

# The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

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## Franklin Ferguson.

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## Choice Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Mail.

**Silently is Evening Closing.**  
BY W. L. LAWRENCE.

Silently is evening closing  
O'er all we love below,  
Where fair nature is reposing  
From the sun's retiring glow;  
Star by star shines out in glory,  
With a pale and silvery light—  
Constellations famed in story,  
Blazoned on the shield of night.  
Softly beams with purest lustre  
Night's fair queen of silver hue,  
Round her, bright attendants muster,  
Sailing through the fields of blue;  
Naught below exceeds the glory  
Which now greets the longing sight,  
Radiant stars long faded in story,  
Blazoned on the shield of night.  
Hartford, Conn.

**SPORAD.**  
From the Philada. Sun.  
A Chapter from a Life History.

More than twenty years ago, there lived a happy family, the village pastor's, in a small, upstanding looking house upon the side of a hill, which formed the northern boundary of one of the prettiest valleys in the State of New Jersey. Immediately in the rear of the dwelling was a small door, yard filled with young fruit trees, rose bushes, and shrubs, which had been planted by the pastor's wife, who could appreciate all that was lovely and beautiful in nature. Beyond that was a meadow, which supplied the winter hay for the horses and cow, and still beyond was the orchard, with its carpet of white clover, whose luxuriant blossoms afforded a rich rest for the forehead of horse and cow. A small rivulet had been tamed a little out of its course; and made to run through one corner of the orchard and in it the cow would frequently stand and drink and cool herself during the long hot days of summer. The garden was at one end of the house, and early in the long sweet mornings of June, particularly, you might have seen the mother there at work with her children, transplanting beets, weeding the onions, training the peas and beans, examining the cucumber vines that no insect might destroy their tender shoots, and lastly recasting herself with her flowers. There were marigolds, lady-slippers, sweet-williams, pink, stock-gillies, wall flowers, pansies and a host of others silent ministers of comfort, and humble teachers, whose lessons were daily treasured up in her heart. When the sun grew too powerful for out door work, or when the hour of nine arrived, the gardener gave lessons to other branches to her little ones, and until twelve o'clock they read, spelled, cyphered, studied geography and geology, and took a writing lesson, which ended the morning's tasks, and away they ran to the orchard or barn, to play till dinner was ready.

The pastor had other flocks to visit, beside the one in the village where he resided, and was, consequently, frequently absent from home, and when a child had been very naughty the punishment was not being allowed to watch for his return. The east wind commended a view of a road by which he frequently came home, and when it was near the hour when their papa might be expected, the children all took their places at those windows to await his coming, unless they had forfeited that pleasure by ill conduct, when sob and tears frequently told how severe the punishment was considered. At the first sight of "Charley," a shout of joy would ring out, "Pa's coming, Pa's coming," and away they flew, hatless and unbooted, to meet "dear papa," and indeed was the tidings who he came to be denied this pleasure. "Charley" would seem almost as glad to get home as his master, and would trace round the pasture field after having travelled twenty-five or thirty miles, as though he had been standing idly in the stable all day. Then came the unpacking of the "sally box," and very often at the very bottom, tucked in the corners, something not forgotten that proved "dear papa's" not forgotten the "dear children" during his absence. O' happy, happy children, happy parents, to say not the destiny awaiting you, nor dreamed ye of the sad, sad change that soon, too soon, would blight all your plans and pleasures. I wander from my description of the village.—On the south was the noble M—g mountain, covered with an endless variety of vegetation, from a modest sprig of fern to the noble oak that for a hundred years had laughed at the storm clouds, which had passed far down below him in the valley, and there expended their fury. At its base a beautiful stream, bearing the same name, and interspersed with numerous islets, went meandering along, between fields of grain and

through the waving corn, like a serpent ataling among the grass; nor you took sight of it entirely, and wondered what had become of it; you looked a little farther on, and saw it dancing and sparkling in the sunbeams like a joyous child at play. On the east old Sol, every clear morning, peeped through a small grove of trees which grew upon the top of a hill, to see if the villagers were prepared for his coming; and then he fully arose in all his majesty, the "glorious orb of day." Far away to the west were well cultivated fields, thriving orchards, neat farm houses and well filled barns, which formed a very pleasing landscape and told of peace and prosperity.

At the eastern end of this valley, the main road passed the house before named, and stretched along through the village, over the old bridge, by the mill, and along the bank of the stream, far away, up the side of the mountain.

In the centre of the village, amid large old weeping willow, surrounded by a stone wall, had stood a church, an old fashioned edifice, with a portico at the side. In the church yard lay the loved of other years, away far down beneath the luxuriant grass which almost concealed the mouldering stones upon which the names of the departed were inscribed. Death was a stranger to the little village and no funeral train had entered the church yard gate for many years. Well do I recall the first time I entered that beautiful valley—it was spring, and the orchards were in full blossom, filling the air with rich perfume, the bees hummed merrily, the birds caroled their sweet lays joyfully, and the farmer's boy went walking along with his team. All was life, animation, gladness and beauty.—The villagers were temperate and industrious, rising with the sun, and retiring to rest almost as soon as the birds; many seemed to have forgotten that at last they must leave their quiet nest among the hills, and be laid "low in the ground."

But a change came,—the death angel suddenly flapped his dismal wings, and swooped on the pastor's house on the hillside, bearing thence an infant whose little eyes had just seen the light, and after hiding its tiny form forever from mortal eyes, returned, and despite the anguish and tears, and prayers of friends and relatives, sped an arrow to the heart of the wife and mother, and "the spirit returned unto God who gave it." Well do I remember the afternoon when "the silver cord was loosed, and the golden bowl was broken at the fountain." The wind whistled and howled dolefully among the fearless poplars; the snow and hail pattered drearily against the window panes, and all without seemed in consonance with the feelings of the sorrow-stricken family within. When the pastor realized that she to whom he had been indebted for so much of the light which had cheered his pathway through life, must depart, his heart seemed almost rent asunder by the violence of the blow; but the strong arm upon which from boyhood he had leaned, upheld him then; and gathering his little ones in his arms, he exclaimed, while tears streamed from his eyes "though thou slay me, yet will I trust in Thee."

But the agony of separation was mitigated by the fact that she to whom he had been indebted for so much of the light which had cheered his pathway through life, must depart, his heart seemed almost rent asunder by the violence of the blow; but the strong arm upon which from boyhood he had leaned, upheld him then; and gathering his little ones in his arms, he exclaimed, while tears streamed from his eyes "though thou slay me, yet will I trust in Thee."

**HOME.**  
There is a magic in the sound of home. It is the spot hallowed by many a fond remembrance. And wherever our home may be, there we invoke the blessings of Heaven to descend. There God has placed us either as parents or children, husbands or wives, brothers or sisters, and he has linked our joys and our sorrows together by a natural as well as a moral bond. If truth, and holiness, and love have woven their wreath of celestial flowers around our dwellings, if pity there rouses, then heaven and earth have united to order to us the place of our abode.

It is at home in the family circle that we must dwell. We may indeed at various intervals pass out upon the world's moving crowd; but when our business is complete, we return again to our habitations, either to derive enjoyment from the cultivation of the domestic affections, or to reap pain and disquietude from their neglect. It is at home, too, that we are truly ourselves. As we mingle with strangers and friends, the mask may be worn, and behind the folds of a polished etiquette the character may be and often is concealed. But that cannot be done at home; there the moral qualities of the soul come out; they show themselves more distinctly, and contribute either to the happiness or unhappiness of those by whom we are surrounded. And home, too, we naturally seek as a refuge.—When the emptiness of the world's friendship has been discovered—when the voice of hon-

our, and the temptations of gain have lost their power, we turn to seek repose among the kindred and friends of the family circle. Oh then if piety upholds our own hearts, and directs the hands which minister to our wants, how gently can we descend into the dark valley, across which we must pass to our home above! As death will come and break up every home on earth, taking one after another from their places around the hearthstone, in anticipation of this we should aim to render our homes the necessary hearts nest for heaven. United we may be in life, but we should not forget that we may be separated after death. Natural relationship is no qualification for the home of eternal rest. Brothers and sisters, husband and wife, if they meet around the throne above, must alike travel the narrow way and enter the straight gate which lead to mansions of unfading light.—Our Saviour, the Saviour of sinners, has himself called our attention to the dead possibility of a home circle shattered on earth, and never more to reunite in heaven.

