquiring a finished classical education.

Dr. Wilson's circular will be found in our advertising columns, where our readers will also find Prof. Snyder's in the course of a week or two.

The School Exhibition at Shiloh.

The Exhibition at the close of the Winter Term of Union Academy at Shiloh, on Tuesday last, was an interesting occasion. The morning was principally consumed by the Students in the delivery of Select Orations.

The afternoon exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Wm. E. CORNWELL, of Bridgeton, after which, the Original Orations and Essays were proceeded with. "Foreign Influence," by L. R. SWINEY, was delivered with much emotion on the part of the Speaker, so much so, that he was scarcely able to proceed. The Oration was quite lengthy. In his remarks he quoted from Lafayette and Jackson, and might have added the following from the farewell address of the immortal Washington to his countrymen, delivered in 1796: "Against the insidious wiles of Foreign Influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens, the Jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since experience and history prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government." As the speaker advanced he became quite eloquent, and as appeal after appeal fell from the lips of the youthful Orator, a tear might have been seen coursing its way down the furrowed cheek of the aged Sir, as he was reminded perhaps, of the struggles of '76; when Liberty was so dearly purchased. A number of pieces displaying ability and taste in the writers, were read from the "ACADEMIC STAR," Edited by C. H. SHEPPARD and Charlotte E. Davis.

"Our Native Land," an Essay by Miss Cornelia Gillette, was well written and delivered in a style that would have been creditable to a Professor of Eloquence.

An appropriate and instructive Lecture on the History of the Reformation of the 16th century, by Rev. Wm. E. CORNWELL, was listened to with much attention. A "Description of Satan," by Cornelia G. West, was portrayed with a skillful pen. "Christ's agony in the Garden," read by Margaret J. Clawson, was a very creditable piece of composition. We will particularly no more or the Ladies most certainly, would all be embraced, notwithstanding some with feeble voices could not be distinctly heard, by us.

At the close of the exercises, the Principal, Mr. C. ROLLIN BURDICK, made a few very affectionate remarks to the Students and patrons of the Institution, and then addressed the throng of grace, in which the welfare and prosperity of all who had been under their instruction were then dismissed, gratified and instructed by the days exercises.

The establishment and support of this institution, by the people of Shiloh, has formed an important era in the history of education in the surrounding neighborhood. By its instrumentality a large number of Students have been enabled to acquire a good education, and to go forth into the world, intelligent and honored actors upon its stage, an honor to the institution and to the community, who but for its establishment, would scarcely have been able to obtain a good common education. Besides the immediate benefits to the Students themselves, this Institution has been the means of awakening a general interest in the cause of education in all the community around it, and has furnished a number of excellent teachers for the common Schools. Long may it continue to thrive.

REMOVAL.—G. H. Leeds has removed his Clock & Watch Shop, to the Firemen's Hall.

The seizure and confiscation of the Black Warrior at Havana by the Cuban authorities is at present attracting the attention of the entire press. But one sentiment seems to prevail—that the American government should demand prompt and instant redress for the outrage. The facts of the case as we glean them from our exchange are these: As is usual for our sea coast steamers, the Black Warrior took on board some cotton at New Orleans for Havana. As it was not to be discharged at Havana or taken on board, she was reported in ballast. This has been the uniform custom of the New Orleans steamers stopping at Havana with the knowledge of the authorities. In this instance on presence that the manifest was fraudulent, the steamer was seized by the Cuban authorities and her cargo confiscated.

It would seem from the conduct of Spain as if she meant to force this country to take the island, for the protection of our own commerce whether we want it annexed or not. Rumors are now afloat that the large equipments of England and France ostensibly for the assistance of Turkey, are in reality partly meant to protect the island of Cuba from the Americans. We should certainly very much regret that a rupture should occur at this time between this country and France and England when their whole energies are needed to protect the democratic principle now spreading in Europe, from the despotic power now seeking to crush them in hopeless oblivion. At the same time it seems probable that we shall have no security to our commerce till Cuba passes out of the hands of Spain. Taken altogether the political horizon denotes stirring times.

THE LATE GALE.—We were visited on Friday night and Saturday of last week with a tremendous gale of wind that blew and whirled the dust in blinding clouds in all directions. We learn from our exchanges that the gale was very severe in many different places and caused a great deal of damage.

In New York city "Sirocco, as intolerable as any that ever scourged the Libyan deserts, swept over the town Friday night and Saturday morning, with a fury resistless at times." "In Albany the ferry boats abandoned crossing the river, for nearly the whole day it being dangerous to venture out. Fragments of slate, torn from the roofs were flying through the air with the lightness of feathers. Out door business was suspended." From nearly all the eastern towns we hear of chimneys being blown down, roofs torn off, buildings destroyed and railroad trains delayed. In Albany alone, fifty buildings are reported to have been unroofed. Upon the Lakes and along the seaboard many vessels broke from their moorings, and it is feared many vessels and lives have been lost. In many places the gale was accompanied with a severe snow storm. This will probably account for the change in our atmosphere and the cold chilling winds we have had for a few days past.

HOUSE BURN.—We learn that a small frame house near Pittstown, occupied by a German family, caught fire on Sunday and was burned to the ground. A part of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in a barrel used to put ashes in, adding another to the many warnings of the danger of using wooden vessels as a deposit for ashes. It is a great fault with nearly all our houses; that they have no fire proof receptacle in which to store ashes. For the want of such conveniences, property enough has been destroyed by fire, to build a half dozen fire proof ash closets to every house in this county. It would be a good move in those insuring property to make such a difference in the rates of insurance, as to cause every person owning property to have these indispensable places in dwelling houses of all sizes. Fire is a very dangerous element and every precaution should be taken to guard against its ravages. If one should break out in Bridgeton on the windward side of the town, during such high winds as we have had for some days past, there would be but little hope of saving any considerable portion of the town from total destruction. And yet we are living in daily danger of such a result from somebody's ash barrel. Considering that nearly all the town is composed of frame houses, and that nearly all the people use barrels to keep their ashes in, it is somewhat remarkable that the town has not been destroyed before this time. The matter is deserving of a candid consideration.

Hon. Richardson L. Wright of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will please accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of Washington's Farewell Address, and a copy of his Speech in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Our thanks are due to the members of the House of Assembly from this County, Messrs. Mills and Harris, for a number of valuable public documents, and to the Hon. N. Stratton of the House of Representatives for various speeches, documents &c.

SHADE TREES.—We notice some handsome young shade trees set out in front of the clerk's office. The beauty to the town and comfort to the inhabitants afforded by shade trees, are so generally recognized that it is a matter of surprise that they have not been set out in this central portion of the town before this time.

The Phenological and Water Cure Journals.—The February numbers of these valuable journals have just reached us. Why they are so long in getting here we are at a loss to determine. They are however very superior numbers and if possible, excel the previous ones.

As they are generally known as the advocates of moral and physical reform, they should command the support of all classes. They are conducted with great ability and a vast amount of interesting and instructive reading matter furnished for one dollar a year each.

Proceedings of Town Meetings.

COBANSEY. At an annual Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Cobansey held at the Court House in Cobansey, on Friday the 14th day of March 1854, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: Moderator.—Daniel M. Woodruff. Clerk.—William C. Lambert. Assessor.—Daniel M. Woodruff. Collector.—Daniel B. Elwell. Commissioners of Appeal.—George Harris, Stephen Lupton, Robert Barber. Chosen Freeholders.—Cornelius Lupton, Robert Barber. Surveyors of Highways.—John M. Elwell, Lewis Smith. Constable.—Reuben Husted. Pound Keepers.—Richard Hann, Samuel F. Sheppard. Overseers of Poor.—Daniel M. Woodruff, Daniel B. Elwell. Overseers of Roads.—Ezekiel Moore. Judge of Election.—Lemuel Paulin. Township Committee.—Harris B. Mattison, David P. Palmer, James G. Hampton, George Harris, Benjamin Lanning. Town Superintendent.—Dr. William Elmer. Resolved, That the township raise \$1,300 for Schools, \$100 for Roads, \$25 for lighting Bridge lamps, \$12.50 for winding and keeping town clock in repair, 50 cts. per head dog tax. The public wharf was sold to John S. Ware one year for \$50.

HOPEWELL. At the annual Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Hopewell held at Roadstown on Tuesday the 14th of March 1854, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: Moderator.—Archibald Minch. Clerk.—Jeremy B. Davis. Assessor.—Joseph H. Ogden. Collector.—Joseph A. Minch. Commissioners of Appeal.—William Elwell, Elmer Ogden, Richard Minch. Chosen Freeholders.—Archibald Minch, Jeremy B. Davis. Surveyors of the Highway.—William Elwell, Theophilus P. Davis. Overseers of the Poor.—Joseph H. Ogden, Joseph A. Minch. Constable.—James Brooks. Overseers of Highway.—Ussner District.—Stanford Ayars, Cleonard Padgett. Middle District.—Charles Bonham, Jarvis Shriner. Lower District.—John Keen, Henry Bowen. Judge of Election.—Archibald Minch. Township Committee.—Elmer Ogden, Richard Minch, George W. Moore, Theophilus P. Davis, Jeremy B. Davis. Town Superintendent.—Edward Reeves. Pound Keeper.—Isaac Nichols. Resolved, That the sum of 800 dollars be raised for the use of roads, and 440 dollars be raised for the use of Schools. Resolved, That Cattle, Sheep and Swine be not suffered to run at large in the Township. Resolved, That the next town meeting be held at Bowentown at one o'clock in the afternoon. A. MINCH, MODERATOR. J. B. DAVIS, CLERK.

GREENWICH. At the Town Meeting in Greenwich the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Moderator.—Samuel C. Fithian. Clerk.—Enoch Mulford. Assessor.—Benjamin Ayars. Collector.—John F. Keen. Overseers of Poor.—Benjamin Ayars, John F. Keen. Chosen Freeholders.—Charles B. Fithian, Enoch Mulford. Commissioners of Appeal.—William B. Glaspay, Robert Ayars, John C. Sheppard. Overseers of Highways.—1st District.—John Tomlinson. 2d District.—Smith Sheppard Jr. 3d District.—Enoch Woodruff, Jr. Township Committee.—Scott Shute, Charles Brown, Enoch Mulford, Samuel C. Fithian, William B. Glaspay. Constable.—Charles Brown. Judge of Election.—Robert Ayars. Surveyors of Highways.—Samuel C. Fithian, Charles Brown. Town Superintendent.—Nathaniel R. Newkirk. Resolved, That \$800 be raised for roads and \$500 for schools.

STOE CREEK. At the annual town meeting in Stoe Creek held at the Inn of John Wallen, Jericho, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator: Belford M. Bonham. Clerk: Ruel Bonham. Assessor: Belford M. Bonham. Collector: William T. Sheppard. Commissioners of Appeal: Ephraim Sayre, John Bowen, Robert Fithian. Chosen Freeholders: Robert Fithian, Isaac Elwell. Surveyors of Highway: Ruel Bonham, John W. Davis. Overseers of Poor: Belford M. Bonham, William T. Sheppard. Constable: Benjamin C. West. Overseers of Roads: Upper District.—Thomas Davo. Middle District.—Isaac Hall. Lower District.—William S. Wood. Judge of Election: John Bowen. Township Committee: Belford E. Davis, George B. Davis, Andrew Horner, George W. Sheppard, Henry Glaspay. School Superintendent: Reuben Davis Jr. It was resolved to raise the sum of \$500 for Schools, and \$500 for Roads.