**The New York Religious Anniversaries.**  
On Monday afternoon the Eighteenth Anniversary of the New York Institution for the Blind, was celebrated at the Tabernacle. The house was filled mainly with ladies.

The house was filled mainly with ladies. The day was opened by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the Superintendent, T. Golden Cooper, the year having introduced the exercises with a brief address, in which he stated the general plan adopted with reference to pupils. Those who become blind in mature life, are employed and taught to support themselves. Those between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, are supported, educated, and taught a trade. After seven years training, they are sent out to provide for themselves. One hundred and eighty blind persons are now connected with this establishment, besides the pupils supported at the expense of the State. Blind children are sent to the Institution from all parts of the United States and the British Provinces. The State of New Jersey pays the Institution two hundred dollars per pupil, and a similar allowance is made by Pennsylvania to the institution in Philadelphia. The number instructed in the schools, the past year, has been 110, of which 92 were males, and 54 females. The disbursements for the year have been \$58,032 25, and the receipts \$48,351 69. The exercises of the pupils were of the most interesting character, and the band wholly blind, and numbering twelve instruments, performed finely.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union, composed of 176 schools, of 31 different denominations, and numbering 30,000 children, beside teachers, took place on Tuesday, at nine different places in New York. The Courier and Enquirer well says that whatever else in anniversary week may come up as a matter of record, "with each revolving year," the children always come up fresh and sparkling, "like dew from the womb of morning"—perennial youth, which years cannot wither nor custom stale—rolling a clear and cooling inundation through the city's fevered heart. Jaded with four and five hours sessions of this and that worthy society, where clerical jokes still galvanize the tired facial muscles into melancholy and misplaced truth, or Phials of oratory thrash the floor, that yields them chaff and dust and nothing more, how gladly we behold this army of "infantry" coming to the rescue. At the approach of their fairy music, the wearisome seniors inconspicuously take themselves and their unfinished speeches away into grateful oblivion, and in pour the smiling little thousand, till the air of the old Tabernacle is like that of groves after summer showers, filled with music, life and dew-freshened light.

**From the New York Courier.**  
Deteriorating Influences.

An instructive and interesting chapter might be written, showing the marked tendency of many of the customs which have been growing up of late years in this country and especially in our large cities. One of them is the growing disposition to seek board in hotels; instead of striving to maintain the expense and trouble of house-keeping on an economical scale. This may be induced in some instances by the inflated prices of food, rent, services, &c., but in most cases, we suspect, the love of good living and a desire for show, have great influence.

We agree most fully with a contemporary, in objecting to the taste of a married woman who can be better satisfied in a hotel than in a house of her own—who can cheerfully substitute a public life for a private one, and the bustle of a public drawing-room for the retirement of a home with her husband and children. We think that a hotel life is the very grave of conjugal tenderness and affection, and feel assured that a properly constituted woman, in any sphere of life, will submit to it only temporarily, and from necessity. It would be readily believed that flowers can blossom without dew or sunshine, as that delicacy of sentiment, and sound morals, can be cultivated without retirement and the undisturbed play of the affections in the family circle round the domestic hearth. A woman who can find pleasure and happiness away from her own fireside, has already lost the greatest charm of her sex, and is sure to become in the end, a burthen to herself and her husband.

## EDUCATION.

**SELF CULTURE.**

"Oh! I have no time for it!" said a youth of some eighteen years of age, on whom I was one day urging the importance of some effort to improve his mental stores. "I have no time for it. Here I go off to my work at half past five in the morning, and there I tug at it, with only the space of my meal times allowed between, till six o'clock again at night. What time have I for self improvement?" "Plenty!" was my answer. "Just look at it. Here are some good three hours every night before you go to bed. It makes some 18 hours every week. If you devote only two hours to it, you have 12 hours each, or 2 lunar months and 22 days, or nearly 3 lunar months each year. This, well husbanded, and with a little help from others, may be turned to such account as will qualify you at the progress you will make in various departments of knowledge. Come just try," I added, "what you can do, and I will gladly give you all the help I can."

The young man brightened up. Hitherto he had been accustomed to sleep and waste the evening hours. A great deal of his time had been spent in idleness. Sometimes, in summer, he might be seen with the lads of his own size, hands in pockets, at the corner of the street, talking about mere trifles; or when winter came, if he stayed at home, which he did not always do, the evening was a heavy time, and half asleep and half awake, as cross as two sticks and as boorish as possible, he lounged in an old oak chair by the fire-side, smoking and yawning at everybody that ventured to disturb his nap. But now the simple calculation made above, and the offer of friendly help, changed at once his course. He saw he was wasting precious time. The amount of it had never struck him mind before, and he resolved from that very day to turn over a new leaf. The object I need not tell. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, a little book-keeping, geography, history, and some lighter readings, were filled up the vacant hours. A great thirst for new means of information was engendered. A mechanics' institution was joined. The society of intelligent working youths was sought. And now a happier young man is not to be seen than Thomas. His master has found him worth far more than he was before. He has raised him in his views, entrusted to him the keeping of his books, and promises at no distant period to give him a yet higher post. Nor is this all. The other evening I happened to call at the house of a young man, who had just returned from the city, and was turned into the cottage tatter, and round the house were seated, all full of glee, some six or seven lesser brothers and sisters, to whom he was imparting useful knowledge.—There was Edward with his slate and pencil at the sum; there Mary with "a copy" she was trying to imitate; William was writing out some wrong-spelled words from his dictation slate; and on my young friend's knee was little Betty, who was trying to impart some knowledge of her letters.

"Oh!" exclaimed his mother, "we shall never be able to be thankful enough, for the change that has happened to Thomas. He is quite another being. We have happy evenings with him; and the children, who used to dread his presence, have grown so fond of him, that they long for the evening to return on which he gives his lessons, and gather round him with delight whenever he comes home."

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ing understood. It is now much used mixed with other feed for fattening cattle for the market, and commands a ready sale from persons engaged in this business. Within a year or two its price per ton has been rapidly advancing, and my last information (about one month since), was readily bringing \$27.50 at the mills.

When the meal is first offered to cattle unacquainted to its use, they almost invariably refuse it; but a little effort at first with the dry meal soon leads them to relish it so much as to take it eagerly. My cow and calf are both in a fine condition, and I have about 100 lbs. of meal on hand for which I would not take three its weight in other feed. I would say that I have fed the oil meal without being mixed, but find it to do well and last much longer with some other feed mixed with it.

**Edison, N. Y.**  
We think E. C. for the above. Oil cake is used in England largely for fattening both cattle and sheep. A considerable portion of its supply comes from Europe, and is preferred to that made in this country, owing to the fact that the oil is less thoroughly pressed from it here and there. It is also extensively used in some parts of this country and with the best results. It has been steadily rising in price for twenty years or more, and is now worth about \$35 per ton in New York.—[E. N.]

**From the People's Journal.**  
**MACHINERY IN FARMING.**

It is not enough that farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which chemistry affords in its application to their art; it is not enough that they know how to save as much as possible of the manure made on their premises, and the best methods of applying these and also purchased specific manures; it is not enough that they know at what seasons and to what depths their soils should be cultivated. They must perform as many of the operations of farming by machinery as machinery can be made to perform to advantage.

There is no other way in which agriculture can keep pace in respectability, pleasure and profit, with the other arts. Without this expedient it will be outstripped by them, and sink, steadily, in comparative rank. By machinery, as we use the word here, we mean all mechanical contrivances which can be substituted for manual labor, and combined with manual labor so as greatly to increase its productiveness.

And the policy which we recommend includes all manual labor as a substitute for human labor, and as a more powerful co-operator with it. So far as a horse or an ox can be made to do the work of five men, the horse or the ox earns the net product of five men's labor for the employer. If one man cultivates as much corn, and cultivates it as well, with one horse, attached to a cultivator, and one man, as his neighbor cultivates with ten horses in the hands of ten men, it is easy to see which of the two is travelling the faster on the road to wealth.

So in cutting grass, in planting and harvesting grain, in shelling corn, and in various other operations of the farm, machines can do the work for a small per centage of the cost of manual labor. We do not mean that every machine which is invented and offered to the farmers for sale should be purchased by them. Not every attempt to substitute mechanical labor for human is successful. The large majority of inventions are in some way defective. But in every case where it is clearly ascertained that the thing has been actually done, that a machine has been made, which, at a much smaller cost will do the work which you are now doing with human hands, buy the machine if you can; and if you have not the means get them as soon as possible.

It is not a matter of option with farmers whether they will do this or not. To succeed they have got to do it, otherwise it is impossible for them to compete with those who do employ machinery. It is like a man contending, single handed, against a thousand, and every one his equal.

**AGRICULTURE.**  
From the Albany Cultivator.  
**OIL CAKE FOR CATTLE.**

**MESSES. EDITORS:**—At page 42 of the Cultivator, I found among other inquiries, one in relation to the effect of oil cake in the rearing of calves. Having had some experience in this use for two winters past, I thought I would query and experience, and much to the development of that knowledge of which your journal is so able and attracting an advocate. I would forward an item in reference to the question put by your correspondent.

Oil cake is the substance left in cheese form, from the press, after the oil has been expelled by hydraulic power. In this state it still retains much of its original nature, and here is probably much of its fattening qualities. The cake is ground into meal, and in this form fed to the stock, upon which they thrive greatly, and are kept in a good healthy condition. When made into soap and left to stand a few hours before it, it expands far beyond the original bulk, so that a very small quantity forms a stiff sop by swelling. I keep one cow only, and am raising a calf which will be one year old next May. My plan in feeding has been to mix one third meal and two-thirds buckwheat bran, and feed in the form of soap to both cow and calf twice per day. I prefer the soap rather than dry meal, as then there is not the waste which occurs when the mouth of the animal while chewing, is turned away from the feeding tub, by which much of the dry meal falls and is lost. This might be avoided, and the meal fed dry to all other stock than cows giving milk, by using stanchions to keep the mouth over the feeding tub. It has been found to be a first rate feed for cows, as I have been able to keep mine not only in good condition, but to milk her most of the year. I see no necessity of cows going dry and being only an expense for three or four months of each year, when proper and regular feeding may prevent it. Oil meal is coming more into use in this country as its benefits are be-

will schemes of speculation, at night stocking amid crowded assemblies, where extravagance and folly take precedence of good taste and social happiness—at the theatre, and often the gaming table from which fortune and honor go hand in hand to ruin—I they associate with rural occupations the idea of labor poorly repaid, ignorance, and uncultivated manners. They do not realize that as the farmer looks out upon his rich pastures, and fields of waving grain promising an abundant harvest, he looks with the pure air of heaven a spirit of independence uncontrolled by the opinion of the world or the dictates of fashion—that from the labors of the day might bring to the weary body a sweet repose which often the proudest monarch sighs for in vain.

As he walks through the fields during the changing seasons and marks the varied operations of nature; every tree, plant and flower affords instruction and amusement—while under a rough exterior beats a heart filled with generous impulses.

Of the many who during the summer months turn their backs upon the city, its heat and dust, seek amid the hills and by the ocean side, to recover from the dissipation of fashion's winter campaign, how few there are in whose souls emotions of grandeur are awakened as they gaze upon the dashing catenact, or the distant mountains with their summits above the clouds—still less of pleasure in listening to the merry song of the feathered warblers mingling with the murmuring of the passing breeze. Even nature, bathed in the golden light of the rising sun, and decked with jewels glistening on every leaf and flower, possesses no charms to lure them from slumber.

Others, with the recollections of childhood, and the joys of rural life, still lingering round their hearts, appoint to themselves a time, when having obtained the full measure of their desires, to retire from the cares of business, and seek in some fair region, pleasure and repose. From year to year they toil on; and as their gains increase, stronger becomes the wish for more, until at last the appointed time slips unheeded by, old age creeps on—when feeble in body, and dissatisfied in spirit, they exclaim:—

"The world is too much for us; late and soon, getting and spending, we waste our powers; And the mute expressions of sweet nature's voices Are drowned amid the turmoil of life's noises; Where thoughts of fear and darkness come unbidden, And love and hope are into silence children."

As from the earliest period of creation the existence of the Almighty has been shadowed forth through his work, so we find in all ages men of the noblest intellect—statesmen, philosophers and poets—deriving their best thoughts of beauty and instruction from the contemplation of nature. "There is," says Dr. Johnson, "scarcely any writer who has not celebrated the happiness of rural privacy, and delighted himself and his readers with the melody of birds, the whisper of groves, and the murmurs of rivulets; nor any man eminent for extent of capacity, or greatness of exploits, that has not left behind him some memorials of lonely wisdom and silent dignity."

The name of Zimmerman will ever be remembered in connection with his delightful essays on solitude. So much was the Emperor of Russia pleased by the perusal that he sent to him a valuable gift, accompanied by a letter thanking him for the excellent precept he had given to mankind. Linnaeus in infancy sought his playmates among the plants and flowers of his father's garden, and to the close of his life was devoted to their study and classification. The investigations of Humboldt recently written for the wonders of creation displayed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in the earth beneath, and the waters surrounding us. Far away from home and kindred, for years he has wandered in foreign lands, penetrating unfrequented forests, descending into the depths of exhausted volcanoes, and exploring unknown rivers. From the companionship of Kings and Nobles, and the brilliant festivities of the courts of Avignon, Petrarch retired to a humble cottage, in the midst of a beautiful garden, and there produced his best works. Cowper, Rousseau, and a host of others, in prose and verse have delighted the world by their beautiful descriptions of rural life.

Glancing at the pages of history, we perceive that among those whose names have become immortalized by deeds of patriotism, few are found to have been willing participants in the din and strife of city life. The first of our life and fortune creation country's call—in the hour of triumph seeking the retirement of nature, where objects of beauty and sublimity awakened in the soul sentiments of liberty and justice.

The retirement of Washington from the lofty position to which he had been elected by a people who cherished in their hearts the recollection of his noble sacrifices in the cause of freedom, excited wonder in those who considered power and wealth inseparably connected with happiness. When from the gates of Rome her citizens poured forth to greet the return of Cincinnatus, and tender to him the highest honors, in reward for having thrice saved the empire, he turned aside from the homage of men, and the enticements of luxury, and returned again to his farm.

From the senate chamber, where thousands have listened with admiration to the words of America's greatest statesman, full of noble thoughts and patriotic sentiments, we follow him to the retirement of Marshfield, where his happiest hours were spent, while wandering o'er the fields; at times guiding the plow, gathering up the fresh mown hay, or testing new modes of cultivation. "The first streak of light, the earliest purpling of the East, which the lark springs up to greet," found him abroad, gazing upon the ocean when lashed into fury by the gale, or in quietude marinating music, as its waves gently broke upon the shore— or deriving pleasures from witnessing the dawn itself as the following extract from one of his letters will indicate:—"I know the morning—I am acquainted with it, and I love it. I love it fresh and sweet as it is—a daily new creation, breaking forth and calling all that have life and breath and being to new adoration, new enjoyment, and new gratitude."

## "Goods Well Bought, are Half Sold."

This is a common maxim of trade, but like most maxims which are condensations of popular wisdom, it needs some comment. When our goods well bought? What is to be understood by this expression? To many, cheapness is the only standard. Goods are well bought when they are purchased cheap, and not otherwise. To accomplish this is their great passion, till they often become blinded to other considerations which should ever be in the mind of the trader, and such as quality, seasonableness, and adaptableness to the wants of the people. To buy well is no easy work. It is not to run the rounds of inquiry to see whose prices are the most "liberal;" in merely one sense, but it requires honesty, integrity, comprehensiveness, and self-reliance that says, I know my own business, what my customers want, what will be in demand at any given time in my vicinity, and what is the market value.

A man who has nobler ends in view than merely to buy cheap, will meet with a treatment from respectable merchants which the "hard customer" can never receive. The old picture is true to the letter in our day—"It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer! and straightway he goeth his way and boasteth." He haggles and disputes, he depreciates the goods he examines, and pretends not to want what he must have, and is only suited when he has driven "a hard bargain." And then he boasts—proclaims how low he has bought his goods, and how low he can sell them. But often what was low about the matter was his manner of dealing, for the seller then on his part, that the buyer has been bitten. Too many depend on a kind of shrewdness which is but one remove from duplicity and crime; but they soon become known, and then they get the worst of the bargain.