DEERFIELD. At the annual Town Meeting in Deerfield, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Moderator.—William R. Parvin. Clerk.—David F. Garrison. Assessor.—William R. Parvin. Collector.—Jonathan Garton. Commissioners of Appeal.—James Hand Alfred Davis, Annous Edwards. Chosen Freeholders.—Lewis Garrison, Lewis Woodruff. Surveyors of Highways.—Annous Edwards, John Garrison. Overseers of Poor.—William R. Parvin, Jonathan Garton. Constable.—John C. Garrison. Pound Keeper.—John Moore. Overseers of Roads.—1st District.—John B. Garrison. 2d District.—James Davis. 3d do. James Golder. 4th do. Eli Keen. Judge of Election.—William Lanning. Township Committee.—William R. Parvin, John S. Lewallen, James Golder, Lewis Woodruff, Enoch Garrison. Town Superintendent of Schools.—Ephraim Davis. It was Resolved that 400 dollars be raised for roads, 400 dollars for Schools, and that the interest of the surplus revenue be appropriated for the use of schools. It was also Resolved that the next Election and Town Meeting, each be held at the Hotel of Wm. Chesler in Deerfield.

MILLVILLE.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year at the Town Meeting in Millville. Moderator.—James M. Wells. Clerk.—Benjamin W. Parker. Assessor.—Barth Reaner. Collector.—Jacob Johnson. Constable.—Cornelius B. Shaw. Commissioners of Appeal.—Nathaniel Foster, Lewis Mulford, John W. Potter. Judge of Election.—Noah Sheldon. Surveyors of Highways.—Nathaniel Keever, Henry D. Hampton. Chosen Freeholders.—Edward Tatem, Lewis Mulford. Overseers of the Poor.—Thomas Corron, Cornelius B. Shaw. Pound Keepers.—Isaac B. Mulford, John Parry. Overseers of the Roads.—1st District.—John Clark, 2d, Stephen A. Garrison, 3d, Robert Brandriff, 4th, James Charlesworth, 5th, Nathaniel Reeves, 6th, Henry Porter, 7th, John Post, 8th, Jonathan Nixon. Township Committee.—Noah Sheldon, Edward Tatem, Ferdinand F. Sharp, Lewis Keed, Benjamin A. Richmond. Superintendent of Schools.—Stephen A. Garrison. On motion, it was Resolved to appropriate 700 dollars for Schools, 1,000 dollars for Roads and 150 dollars for Town Hall. Resolved, That the voting at Township Meetings in future, should be by private ballot.

FAIRFIELD. At the annual meeting in Fairfield Township the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Moderator.—Ephraim H. Whitecar. Clerk.—William Harris. Assessor.—Theophilus E. Harris. Commissioners of Appeal.—Isaac Newcomb, Charles Wheaton, Sherman Sackwell. Chosen Freeholders.—George M. Swing, Benjamin F. Moore. Surveyors of Highways.—Charles Wheaton, Theodore Elmer. Overseers of Poor.—Theophilus E. Harris, Isaac Conner. Overseers of Roads.—1st District.—Jonathan Wood, 2d, Joseph S. Husted, 3d, Robert Hall, 4th, Josiah B. Sheppard, 5th, Jesse Egbert. Judge of Election.—David Harris. Township Committee.—George M. Swing, Jeremiah Westcott, Ephraim Harris, Benjamin F. Moore, Nathaniel Diamond. Town Superintendent.—Nathaniel Diamond. Constables.—Jonathan Wood, Charles Clark. Pound Keepers.—Henry N. Husted, Chas. Clancy. It was ordered that 800 dollars be raised for roads and \$600 for schools.

DOWNE. At the annual Town Meeting in Downe Township, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator: Samuel Campbell. Clerk: David Sloan. Assessors: Samuel Cobb, John Orr, Jr. Judge of Election: Allen Sheppard, Jr. Chosen Freeholders: Joseph Butler, William Bacon. Commissioners of Appeal: Jefferson Lore, Ethan Lore, Levi Lore. Assessor: Theophilus G. Compton. Collector: Frazer Lore. Surveyors of Highway: Daniel Lore Jr., John Orr. Pound Keepers: Noah Burt, William T. Hinson. Township Committee: Richard Lore, Jefferson Lore, John Robbins Jr., Samuel Cobb, John L. Mayhew. Overseers of Roads: Ethan Lore, John Orr, Henry Berry, William T. Hinson, David Mayhew. Constable: Ethan O. Riley, William Orr, William T. Hinson. Overseers of Poor: Joseph Butler, Daniel Moore, Ethan Lore. Township Superintendent: William Bacon. Oyster Committee: Amariah H. Robison, Thomas Fleetwood, John W. Bradway. It was Resolved, that \$600 be raised for Roads, \$1,200 for Schools and \$200 for incidental expenses.

We invite the attention of our readers to the eloquent and patriotic address on our first page, of the Rev. W. B. GILLETTE, before the Literary Society of Shiloh. It will well pay an attentive perusal. The remainder will be published next week.

Those of our patrons out of town, who change their residence, will please inform us immediately where they have removed. Those living in town, will please notify the carrier so that he will be able to furnish their papers regularly. MORE TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Old Shoe Store in Commerce Street next to Daniel Fithian's Store, and occupied a number of years by Samuel Reeves, has been taken away preparatory to building a new and more commodious one on the same spot, to be occupied by A. D. Maul & Co., who design carrying on an extensive business when the new building is completed. They have moved for a short time into the rooms over the Chronicle office, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate their customers with all kinds of good work. Their advertisement is in another column. The old building has been moved into Pearl Street next door to the Presbyterian Session room, where it is to be still used as a shoe store by Mr. Reeves. It was accompanied to its final resting place by a large and attentive crowd of boys, who appeared deeply interested in the proceedings. The Philadelphia Sun says: we have been informed that workmen will soon commence grading the West Jersey Railroad, and that its construction will rapidly follow.