It is best to buy as honorable men sell, with readiness and with a fair regard for the essential principles of the true mercantile character. Every trader is interested in something besides good bargains. The honor of the business world is to be regarded. Character is something of inestimable worth. Influence is to be thought of. And a man should ask himself into what scale he is casting the weight of his manner of doing business, and should assure himself that he never buys well, when he acts on false principles of trade, which tend to make trade a trial of skill at trickery and deception.

## Lunts Magazine.

### A BED-BUG STORY.

The editor of the Grand River Eagle gives the following as the experience of a friend stopping at the Kalamazoo House:—"You see, I went to bed pretty ill-dressed used up, after a lull day on the old road before the plank was laid, calculation on a good snooze. Waal, just as the shivers began to ease off, I kinder felt 'suthin' tryin' to pull off my shirt and diggin' their feet into the small of my back to get a good hold. Wiggled and wiggled and dobed and pushed—all to no use—kept a-goggin' like six Bismarck's and struck a light to look round and found about a peck of bed-bugs scattered around, and more droppin' off my shirt and runnin' down my legs every minute. Swept off a place on the floor, shook out a quilt, lay down and kicked it up for a nap. No use—mounted right on to me, like a passel of rats on a meal tub—dug a hole in the river lid, and crawled through and give me fits for tryin' to hide. Got up agin' waded down stairs and got the shuck back from the wagon—Brought it up and made a circle of tar on the floor—lay down on the floor in the inside, and felt comfortable that time anyhow. Left the light burnin' and watched 'em. See 'em get together and have a camp meetin' bout it, and then they went off in a squad with an old grey headed he one at the top, right up the wall, out on the ceiling, till they got to the right spot, then dropped right plump into my face. Fact by and by, I was up and Brought it up agin and made a circle of tar on the ceiling too. Thought I had 'em foul that time; but I swan to man, if they don't pull straws out of the bed and build a bridge over it!" Seeing an incredible expression on our visage, he clinched the story thus:—"It's so, whether you believe it or not, and some of 'em walked across on stilts. Bed-bugs are curious critters and no mistake; specially Kalamazoo kind!"

**Another News-Item.**—A bill to provide for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state, has already been reported in the U. S. House of Representatives, and the legislature of Oregon has taken the preliminary steps towards calling a convention to form a constitution. This is looking to the admission of Oregon as a State in 1855, by which time it is presumed there will be the requisite amount of population in the territory to entitle it to the new honors to which it is now aspiring. The Oregonians are thus calculating upon a rapid growth by accessions of population from the Atlantic States, which may not be fulfilled. The emigration overland this season does not appear to be very large—in fact, Nebraska absorbs the attention of emigrants. When the census of 1850 was taken the population of Oregon was 13,224. A territorial census recently taken shows it to have a population amounting to over 40,000, or an increase of near 27,000 in three years, or about 148 per cent. This is in the ratio of 46 per cent per annum, which would be entirely inadequate to swell the aggregate of population to over 80,000 in a single year. However, we presume the Oregonians think there is nothing to be lost by agitating the subject, and perhaps they think also that the admission of a new State is always delayed unnecessarily, if they will always delay beforehand.

**Breadstuffs.**—The St. Louis Republican says there were 322,100 bushels of wheat, and 17,000 barrels of flour on the Upper Mississippi awaiting shipment, on the 1st of April. On the Illinois there were 81,800 bushels of wheat and 4,600 barrels of flour, and in Missouri there were 2000, making 418,000 bushels of wheat and 23,600 barrels of flour.



BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, May 20

CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1 00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, Editor.

Notice to Agents and Advertisers.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW THAT

The West Jersey Pioneer

Has a Circulation of at least 800 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 "Barnesman Chronicle" falsely conveying the impression, that its Circulation is larger than that of the PIONEER.

SALEM STANDARD.

We are not very well this week and should be disposed to give our neighbor of the Standard with his two columns and a half of devoted to us, the go bye, but we would dislike to appear to put a slight upon his mighty efforts at demolishing the monopoly and the West Jersey Railroad along with it, by sleeping on and leaving him unnoticed. We have waded through this long article, two or three times, in search of something tangible, which was worthy of our notice. There are a few things which are particularly prominent, either in establishing the obtuseness, or the want of candor of our neighbor. As plainly as the English language could carry the ideas, we told our readers that after having been detained for sometime in the hope of an amicable arrangement, the company found it necessary to apply for commissioners; now the sapient Editor knows very well, that there is a due course of proceedings which all such matters have to go through and which may be delayed very unexpectedly and vexatiously without any fault of the party applying for the commissioners. The insinuation that they dare not trust the commissioners, is perfectly gratuitous and in perfect keeping with that diseased morbidness which appears to have contaminated the Editor's whole system so far as it is concerned in the contemplation of Railroads. His imagination seems to be haunted with dreams of bribery and corruption, of gold, of bush land, depot lots &c; every body but himself and his Air Line friends have their price and are bought, particularly the people of his own county. We are thankful that the independent voters of our county are not in the market. There is one thing however that a considerable experience in the world has convinced us of—that it is not gold that glitters—that it is not the best men, as a usual thing, who make the most show of their honesty, who clamor the loudest about the dishonesty of their fellow men and their own purity, who boastingly place themselves along with the forefathers of the revolution—"voz prateria nihil."—We will venture to say that Benedict Arnold boasted more of his honesty, his patriotism and his love of country, than did General Washington. We don't suppose that it ever entered into the heart of that truly good man to suspect that any one ever doubted him; and we presume that we should be fully borne out in opinion, that as a general rule it is those who most loudly accuse their fellow men (who happen to differ with them in opinion,) of dishonesty or dissimulation, who are the most liable themselves to be charged with these faults.

With respect to the Salem Air Line we suggested, we may have been in advance of the times, but we ask our readers to stick a pin there, and see what will turn up next Winter.

The Standard was in favor of the West Jersey Road when it was expected to run through Salem, it yet professes to be in its favor. From such friends we pray to be delivered.

A few questions about the Air Line Road. Who were the men who were to furnish the means of building and controlling the road? We would think this a matter of no importance only that the Standard bases its opposition—no—not its opposition, its killing love for the West Jersey Road upon the fact that the monopoly are to assist in building it.

Why is it, that no man in Cumberland County where it was professionally to terminate, could be found suitable or fit for a corporation; and why was all the management of the road placed in the hands of Salem and Burlington County men? Our neighbor disclaims the desire to make Cumberland tributary to Salem and boasts of his great love and zeal for the interest of Cumberland. An Editor who deals so constantly in invectives against others and so suspicious of the sincerity of their motives must excuse us if by the very excess of his zeal for our County has made us more ready to see the little cloud in the distance which we may hope will heal the wound inflicted upon our hopes by the West Jersey Road being likely to take another course.

As to ourselves, we are anxiously desirous of seeing the speedy and active commencement and completion of the West Jersey Road, we cannot conceive that we are to receive any injury from having it built at the expense of the Joint Companies. We have heard much of being bought. We have never felt the shackles. We believe we are free men and shall continue to be, Commodore Stockton and the Joint Companies to the contrary notwithstanding. Charges and accusations of unfaithfulness, grasping power, corruption, bribery &c., have been constantly brought against the monopoly for years past. We have not been the partizan of the Com-

panies are not so now but we repeat we have no war with them; are entirely prepared to give them credit for what we believe right and condemn them for what we believe wrong. There will be an opportunity of testing their truthfulness. They have pledged themselves individually and as a body, verbally and in writing that they will commence and carry on to completion as speedily as circumstances will permit the road from Camden to Cape May, with connections with Salem and Bridgeton or the mouth of the Cobansey. Now our friend of the Standard will say that is too indefinite a period. He knows very well that a definite period could not well be fixed, but we can all see whether or no this work progresses in good faith, and if it does not then we will take off our hat to our neighbor and enlist under his banner. We are not at all afraid of being trodden down in the meantime by the domination of a hard master so as not to be able to resent a breach of faith if it should occur.

Having had a good sleep since penning the previous article for the benefit of our neighbor of the Standard, we feel in the humor of devoting a few more minutes to his extended columns. Our friend seems to speak of our sleeping, as if it was a fit subject for ridicule, we think if he would sleep a little it would be quite as well for himself, and for his readers. We heartily fall in with the sentiment of the poor Darkey, who, after having had a number of new inventions exhibited to him, exclaimed, "blessed be the man who invented sleep." Now neighbor Standard won't you try it? When your weekly turns come on, the bile gets stirred up, your system becomes irritable, and those long columns of denunciation and bitterness against the monopoly, your neighbor Editors, the world in general, and all the rest of mankind get hold of you, just take our advice. Enter into your sanctum, doff your coat and boots, put on a loose gown and a pair of worked slippers with some pleasant associations attached to them, place yourself in a comfortable old rocking chair, with your feet either on the table with a pile of books, (there's magic in the books) or on the mantle piece some six inches higher than your head; then get a first rate Havana, and as Editors cant usually afford the real article, you might borrow or beg one. Get yourself fairly seated, your segar well lighted and then commence humming to yourself in some lullaby tune:

I care for nobody, no not I,  
For nobody cares for me.

And we very much mistake, if you won't enjoy half an hour's dreamy sleep, that would put you in a good humor with all the world. The irritability of the nervous system would be allayed, the bilious derangement would be corrected, and if your devil should come in about that time, he would hardly know you; why nobody to look at you after such an indulgence, would suspect that you ever bit an Editor, catterwauled a Legislator, or barbed a Monopoly in all your life. Try it neighbor, there's nothing like sleep.

POUDRETTE.—Mr. JONATHAN SWING, of Pittsgrove, left with us a single root of green clover which grew this season on his farm in an old corn hill of last year which had been manured with the usual quantity of poudrrette, with its leaves and stalks it weighed 12 oz., from the single root it threw out 70 stalks all strong and flourishing. Who will say that the whole substance or vegetable nutriment contained in poudrrette is lost the first season.

On Monday last, Mrs. PHENE HARRIS, of Rowdstown sent us an Egg from her Jersey Blue stock, measuring 8 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, weighing 4 oz. We look upon this as the finest of the season. If any of our friends can exceed this, we shall be happy to put them among our collection to be exhibited at the Agricultural Exhibition. We have received several of smaller dimensions.

MAD DOGS.—The season is at hand in which great care should be exercised towards the canine race. Willow Grove was the scene of excitement on Monday last. A mad dog made his appearance, biting dogs, hogs, &c., after which he was shot by Mr. John Jagers.

We would recommend to our neighbors of Willow Grove strenuously to put the Dog Law into operation.

Our limits will not permit us the present month to notice separately the following valuable publications which are on our table. We direct the attention of our readers to them jointly. Our esteemed friend Dr. R. Ludlam, has favored us with the Chicago Homoeopath. We have also the N. J. Medical Journal, Bank Mirror, and Van Courts Detector, the Working Farmer, Cultivator, and Peoples Journal; Graham's, Godey's, and Putnam's Magazines, Saturday Mail, N. Y. Recorder, N. J. Literary Standard, &c., all of which may be perused with interest.

Sale of Church Property.—We learn that the "Visitors Church," in this city, has been sold by the Presbyterians to the Methodist congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Robbins has been recalled to the pastoral charge of the Methodist congregation of Cape Island.

The Rev. J. P. Hall, of the Baptist Church, Cape Island, has accepted a call from Pennsylvania, and will shortly leave to enter upon the duties newly assigned to him.

Ocean Wave, Cape May.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

During the debates in the House this afternoon some high words passed between Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, and Mr. Craig of Louisiana, and it is anticipated that a duel will grow out of it.

It appears in the heat of debate Mr. Craig called Mr. Hunt a fanatic in an offensive tone.

Mr. Hunt pronounced the assertion a foul falsehood.

The utmost confusion ensued in all parts of the House.

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant of Arms to arrest Mr. Hunt.

On all sides it was declared that Mr. Craig was the aggressor, and during the proceedings the floor of the House was a perfect bedlam.

Presbyterian Academy.

The exercises at the opening of the new Academy in our town on Thursday, were spirited and interesting. We have been furnished with a sketch of the proceedings, but too late for insertion in the paper of this week. The most we can do is to give it a passing notice in our editorial column. The newly elected Board of Trustees were organized, the officers of the previous year reappointed, Doctor Potter being added to the Executive committee. Resolutions passed by the Board expressing the marked approbation of that body of the indefatigable and energetic manner in which the Ex-Committee had carried out the wishes of the Board, the building committee had so successfully brought their work on near completion, and not forgetting their gentlemanly and talented architect Mr. D. A. E. Randolph.

The exercises in the Old Church in the afternoon were conducted as follows:—

Opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Janvier.

Dr. Jones' Charge to the Principals.

127th Psalm, 2d part,

If God build the house deny,

The builders work in vain,

Sung by the whole congregation.

Professor SNYDER'S laudatory Address.

The charge of Dr. JONES, as usual with his productions, was able and instructive.

Prof. Snyder realized the expectations of his friends, was particularly eloquent and classic in his style and will be trusted, together with Dr. JONES' charge, to be placed before the public in a more permanent form.

We extract the following from the 1st number of the OCEAN WAVE, a neatly got up and spirited Newspaper, published in the city of Cape Island, Cape May Co., We have long desired to see a publication of this kind in Cape May, and shall be pleased to hear of its full success. Every County in the State should have at least one Herald of its passing events.

The talent, liberal principle, and social virtues of its inhabitants, properly developed, will vie with any of its sister counties. May the Ocean Wave wait them to distant climes:

"THE TELEGRAPH.—We are happy to learn that measures have now been adopted to insure the speedy completion of the means of telegraphic communication with Philadelphia, the upper part of the line, from Camden to Salem, it is hoped, will be put in working condition in a very few weeks, and, with a little exertion by the citizens of Cape May, the entire connection between the Cape and Camden can be in complete operation in one month, when the incalculable advantages of hourly intercourse with Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other cities and towns throughout the country will be available to all. The completion of this work will be a great public benefit, and, as concerns Cape May, may be considered as the first in importance of all the great improvements contemplated in the State. It cannot fail to add largely to the number of visitors to the Island and vicinity and to the duration of their sojourn here as it will afford them the means of daily conversation and other transactions with their friends and business relations whether at home or travelling through the country. Such conveniences are offered at most, if not all of the various northern watering places, and Cape May cannot much longer remain behindhand in its inducements to visitors, without serious loss; for although the Beach here is acknowledged to be the most attractive of any in the world, people are beginning to combine business with their pleasure excursions and will forego this single luxury to enjoy the greater privileges and advantages, superior accommodations and conveniences offered elsewhere, unless Cape May shows a disposition to enlarge its present scale of competition.

We understand that most of the capital stock required to complete the line to Camden, or rather from Camden to Cape Island, is already taken, and that subscriptions to the small amount left will soon be solicited from our citizens; and as the amount is but small, and as the payment of such subscriptions can not be required, and will be so conditioned, until the whole line is put in full operation in readiness to be delivered over to the stockholders, clear of incumbrance and free from liability to assessments, it is believed that the desired subscription will readily be received here. There should be no hesitation about this.

Death from Rope Jumping.—A bright and interesting little girl, about 8 years of age, died on Monday last in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope."—She was competing with several other school companions in this exercise, who were endeavoring to out do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertions. The child was taken home insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation for forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.—Richmond Dem.

The New Jersey Railroad Company have generously bestowed upon the widow Connor, of Jersey City, (who, it will be remembered, prosecuted the Company for damages, on account of her husband being killed on the Railroad, and lost the suit,) a present of \$200, notwithstanding they were compelled to pay \$500 to defend the suit. Had the widow thrown herself upon the sympathies of the Company, instead of prosecuting them, they would no doubt have done still more for her.

Newark Mercury.

Gambling with the Public Works.—One of the provisions of the law to have Philadelphia Public Works sold to the highest bidder, makes it obligatory upon the purchaser to charge no higher toll upon merchandise, passengers, &c., than was charged by the State, at the time the law was enacted.—The Board, just before it was known the signature of the Governor would be given to it, held a meeting and reduced the toll, thus, by a trick, introducing a serious obstacle to the sale of the works.—Mercury.

On Monday last, the Rev. Mr. Shelden, Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Upper Rahway, was presented by his congregation with a Life Policy of Insurance for \$5000. This is truly a most liberal gift, and the example might be emulated by other congregations.

The statement of New York Mutual Life Insurance Company for the quarter ending on the 30th of April gives the receipts during the quarter at \$180,508 05, of which \$138,189 59 was from premiums, the remainder being interest. The total disbursements were \$127,574 78, and the total amount of assets are \$2,598,809 88. The total amount at risk is \$20,469,877 84.