The People's Journal, is the title of a neat monthly published in New York by Alfred E. Beach, No. 86, Nassau st. The present No. contains 61 handsome engravings, principally improved agricultural implements, or stock. These illustrations, with the accompanying descriptions, make the work a valuable acquisition to the library of the farmer or mechanic. The years numbers will contain 600 engravings and be furnished at 1 dollar per annum. S. Parker, agent, Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. WHEAT is without change with sales of 2 a 3000 bushels at 1.65 cents and 1.62 for good red, and 1.75 cents and 1.77 for white, as to quality. CORN is held above the views of buyers, and only about 8000 bushels Pennsylvania Yellow sold at 72 cents. OATS are in demand at 43 a 45 cents for Delaware, and 48 cents for Pennsylvania.

MARRIED.

In Bridgeton, by Rev. Wm. E. Cornwell, March 28th, Mr. Joseph Egan of Woodstown, Salem county, to Miss Reta Hall of Bridgeton. In Shiloh, March 10th by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. William W. West, of Shiloh, to Miss Maria B. Conrath, of Roadstown. On the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. Gearheart, Mr. Benjamin F. Hoag, to Miss Barbara Edwards, both of Gloucester county N. J. On the 18th inst., at Bowentown, by Rev. J. M. Chalmers, Mr. Roger Bryson of Chestnut Hill, Pa., to Miss Rebecca Johnson, of the former place. Life is real! Life is earnest! Single blessedness a fib! "Man thou art, to man returned," Has been spoken of the rib.

DEED.

In Shiloh, March 18th, FURMAN RANDOLPH, son of M. S. Randolph aged ten years. He was a child who had won the affection of his associates, his teachers his friends. Near Shiloh, March 21st, LEONARD DAVIS, son of George B. Davis, aged five years.

CONSOLIDATION.

That are about to consolidate or to assume another name, will do well to call on Thomas P. Williams. LADIES. And get a pair of those beautiful AUREIS got up expressly for that purpose. From the frequent calls he has of late, he presumes that kind of consolidation will never cease—a few more pairs left. He has a variety of styles, and will be kept in the interior of his Store, which makes it one of the pleasantest shoe stores in all Bridgeton. March 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bridgeton Beneficial Society, will be held at the office of A. F. Hughes, Esq., on THURSDAY Evening, April 10th, 1854, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as this is the evening for Election of Officers. March 25, 1854. E. L. SAYRE, Sec'y.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ALSO fine grass seeds for door yards &c. Just received at FRANKLIN BARK'S Drug Store, variety of seeds, corner Commerce & Calanthe streets. Bridgeton, March 25, '54.

J. Stewart Dupuy.

223 North SECOND Street, below Calowhill, PHILADELPHIA; has on hand, a splendid assortment of Velvet, Tapestry, &c. Also a fine variety of Groceries, such as COFFEES, besides Druggists, Candles and COCOA MATTINGS, Window Shades, Door Mats, Floor and Table cloths, Hair Rugs, Hearth Rugs, &c. Also, the same, at his other STORE, corner of 8th and Spruce Streets, under the Spring Garden House. Wholesale and Retail. Philadelphia, March 25, '54.—

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

1,000 Tons of Rags Wanted! IN large or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid, by F. A. SERVEY & Co., Philadelphia, March 25, '54.—3m 10 Commerce St. Penn.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS removed from his late OFFICE to COMMERCE Street, East of Pearl, (three doors above the West Jersey Pioneer Office), opposite the Presbyterian Session Room. He solicits for his patrons and the liberal share of patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to practice his profession in all its various branches, at his

NEW OFFICE.

HE has just received one of the largest and best selected assortment of Goods for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. Ever before offered in Bridgeton, consisting of super fine black, brown, blue, green and olive colors of French, English and American manufacture. Superfine English, black, blue, green, and olive. Fancy cassimeres in great variety, of the very latest and most fashionable styles. Superfine black Satin, fancy Silk, Merisettes, Calicoes, and Valencia vestings. Also, an extensive assortment of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as shirts, drawers, collars, cravats, stocks, neck ties, suspenders, gloves, coat loops and hosiery, together with a large and very superior stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in West Jersey—for cash, approved credit, or country produce.

TAKE NOTICE.

Those who wish to have good fitting garments made, or repaired, should call at this establishment, as we warrant all our work to be equally well made and fashionably cut as can be got in Philadelphia. Particular attention will be devoted to the getting up of Boy's Clothing, and to the repairing of Clothing. Cutting out done at short notice. Mc COWAN & BORDEN, Commerce st., opposite J. B. Potter & Co. March 25, 1854.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey to me directed, Will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Hotel of William E. Board, in the village of Port Elizabeth, the following described Real Estate to wit: A PARCEL, With all the improvements, situate in the Township of Mercer River, joining lands of Benjamin Reeves and others, containing One Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less. Together with all the Lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Vanaman, Jr. Defendant. Taken in execution at the suit of George Craft, and to be sold by JAMES STILES, Sheriff. March 8, 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 "New Jersey Home," Property, joining on lands of Cyrus Rex, and Mark Devine, the Cape Island Inlet, and the Atlantic Ocean, containing ten acres more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, including a large and valuable stock of live and tame stock, and other valuable articles. Seized as the property of the Mount Vernon Hotel Company, and taken in execution at the suit of Lemuel Swain and others, and to be sold by E. A. CORSON, Sheriff. Dated March 10, 1854.

WANTED.

10,000 Dozen EGGS, 0.000 lbs. RAGS. In exchange for DRY GOODS, at Cash prices at JOEL FITHIAN'S, Cheap Dry Goods Store. Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

JUST RECEIVED 150,000 good plastering laths, for sale by H. J. MULFORD & BRO. Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

UNION ACADEMY.

C. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B.,—Principal. Mrs. H. A. BURDICK—Preceptor. THIS Institution located at SHILOH, Cumberland County, N. J., three and a half miles from Bridgeton in the county, will open its next term for the year 1853—on Wednesday, March 29, continuing 14 weeks. Public examination of Classes, July 3. Anniversary Exercises, July 4, 1854. The Teachers flatter themselves that they can give satisfactory instruction in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Students preparing for College can here fit themselves for an advanced standing. Special attention will be given to the common English branches and to familiar lectures and discussions on school teaching. Terms of Tuition from \$9.50 to \$35.00. Boarding, Crayoning, Landscape Painting 2 00 and Painting in water colors—each 1 00. The expenses of a Student, exclusive of the Clothing or higher department. Extra, not exceed \$120 per year in the College or higher department. Students leaving without excuse or those who are expelled for misconduct before the close of their term, need not expect any deduction from their Tuition. A library of useful and interesting books, consisting of several hundred has been added to the facilities of the institution during the past winter, to which students can have access for a small consideration. N. B. No Sectarian principles taught in this School. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, Shiloh, March 18, 1854, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS!

THE BRIDGE Over Matric River, at Millville, will be taken up on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., and the travel over the same will be obstructed for about three weeks after. LEWIS MULFORD, Millville, March 16, 1854, For Building Com.

Extension but no Monopoly!

THE PUBLIC GOOD REQUIRES that a Ware House for the sale of Goods, should be kept in Bridgeton; and whereas, heretofore the Public have been under the necessity of going abroad to get certain articles of Ware, not kept in Bridgeton, therefore

RESOLVED,

That the subscriber has and will in future keep such articles as Sofas, Card Tables, Sofa Tables, Trunks, Dressing Bureaus, and in fact a general Assortment of City Ware, which he will sell at City Prices. He has also, a General Assortment of Ware, such as he has formerly kept. ALSO, the Largest and Best Assortment of CHAIRS. That has ever been offered in Bridgeton, such as the Fancy Cottage, Carved Walnut, &c. Spindle Back, Mahogany Case Seat, Large and Small Case Seat and Back Arm Chairs, Children's Rocking Chairs, Windsor Chairs of home manufacture, which he will warrant to be superior to any others in Bridgeton.

ELI SAYRE.

Another fresh lot of LOOKING GLASSES, as Cheap as ever. Bridgeton, March 18, 1854.

We're Bound to Shine.

A. D. MAUL & Co., would respectfully inform the public that they have received for a short time to the rooms over the Chronicle Office, where they design keeping constantly on hand, a good assortment of

READY MADE BOOTS & SHOES.

THEY would particularly call attention to their very superior FINE BOOTS for Summer wear, Gentlemen's Embroidered Cloth Slippers of a large variety of new and very beautiful styles.

Ladies Wear.

Comprising Spring Buckskin, Cutlers, Jenny Linds, Exquisite Flats, Kid, Patent Leather, Morocco, Toilet and Bronze Slippers of the most fashionable patterns. Also, GAITERS, Buskins, Slippers, Button Shoes, Boots and nearly every kind and variety of Foot covering. All kinds of customer work done at the shortest notice.

1854. SPRING GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscribers are now opening their Stock of New Goods, for Spring Sales, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Dress Goods. Black Silks, figured and plain Silks, changeable silks, and summer silks all colors. Dressed Belonges, Black, Blue, Green, and Olive, Coats, Alpacas, &c., comprising the most complete assortment of Dress materials ever offered in Bridgeton. ALSO, Cashmere, Ribbons, Calicos, Embroideries, Trimmings, and Hosiery in great variety.

SPRING SHAWLS.

Cashmere and Terrier Shawls, all colors and qualities, some very low priced. BOYS WEAR. CASHMERE, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cloth, &c. for Boys, together with all kinds of new and cheap goods suited to the season. Also, Grain, Potatoes, Cord wood, Lumber, &c., taken in exchange for goods. J. B. POTTER & Co. Bridgeton, March 18, 1854.

New Arrival of Cheap Groceries.

JUST received from New York a splendid lot of New Crop Sugar, refined Sugars, and a general assortment of FRESH GROCERIES. Of all kinds at C. L. WATSON'S, Cheap Store, Head of Greenwich. Grain and country produce generally taken in exchange. March 18, 1854.

Valuable Clothing.

I am now ready to furnish customers from a well selected stock, whatever they may want in the way of ready made clothing, suitable for Spring and Summer Wear. Please call soon and look for yourselves. The following articles I constantly keep on hand, viz: Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Clothing, American, English, French, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c. MORRIS HAAS, East Commerce St., Industry Row. Bridgeton, March 18, 1854.

WANTED.

A native honest boy between 14 and 16 years of age, who can give good recommendations. MORRIS HAAS. Bridgeton, March 18, 1854.

Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS annual meeting of the members of the Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at the Hotel of Wm. Chesler, in Bridgeton, on Monday the 18th day of March, 1854. A CONTINUED accession of members and strength to the Company during the past year, which is the tenth since organization, and very favorable success, with but one loss paid, and they have now a better cash fund than at either of the two previous annual meetings. The increase of the Company during the year has been 246 Policies. Insuring amt \$267,687 Premium notes 45,182 45 They have now outstanding 2,728 Policies. Insuring amt \$2,946,881 Cash funds, invested on bond and mortgage 2,500 Endorsed notes 2,500 Cash in hands of agents 115,666 and sec. 711 25 \$5,964 95

The expenses of the year past have been \$648. 71, of which a considerable part has been for blanks &c., enough to last for several years. The interest money received has been \$325 11. The only loss paid during the year was \$1,692 on one small fire, yet not paid. Since commencement of issuing of policies, there has been received Premiums \$19,301 71 Interest money 2,396 71 There has been paid for losses 1,676 11 Expenses 1,676 11 The interest money having paid all expenses and \$1,676 more.

Assuming as heretofore, that a cash premium equal to the five per cent. upon premium note, had been annually paid by the members, the amount saved by this Company, would now reach the sum of \$86,400, and as the rate of interest is less than usual charges made for insurance upon similar property, by any responsible Stock Company, it may be estimated that the sum of \$100,000, which is increasing at the rate of nearly \$18,000 a year, so long as no assessment has to be made. As an evidence of strength existing in the Company, they would call attention to the fact, that, if an assessment were made of but five per cent. upon the premium notes, an amount which would scarcely be noticed by any one paying it, the funds of the Company would at once be raised to \$24,000, and if ten per cent. were made, which would not be oppressive to any members, a fund of \$42,000 would be at their disposal to meet any losses for which they might be liable.