Princeton Theological Seminary.

The Annual Anniversary of the Princeton Theological Seminary took place on the evening of the 9th, when about thirty young men received their diplomas to preach. The services were highly interesting and instructive, being conducted by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Murray and Janney. The graduating class is said to be well qualified to fulfil their mission, and to reflect honor upon the established character of the Institution which they leave. The charge delivered them by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, though quite laconic, was much liked. The discourse of the Rev. Dr. Murray gave manifest evidence of his earnest solicitation for their future success.

Newark Mercury.

Reception of Ex-President Fillmore.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived in Philadelphia at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He was received at the depot, at Broad and Primo streets, by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, who conducted him to the Girard House where he partook of a sumptuous entertainment. At a later hour in the evening he received the congratulations of his friends in one of the private parlors of the Hotel.

Riot.—On Tuesday a terrible riot occurred on the Great Western and Lackawanna railroad, which threatens to result in serious consequences. It appears from the information we could gather, that a strike had taken place by the old hands, and the company had put new ones in their places, when the old hands, unwilling to submit, commenced an assault upon them, which resulted in the riot above mentioned.

New York, May 16.

Yesterday during a thunder squall to the north of New York, a flash came into the city on one of the House telegraph wires entered the office at the corner of Nassau and Wall, and set fire to a file of messages hanging near the operator's (Mr. Selden's) head. The ignition was accompanied with a sharp explosion.

The New Court House.—At the last meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, a resolution was unanimously passed; prohibiting the leasing of the new Court House, Camden, for the purpose of giving lectures in it.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Perth Amboy, has recently invented a door lock, which he claims cannot be picked. He offers \$2,000 to any one who will prove his opinion false, by picking the lock.

The Alms House.—The average number of paupers in the Camden & Gloucester counties Alms House, during the past year, 1854, was 2,271, or an average of 11 per cent. of the population of the county, or 1-100 of the population of the State. The cost of each pauper out of the money paid by the two counties, is \$44 74; the cost out of all moneys received is \$59 89.

Dr. H. A. Battolph, of the State Lunatic Asylum, has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, the reason assigned being that the duties connected with the erection of an addition to the asylum are such as to prevent him from taking part in the deliberations of the Association. The resignation has been accepted.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—The Gold Discoveries.—Boston, May 15.

The barque Springhol, arrived at this port, brings Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dates to the 26th March. The papers are filled with the accounts of gold discoveries, which are said to extend over the whole sovereignty. Many pure nuggets—40 grains—had been received at Cape Town.

The steamer Miantonomi, having been repaired, resumed her trips on Monday. She will leave Salem every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at a quarter before 7 o'clock, and Philadelphia on P. M., and Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Trustees of the old Bank of the United States have issued a notice stating their intention to make a further dividend out of the assets in their hands to the creditors of the Bank, namely the holders of notes and deposits mentioned therein. Said dividend will be declared on the 30th of June next, at the office of the Trustees, No. 70 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Those concerned are notified to come forward and prove their respective debts or demands before the time thus appointed for making and declaring said dividend.

New York and Norfolk Air Line.—The proposed railroad will be on the New Jersey shore opposite the Narrows, below New York and run by nearly a straight line through W. Jersey to Delaware Bay, after crossing which it will extend down the Peninsula of Eastern shore lying between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bays to Cape Charles, opposite Norfolk. At this city, which this bids fair to rise to the importance which in commercial position warrants, it will connect with all the important roads through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to New Orleans, and the Mississippi River. It is also intended to form a part of improved routes to San Francisco by steamers from the south side of Florida across the Gulf of Mexico to the Isthmus.—Sun.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 17.

Wheat is dull with rather more offering. A small sale of Red was made at \$2.05, and 1000 bushels White on terms not public; buyers offer \$2, for the former, and \$2.10 for the latter holders ask more.

Corn is but little inquired for, and 2 to 3000 bushels sold last evening and this morning at 70 cents for yellow, including a lot of white notwithstanding they were compelled to sell \$500 to defend the suit. Had the widow thrown herself upon the sympathies of the Company, instead of prosecuting them, they would no doubt have done still more for her.

Bridgeton Prices.—Wheat, \$2.05 to 2 1/5; Corn, 80 cts; Potatoes, \$1.25; Butter, 20 cts; Eggs, 12 cts; Hams, 12 cts.

MARRIED.

On Sabbath evening the 7th inst., in Dennisville, by Rev. H. Trumbower, Mr. JAMES L. DONNELLY, of Maurice River, to Miss HANNAH ARMSTRONG, of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. A. Annin, Mr. ALBERT CORVET, to Miss MARTHA ELLEN LAWRENCE, all of Cedarville.

West Jersey Academy.

STUDENTS are expected to be at their posts at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, May 22, 1854.

TO LOAN.

BY the Cobansey Saving Fund & Building Association organized May 16, 1854. The first monthly meeting of this association will be held at the Firemen's Hall, on the 2d Monday night in June next, at 8 o'clock, when the first instalment of stock will be due and payable. There are a number of shares not yet taken. Persons desiring for stock previous to or at said meeting, will be entitled to draw a Loan of \$200 for each share.

S. P. KIRKBRIDE, President.

A. Stratton, Treasurer.

Bridgeton, May 20, 1854.—At.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Bridgeton, N. J., May 18, 1854.

A. William Arthur, Richard Ayars, Mrs. Hannah Abbott, Mrs. Mary Adcock, Martha Austin, B. Enoch Brooks, Wm. N. Brown, Charles Bacon, Jacob Bitter, Lot Bacon, Mrs. R. Brocken, Mary H. Bateman, C. Henry Clark, Benjamin Crozier, William Cummins, Dr. Charles Dennis, (2) Eleonah Davis, J. B. Davis, Eliza Dennis, Martha J. Dero, E. J. D. Endicott, Dornes Edmond, John E. Driggs, Jos. B. Elwell, J. B. Fithian, Peter Freber, G. David Graves, Oliver Gould, T. T. Garrison, Russel D. Green, John Garwood, Silas Gregory, Sarah Gayven, H. A. P. Hildreth, Benjamin Haynes, Frederick Hulse, (2) Solomon Hofheimer, Isaac Hamilton, E. E. Hudson, Sheppard S. Hudson, Adaline Higbee, Sarah Jane Joella, R. Frederick Keith, K. Joseph Leiber, Wm. Loid, James Leonard, Mrs. Rebecca Levick, M. Daniel McAllister, Lott F. Miller, Randolph Marshall, V. M. D. Marcy, Thomas Mills, N. Mark Noble, Thomas Nichole, Hannah Nichols, P. Jos. E. Potts, Mrs. Mary Parent, R. Charles Riley, Geo. B. Robertson, C. N. Rape, T. L. Russell, E. R. Richmond, Jacob Rammel, P. H. Rainer, Dr. Charles M. Smith, Isaac C. Smealley, Mrs. Mary Smith, Rebecca Stuart, Catherine M. Shiner, T. John Thompson, Jns. H. Trenchard, Geo. Taylor, Robert Thomas, A. C. Vanover, W. F. G. Webster, (2) Samuel Woodslee, Jno. Westcott, Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, Geo. Wheaton, HENRY SHEPPARD, P. M.

A Great and Useful Enterprise.

We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift enterprise, (the third of a series), started in New York by Mr. Perham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that command it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community. We have only to say that the former enterprises of this kind, which have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your order for the new enterprise, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in short time.

FANCY PAPER.

FOR Sale at the Book Store. Paper to cover Looking Glass, Picture Frames, S. PARKER, Bridgeton, May 20, 1854.

PARASOLS.

J. B. POTTER & CO. HAVE received the stock of Parasols, comprising all the favorites, from 25 cts. to \$3 00. Green, blue, tan, brown and other colors, watered, figured, lined, plain and canopy tops, bound in the latest styles, and for sale cheap. Bridgeton May 20, '54.

WHITE GOODS.

NANKOOK PLAID, Swiss, Book, Jacket, Cambric, Plain and Striped Muslins, Blouses, Bishop Lavas &c., in all qualities, for sale by J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton May 20, 1854.

LAWNS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very large stock of fine Lawns, new styles, in Pink, blue, brown, tan, purple, green and buff colors, which will be sold at very low prices. Also, a lot of very superior Lawns, warranted made in England, 10 cts. per yard. For sale by J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton, May 20, '54.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.

50,000 feet wide Hemlock boards. For sale low. 60,000 feet wide Hemlock scantling, for sale at greatly reduced prices. J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton May 20, '54.

MEXICAN GUANO.

FOR Sale to suit purchasers. Just received and for sale. Also, a new cargo of Peruvian Guano, per ship Cohasset, direct from the agent of the Peruvian Government, J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton, May 20, '54.

PANNEL LUMBER.

DRY, Mellow, clean, White Pine, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

New York, April 14. The steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, with London dates to the 27th, (being four days later than the previous arrival), arrived here at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The news by this arrival is of the most exciting character. England has declared war against Russia.

The Liverpool market for breadstuffs became excited in consequence, and there was a good speculative demand at two shillings advance on flour and a shilling on corn.

A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade states that on the 15th of March Gortschakoff wished to depart, with his forces, from the island opposite Futukai.

His troops were actively occupying the bridge, when they were fired upon by the Turks.

The bridge was entirely destroyed. Two thousand Russians were precipitated into the stream and drowned.

The Turks suffered no loss. A body of British cavalry, destined for the war in the East had passed through France and embarked at Marseilles. They were received with enthusiasm by the French.

The Duke of Parma was stabbed on the 20th of March by an assassin, and died of the wound. Charles III, Duke of Parma, in Northern Italy, was but 21 years of age. He acceded to his dukedom in March, 1849.

The British fleet for the Baltic under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, anchored off Kiel, on the 27th of March.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state that 18,000 Russians crossed the Danube on the 23d and occupied Gedshid. 35,000 had also crossed at Mautshin without molestation.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent a message to the Legislative Body, to the effect that, by a recent resolution of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, Russia was in a State of war with France, the responsibility of which belonged entirely to the Russian government.

The French government has announced that letters of marque will not be issued to American vessels.

The official declaration of war by the English government appears in all the London papers.

The message of the Queen to Parliament concluded with the declaration that she relied upon the bravery of the Army and Navy in this emergency. The message was to be considered in Parliament on the 31st.

Great excitement still existed in all the markets of Russian produce. Hemp and cotton have further advanced.

The British Declaration of War. The Queen, in the official declaration of war against Russia, says that the unprovoked aggression of the Czar against Turkey has been persisted in with a total disregard of the consequences, and she is compelled, by a sense of duty, to come forward in defence of an ally. She alludes to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, and says that had the Czar been amicably disposed, every thing could have been amicably settled, that the sending of a fleet to the aid of the Sultan had not been decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

She reviews the proceedings of the Czar in seizing upon the Principality, and notices his bad faith throughout the whole transaction. She says that time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers prove wholly ineffectual; that the military preparations of Russia, if unchecked, will lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. She concludes with expressing a determination, in conjunction with the French, to support Turkey at all hazards.

Proclamation About Vessels of Neutral Powers. The Queen has also issued a declaration in reference to the commerce of neutral States during the war. She is willing to waive part of the belligerent rights pertaining to England by the law of Nations, and also the right of seizing an enemy's property laden on board of neutral vessels, unless it be property contraband of war.

She adds that it is not her intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateering vessels. She will, however, prevent neutral vessels from breaking any effective blockade which may be established against the enemy's harbors, ports, or coasts, and will prevent neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches.

French Notice to Russians. The Monitor publishes an Imperial Declaration, announcing that a delay of six weeks has been granted to Russian trading ships to leave the French ports. Russian subjects, who may choose to reside on French soil, under the protection which the law extends to every foreigner, are at liberty to do so.

On the Paris Bourse there had been a heavy decline, and failures were talked of.

Four Days Later From Europe. New York, May 15. The American steamer Atlantic arrived here this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

From the Seat of War. Authentic intelligence has been received that on the 26th of April, the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, was bombarded for ten hrs. by the allied fleets, and part of the city laid in ruins.

Four of the guns were disabled by which it was defended were dismantled. Eight Russian and one Austrian merchant ships were burned in the harbor.

Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged by the fire from the forts. An attempt of the British to land 1800 men failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the allied fleet, but without offering to give battle, retired. The details of the bombardment have not been received.

The Russians have completely evacuated Wallachia.

The Russian right wing now rests on Aluta, with head quarters at Bucharest, on the Danube. Therefore the interest of the campaign again concentrates on the operations about Marsovia. The Turks have come out of Kalafat, and are occupying all the towns on the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistria, and would assault it about the first of May.

The allied troops are still idle. From Asia we have nothing of importance. Admiral Napier's fleet was awaiting the French vessels. He was blockading the Gulf of Finland and Bethina.

On the 21st of April Napier was at Stockholm, with 19 ships.

NOTICE.

The Turkish Cavalry had advanced as far as the river Saby, without meeting the enemy. The army and navy departments of France still display great activity.

Missgovernment and Mediocrity.

It is singular in looking at the history of our world to find with what ease, under every form of government, the many have been ruled by the incompetent few. A difference can scarcely be noted in any period of the world's history, and it is difficult to be accounted for, upon any known principle of action.

One of the strangest operations of this principle is to be found in our own country, when it is notorious that a larger proportion of incompetent men reach public stations than in any quarter of the Globe. One reason of this undoubtedly is, that our elections have been largely controlled, for the last twenty years, by foreigners, not understanding or intelligently appreciating the true policy of the country, and from prejudice casting their ballots against the truly great men of the country.

Another reason, undoubtedly, is that the nominating conventions, of both parties, are apt to cast overboard their best and worthiest leaders, and take as their candidates some tenth rate men, unworthy to rule the destinies of the country.—Mercury.

Another Monster Locomotive.

On Saturday last another of the large locomotives, having eight driving wheels, manufactured at the Locomotive Works of Vanclve, McKean Drips & Co., was placed upon the track at the State street depot ready for service. This makes the fourth engine of this class built by the above firm, for the Camden and Amboy Company, and is intended for the transportation of service. As it stood upon the track which connects the machine shop with the main track, it signified its readiness by a shrill whistle, to test its power and speed with other clankings, the canal bridge was then turned on, and the monster, under the superintendence of Mr. Drips, cautiously and slowly crossed the canal, and fairly entered itself for the race—and a nobler specimen of mechanism, the product of our own mechanics, is seldom seen on this or any other road.—Gaz.

American Temperance Union.

This Society held their annual meeting on Thursday evening, at the Tabernacle. Chancellor Sar- wright, the President in the Chair. The services began with a voluntary on the Organ. Prayer was then offered by Rev. T. L. Guy- rard, after which an abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. Marsh, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition, and the cause of Temperance to be rapidly progressing. This was followed by the reading of the resolutions, which strongly supported the Maine Law doctrine, and as strongly and unqualifiedly commended the course taken by Governor Seymour in regard to the recent Temperance bill before the Legislature. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Thos. G. Pow- ers, of Vermont, and Revs. H. W. Beecher, Tyng and Cleveland. A beautiful National Anthem was sung, being the same which was sung at the inauguration of the United King- dom Alliance in Manchester, England. The benediction closed the exercises and the audience retired.

Amegian & Foreign Christian Union.

The fifth anniversary meeting of this institution took place in New York city on Tuesday. The annual report stated the receipts during the year at \$75,701 03, and the expenditures at \$68,875, the balance in the treasury \$2, 786, and the outstanding debts \$9,078. The association issues three monthly publications one being in the German language. The missionary labor of the Union has been more extensive than hitherto, the fields of opera- tion being the Catholic countries of Europe, and the foreign population of our own country.

Quite an excitement has been awakened in the town of Westchester, by the recent action of the School Committee in excluding the Bible as a reading-book from the Schools of that town.

It seems that the attention of the committee was called to this subject in the following manner: In all of the schools it was the rule that the children should be required to read extracts from the Bible daily, as a portion of their exercises, but in one of them were some few children of Catholic parents, who, by this rule, were compelled to comply with this rule, and were subsequently expelled. The father of the children appealed to the committee, and after due consideration on their part, they decided that the Bible should not be used by the scholars as a reading book but by the teacher only in the opening of the school.