They cannot but feel a just pride, that an Institution so successful in its operations and of so essential benefit to the community, has thus far been able to avoid the necessity of such assessments, and its protection on terms as liberal as any other. Proceeded to Election of Directors, when the following named persons were chosen:—Richardson L. Wright, Greenwald, Jacob Harris, Roadstown; Dr. Jacob W. Lanning, Jewell, Benj. L. Durr, Esq., Fairton; Dr. Leonard Lawrence, Colmarville; Dr. Wm. S. Bowen, Bridgeton; David F. Elmer, Esq., Isaac A. Sheppard, Esq.; Nathan L. R. Randolph, Esq.; Jonathan Elmer, Esq.; Dr. A. F. Randolph, Esq.; Lewis McBride, Esq., Bridgeton; James Stiles, Esq., do.

At a meeting of Directors, held after election the following officers were chosen:— BEN

SENATE.

Evening Session.

Thursday Evening March, 16. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to charter the Burlington Bank, and on its motion it was postponed till next session.

Passed—Supplement to Camden and Pemberton Agricultural Railroad.

Indefinitely Postponed—To pay judges of common pleas \$2 a day, (it being included in another bill on salaries).

Passed—To allow apprentices to be bound to farms to make tax on real estate.—The Judiciary Committee reported against action on the bill to secure workmen on vessels for their labor and materials.

The bill to create a sinking fund was postponed till next session.

A sealed communication was received from the Governor, and the Senate went into executive session after which

HOUSE.

Passed—To allow Mutual Insurance Companies to commence business with a cash capital of \$30,000 and premium notes to the amount of \$20,000; supplement to act respecting freight and transit duties.

The incidental bill was taken up and read.

Mr. Rafferty moved to strike out the appropriation of \$600, to treat to house for the Governor. He thought it was unnecessary and read the instrument to prove it.

Mr. Logan was in favor of striking out the section. The salary was first fixed at \$1600—and as it was not thought necessary that the Governor should reside at Trenton, the Government House was sold and \$200 a year given to the Governor instead of the Government House.

The motion to strike out was lost, 20 to 33.

Mr. Demarest and Mr. Hines and Mr. Rafferty wanted to know what becomes of the stationary, the bills for which reach near \$4,000—a discursive debate followed for some time.

SENATE.

Friday, March 17.

Several petitions were presented and reports made, when the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Hoxsey reported a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$30,000.

Passed—Relative to the minutes of the Senate and General Assembly.

Postponed (indefinitely) to secure workmen on vessels for their work and materials.

Mr. Sigreaves offered a concurrent resolution recommending government to secure the future treaties with foreign nations, the right for our citizens abroad, to worship God according to their consciences, and also to provide for burial places for our citizens. Adopted.

Indefinitely Postponed—To appropriate \$80,000 to schools in addition to the \$50,000 of the School Fund—on motion of Mr. Hoxsey.

Passed—Joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$0,000 dollars.

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Mr. F. S. Mills said that according to long established use the Governor was entitled to a house for his residence in Trenton, and the Government House was sold in consequence of the Governor being an unmarried man, from that sale the state was receiving 600 dollars a year, and that what was asked for by this present bill, if the construction of Mr. Clawson was correct, he was in favor of his motion. The motion was then agreed to. The Prohibitory Liquor law was then taken up.

Mr. Lambert moved to postpone it, and called the previous question. A call of the House was had, and all the members answered, except Messrs. May and Rafferty. The previous question was ordered, and during the vote upon ordering it, the greatest confusion prevailed, members rose and said they did not understand the question, although the Speaker explicitly stated it. Mr. Bocket said those who voted to have the main question put, voted to put on the gag.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, 25 to 32.

After discussion the previous question was on motion of Mr. Diverty ordered by a vote of 33 to 16.

The bill was then lost, 20 to 53.

Yeas—Barrett, Beckett, Diverty, Franklin, Gibson, Harris, Harrison, Hardenburg, Heavens, Hendrickson, L. Hill, Hoagland, Holmes, Howell, M. Mills, Parry, Price, Ripley, Shay, Stockton.

Nays—Allen, Anderson, Beatty, Benjamin, Britton, Calk, Clawson, Cobb, Conkling, Corlies, Craig, Crane, Demarest, Dennis, Everitt, Huxey, J. H. Hill, Hutchinson, Joramann, Lafetra, Lambert, Logan, Morgan, Moreshead, F. S. Mills, Nos, Putney, Roberts, Shering, Townsend, Van Horn, Vorhees, Young.

Resolved—That the Joint resolution to subscribe for 350 copies of a revised edition of Elmer's Digest.

Resolved—That the bill to charter the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

The bill to charter Woodbury and Swedesboro Railroad was passed.

Mr. Ripley offered a resolution that the thanks of this House be tendered to Hon. John W. Fenimore, Speaker of this House, for the able, dignified, friendly, and impartial manner he has discharged the duties of speaker.

Which was unanimously adopted.

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This explanation is due as well to your honorable body as to myself, and as such I wish you to communicate it to the House. March 17, 1854. Lewis PARSONS.

Mr. Morton Mills of Cumberland said he saw the affair—Mr. Rafferty had left his seat when Mr. Perrine beckoned to him and seemed to be in a very pleasant mood indeed. He (Mr. M. M.) thought that whatever the difficulty was about to be settled or compromised, but as soon as Mr. Rafferty got near the man he saw him strike him. This paper was no apology.

Mr. Calk moved that the House do not accept the apology.

Mr. Roberts hoped Mr. Calk's motion would be unanimously adopted. If we, members of this House, were to come from different parts of the State to attend this legislative body, we want to know it, another time we'll be prepared for them.

Mr. Diverty had seen the assault on Mr. Rafferty and it was stated by Mr. M. Mills. He thought the indignity offered by Mr. Calk, and the apology of this kind could be received by the House if they had proper respect for themselves.

Mr. Calk's motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cobb, from the committee of conference, on the amendment of the Senate, striking out the section in the incidental bill, appropriating \$900 for rent of a house for the Governor, reported that the committee recommended the House to agree to the Senate amendment. It was agreed to, 37 to 12.

While the incidental bill was being engrossed, the members proceeded to enjoy themselves with all sorts of fun.

The incidental bill was passed, 34 to 6.

Mr. Hardenburg was appointed on the part of the House to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House was ready to adjourn, if he had no further communication to make to them.

Mr. Hardenburg said the Governor had no further communication to make to the house but he had desired the committee to express the satisfaction he felt, and to congratulate them upon passing so many acts which would add to the public welfare; among them he might mention the acts for a Geological survey; for legal reform; to promote Teachers' Institutes, and for the legal extinction of the exclusive privileges of the joint companies.

He hoped they would receive the approbation of their constituents during this session.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn sine die.

The members then proceeded to the Senate Chamber, and the Legislature was adjourned sine die.

The Black Warrior Difficulty—Message from the President. The subject matter of the Black Warrior by the Havana authorities, was laid before the House of Representatives, by the Speaker, on Wednesday.

To the House of Representatives.—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I have the honor to transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28th ultimo. There have been in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, and violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the National flag, and Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and, as yet fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong, that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor, as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to the Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is not only a large power for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress, in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct.

The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyance and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its full extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, and to her friendly relations with this Government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress. I already tender measures to present to the Government of Spain, and to the Cuban authorities, in the detention, seizure and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with our interests, and our honor.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

Intelligence from the Salt Lake and Plains states that the Indians of that region are in such a state of excitement as to render it dangerous for emigrants to cross the country.—Walker, the noted Utah chief, who was instrumental in murdering Capt. Gunnison and party, having been joined by the Camanches and Apaches, was about to commence hostilities with the Mormons for refusing to supply with the same number of wives allowed to Gov. Young by the Indians tribes were to war among themselves, and have resolved that unless the government sends out a strong military force, our people will suffer dreadfully during the coming season.

Communicated.—The Dorcas Society of the city of Trenton, has consisted during the past winter of thirty-one members, and held sixteen meetings, \$172 50 have been received and expended, \$113 of which was contributed by annual subscribers through Thos. J. Strickland, Esq.; \$29.50 by various friends, and the remaining \$30 by fair sales. One hundred and twelve persons, or families, have received assistance many of whom were sick or aged. Some two hundred and fifty garments and over one thousand yards of goods, in muslin, calico, flannel, &c., have been distributed.

Cohansey Female Institute. Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. Jersey. THIS institution will be opened for the reception of young ladies, on the 1st of May next. The faculty, which has already been made up, consists of the great and increasing demand for our goods, the Cheapest 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 plan we recommend. In hot weather we wish to avoid the penetrating and piercing rays of a Summer Sun. This is related and closely connected with the necessity of keeping cool, and to keep cool we must invariably KEEP SLEADY, and to do this we have only to recommend you to call at once upon the undersigned and order a sufficient number of these.

HANDSOME AND SUPERIOR MADE Venetian Inside Blinds! Shades of all descriptions, French Cash Blinds, Parry and Light, &c.

WHICH he 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 the demand for them. He has money, call on the undersigned, who is thankful for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. J. M. MAUL.

Store next door to the Surveyors Office, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE firm of Fithian Whitekar & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle the same without delay.

CHARLES S. FITZHIAN, DAYTON B. WHITEKAR, ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

Members having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting business, under the name of FITZHIAN, WHITEKAR & Co. would respectfully solicit from their friends and patrons, a continuance of patronage heretofore so generously extended to the old firm.

CHARLES S. FITZHIAN, DAYTON B. WHITEKAR, ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, JOSEPH H. ELMER.

FOR SALE. TWENTY-NINE and a half shares of the stock of the BIRKBECK RAILWAY at Dorchester. As there are but eighteen and a half shares now, the purchaser will have the privilege of controlling said railway. GEORGE CORSON.

Dorchester, March 4, 1854-G.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice by virtue of a warrant issued by Theophilus G. Compton, Esq. to make the taxes laid on unimproved and unenclosed land on and land patented by persons not the lawful proprietors of the same, to pay their taxes in the Township of Downe, County of Cumberland, to the subscriber, lato Constable of said County on the first day of April next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, at the residence of the person on the premises taxed to the unpaid tax, and to make the tax and cost annexed to his name. BENJAMIN B. BREWSTER.

New Port, Feb. 21, 1854. Late Constable.

CARPET SORE. Just received a splendid variety of SPINNING CARPETS, COMPRISING first quality three ply and two ply all wool, Cotton and Wool.

All Wool Venetian Strip Step Carpets of various styles, prices and quantities. STEEL OIL CLOTHS & STEP RODS.

First quality List Carpet, Rag Carpets of all kinds. COCOON and Grass Matting, Oil Cloths, Sheep Skin Rugs for doors, Door Mats of the newest and most desirable patterns.

My attention being directed particularly to this branch of the business, enables me to sell at lower retail prices than can be found elsewhere. BENJAMIN B. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, Feb. 18, 1854.

FERTILIZERS. 100 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, 25 CUBIC YARDS OF LIME, 1,200 BARRELS POURETTINE, 100 DOZ. LAND PLASTER, 100 DOZ. FERTILIZER.

For Sale at the lowest market rates. COIN AND POTATOES.

RECEIVED in payment, Farmers are requested to call and examine the above FERTILIZERS at their leisure, free of charge. R. G. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, March 3, 1854-2m.

Spring Fashions 1854. JUST received a large stock of New Style Spring Goods. Call and see, at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

If you want to buy Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, or anything for men or boys wear at a bargain call at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

THE place to buy first-rate Fine Shirts, Stock Goods or any thing in the Furnishing line at less than the general price is at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. An assortment of Paramattas, Alpaccas, De Laines, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Scarfs, Valances, &c., selling off at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new goods, at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

JOEL FITZHIAN'S, Cheap Dry Goods Store, Bridgeton, Feb. 25, 1854.

DRESSED Flooring Boards, for sale by FITZHIAN WHITEKAR & Co.

Salem & Bridgeton Dispatch Line! THROUGH in Six hours from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, connecting with the New and Splendid Steamboat.

MIANTOMIA. Misses will leave E. Davis & Sons Hotel, Bridgeton, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the first wharf being Arch street, Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Persons leaving their names at E. Davis & Sons Hotel, Bridgeton, or at the Nelson House, Salem, will be called for at their residences. All Errands will be punctually attended to as the work progresses, and the boat will be ready to start on this line as the other line refused to run to our boat. Fare from Bridgeton to Philadelphia \$1.

MINOR C. HARVEY, Jr., Driver. ESTRAY. CAME to the premises of the subscriber near Parvinville, in Pittsgrove township Salem County, on the first of November last, a large BRINDLE BULL, white face and white hind legs to the knees; no ear mark, and supposed to be four years old last Spring.

The owner requested to call and get said Bull and pay charges. LEMUEL PARVIN.

Pittsgrove, Salem Co., March 4, 1854.

SATINETTS. PERSONS wishing to buy a first rate Satinette, very cheap, will please call at Joel Fitzhian's Cheap Dry Goods Store. The balance of his Winter stock must be cleared near the way for Spring. Bridgeton, Feb. 25, 1854.

OIL SHADES. A large and extensive assortment of oil shades including some entirely new designs. Feb. 11, 1854. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

QUEENSWARE. JUST received a large assortment of Queensware, including White Granite Dining Sets, white and colored Tea Sets, &c. Also, a great variety of Glass ware. Feb. 11, 1854. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

CARPETS.—The subscriber would call the attention of buyers, to his assortment of Rag Carpets and Ingrain Carpets. Also 4, 5, 6 and 8 Cent Matting. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

LAST NOTICE. PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Stratton & Buck, are requested to call and settle their accounts and save costs. Bridgeton, March 4, 1854.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY. PATRONIZE YOUR OWN STATE. Study well your own interest and the prosperity of your country. The goods of which we have already been made up, consist of the great and increasing demand for our goods, the Cheapest 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 plan we recommend. In hot weather we wish to avoid the penetrating and piercing rays of a Summer Sun. This is related and closely connected with the necessity of keeping cool, and to keep cool we must invariably KEEP SLEADY, and to do this we have only to recommend you to call at once upon the undersigned and order a sufficient number of these.

HANDSOME AND SUPERIOR MADE Venetian Inside Blinds! Shades of all descriptions, French Cash Blinds, Parry and Light, &c.

WHICH he 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 the demand for them. He has money, call on the undersigned, who is thankful for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. J. M. MAUL.

Store next door to the Surveyors Office, Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE firm of Fithian Whitekar & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle the same without delay.

CHARLES S. FITZHIAN, DAYTON B. WHITEKAR, ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

Members having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting business, under the name of FITZHIAN, WHITEKAR & Co. would respectfully solicit from their friends and patrons, a continuance of patronage heretofore so generously extended to the old firm.

CHARLES S. FITZHIAN, DAYTON B. WHITEKAR, ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, JOSEPH H. ELMER.

FOR SALE. TWENTY-NINE and a half shares of the stock of the BIRKBECK RAILWAY at Dorchester. As there are but eighteen and a half shares now, the purchaser will have the privilege of controlling said railway. GEORGE CORSON.

Dorchester, March 4, 1854-G.

NOTICE. I hereby give notice by virtue of a warrant issued by Theophilus G. Compton, Esq. to make the taxes laid on unimproved and unenclosed land on and land patented by persons not the lawful proprietors of the same, to pay their taxes in the Township of Downe, County of Cumberland, to the subscriber, lato Constable of said County on the first day of April next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, at the residence of the person on the premises taxed to the unpaid tax, and to make the tax and cost annexed to his name. BENJAMIN B. BREWSTER.

New Port, Feb. 21, 1854. Late Constable.

CARPET SORE. Just received a splendid variety of SPINNING CARPETS, COMPRISING first quality three ply and two ply all wool, Cotton and Wool.

All Wool Venetian Strip Step Carpets of various styles, prices and quantities. STEEL OIL CLOTHS & STEP RODS.

First quality List Carpet, Rag Carpets of all kinds. COCOON and Grass Matting, Oil Cloths, Sheep Skin Rugs for doors, Door Mats of the newest and most desirable patterns.

My attention being directed particularly to this branch of the business, enables me to sell at lower retail prices than can be found elsewhere. BENJAMIN B. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, Feb. 18, 1854.

FERTILIZERS. 100 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, 25 CUBIC YARDS OF LIME, 1,200 BARRELS POURETTINE, 100 DOZ. LAND PLASTER, 100 DOZ. FERTILIZER.

For Sale at the lowest market rates. COIN AND POTATOES.

RECEIVED in payment, Farmers are requested to call and examine the above FERTILIZERS at their leisure, free of charge. R. G. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, March 3, 1854-2m.

Spring Fashions 1854. JUST received a large stock of New Style Spring Goods. Call and see, at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

If you want to buy Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, or anything for men or boys wear at a bargain call at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

THE place to buy first-rate Fine Shirts, Stock Goods or any thing in the Furnishing line at less than the general price is at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. An assortment of Paramattas, Alpaccas, De Laines, Flannels, Woolen Hosiery, Scarfs, Valances, &c., selling off at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new goods, at C. C. GROSSCUP'S.

JOEL FITZHIAN'S, Cheap Dry Goods Store, Bridgeton, Feb. 25, 1854.

DRESSED Flooring Boards, for sale by FITZHIAN WHITEKAR & Co.