It appears that in these days of excitement in the political and religious world, that the Society of Friends, who are so proverbial for their quiet, peaceable, religious principles, have not wholly escaped the mania, for we see that a new order of the Society styling themselves progressives have advised their yearly meeting here, to be held at the Knicker- bocker, Co. Pa. A committee of the opponents of this move have published a notice forbidding the Progressives from hold- ing sessions in their Meeting House, and fur- ther, that if their Meeting Houses are here- after forcibly entered, they alone who thus enter them must be answerable for consequences.

The Maryland State Bible Society, which has just held its twentieth anniversary, reports having issued during the last year, 17, 426 copies of the Scriptures, being an increase of 852 copies over the previous year. The number of families visited was 13,501, and the number of copies of the Bible distributed, 2,348. A new Bible house has been erected at a cost of \$11,500.

Right of Search.—Last week B. G. Daily, of Needham, Mass., received \$210 of A. A. Justice, a day entering just searching his dwelling house without a legal search warrant. Thus, it will be perceived, the im- munity of a man's house is protected even where a Prohibitory Law exists.

The Sandwich Islands.—In Honolulu, a newspaper has just been started, printed in the native language, and devoted mainly to political discussion. The subject of annexa- tion to the United States, which still continues to excite the general interest among the inhabitants of the island, is discussed in its columns.

Lucky Yield from Plowing.—A colored man plowing on the farm of Mr. S. Hulster, near Richmond, Va., struck an iron pot con- taining Mexican dollars, amounting to \$150 or \$200. The pot was said to have been made by Jacob Houser, a Creole, who occupied this farm previous to 1816.

Census of Camden.—The committee appointed to take the census of the children in the city of Camden, between the ages of five and eighteen years, have returned for North Ward, 819; Middle Ward 1193; South Ward 1559; making a total of 8668.

It is reported that a dandy lately appeared in Iowa, with legs so attenuated that the au- thorities had him arrested because he had "no visible means of support."

An old weather-wise individual gives it as his decided opinion that we shall have no set- tled weather during the present month. Thus far, at least, his prophecies have been correct.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Zeala, MILLINERY GOODS, at her store in Commerce street, near J. B. Potter & Co., on Wednesday the 19th of April, 1854.

Millville Lumber Yard!

MULFORD & WILSON TAKE this opportunity to inform the public that they have constantly on hand a large and general assortment of white pine, shingles and plastering lath; pickets, cedar siding, plank, &c. Also a large and general assortment of American and English Iron.

Wool!

Highest Cash Price paid for Wool or exchanged for goods. R. & J. DUBOIS, Bridgeton, May 6, 1854.

DON'T BE SURPRISED.

IT is no wonder that GROSSCUP still continues to sell the most goods, the cheapest goods, the best and most fashionable goods of any Cloth or Clothing Establishment in Harrow, Flough and Carriage castings, &c. &c.

LEADING HALL OF FASHION.

IT is no wonder he sells the most goods. He is just the cheap to do it, because his low expenses enables him to sell much the cheapest. Besides all this, he still does and intends to keep the largest stock of the best selected and most fashionable Goods in Bridgeton. And as he employs none but the best workmen, he is prepared to get up his work in a superior manner and every article warranted to fit, and suit the customer ex- actly, if not he is requested to keep it.

PLATINA POINTS FOR LIGHTNING RODS.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY McALLISTER & BROTHER, OPTICIANS, 48 CENST STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED in exchange for goods at cash price, 100,000 lbs. of Rags, and 100,000 lbs. of Rags.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the manufacturing and sale of Shoes and Boots under the name of Lewis W. Tomlinson & Co., would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and by industry and strict attention to business, intend to merit the same.

New Store and New Goods.

LEWIS W. TOMLINSON & Co., are now opening the largest and best selected stock of Shoes and Boots ever offered in Fairton. Come and look over our goods, if you cannot suit, if not get your foot measured and try our skill and see if we cannot make you a shoe or boot to please the eye and also be comfortable to the foot.

WILL open on Monday May 1st, 100 pieces Barge DeLaines, 12 1/2 to 15 cts., worth 20 to 25 cents.

SHAWLS.

A nice assortment, cheap. W. G. MAUL'S, Bridgeton, April 29, Depot for bargains.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

1,000 Yds. Madder colored prints, from 6 1/2 to 8 cts. W. G. MAUL'S, Bridgeton, April 29, Depot for bargains.

SPRING SHAWLS.

A full stock richly embroidered, plain and fancy from 7 1/2 cts. to 15 cts. W. G. MAUL'S, Bridgeton, April 29, Depot for bargains.

SHEETING MUSLINS.

Sheeting Muslins, 10-12 1/2 cts. extra, at May 6, '54. RICHARDSON'S.

PARASOLS.

LARGE Lot, from 25 cts. to \$5.00, at May 6, '54. RICHARDSON'S.

ATTRACTION.

GREAT bargains in Dress Goods, at May 6, '54. RICHARDSON'S.

BARGAINS IN GROCERIES.

MOLASSES for sale by the barrel at Philadel- phia prices. 50 barrels on hand, at May 6, '54. RICHARDSON'S.

RECEIVED per Sloop Packet, May 1, 1854, a cargo of Hemlock dressed flooring. For sale at the Lumber Depot, by FITHIAN WHITEKAR & Co., May 6, '54.

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Mrs. Elizabeth B. Zeala.

WILL open a beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer MILLINERY GOODS, at her store in Commerce street, near J. B. Potter & Co., on Wednesday the 19th of April, 1854.

Newly Fitted up.

MRS. HANNAH PAULIN, TWITTES the attention of her friends and public to her new and general assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., which will be furnished to her customers on the best terms.

Yes Gentlemen.

DO you wish something to adorn your low- cut extremities, in the way of beautiful Congress Boots, Congress Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes, Sattans, walking Shoes, Button Gaiters, Toilet Slippers, or any other kind, the best places to go to is to C. CAMPBELL'S, Cheap Boot & Shoe Store, Commerce street, Bridgeton, April 16, 1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their supplies of Spring and Summer Goods of every description to which they would invite the attention of buyers. STRATTON & BROTHER, Bridgeton, April 15, 1854.

QUEENSWARE.

STRATTON & BROTHER have just received some new and very pretty styles of China Tea and Dinner Sets, which can be had very cheap for cash.

BOYS WEAR.

A fine assortment of Wall Cassimer and Jeans for boys wear. Cotton plinids and stripes for Summer wear, for sale by STRATTON & BROTHER, Bridgeton, April 15, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

STRATTON & Bro. would invite the attention of the Ladies to their large and elegant assortment of Dress Goods, consisting of plain Bro- cade, Black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Also, very cheap black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Bridgeton, April 15, 1854.

WALL PAPER.

A very fine assortment of Wall Paper selling at cost by STRATTON & BROTHER, Bridgeton, April 15, 1854.

CARPET WARE.

BOSTON Carpet Ware of all colors, for sale by STRATTON & BROTHER, Bridgeton, April 15, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of McCowan & Bonds is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle the same without delay. JOSEPH MCCOWAN, JOSEPH BORDEN, CO-PARTNERSHIP, March 25, 1854.

ESTABLISHED IN 1796.

Spectacles, Spy Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Mathematical Instruments, &c. OUR priced and illustrated Catalogue furnish- ed on application and sent by mail, free of charge. McALLISTER & BROTHER, Opticians, 48 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

OLD STAND.—Commerce Street, adjoining the Bridge, South side, all kinds of Window Sash, Shutters, Revolving Blinds, Venetian, Fanned and Battens, Doors, and Window Frames & Sills, &c. Also, very cheap Black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Also, very cheap black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Also, very cheap black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c.

WINDOW SASH, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, and other sizes, common and extra thickness, glazed and painted, or without, constantly on hand and to order at prices that no one does not afford a sufficient rate for judging of the sight. A. F. EVERINGHAM, Philadelphia, April 15, 1854-2m.

"A Penny Saved is Two Pence Clear." A. F. EVERINGHAM, Respectfully informs the public that he continues to manufacture, at his OLD STAND.—Commerce Street, adjoining the Bridge, South side, all kinds of Window Sash, Shutters, Revolving Blinds, Venetian, Fanned and Battens, Doors, and Window Frames & Sills, &c. Also, very cheap Black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Also, very cheap black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c. Also, very cheap black Silks, Barge DeLaines, Challi Barges, French Lawns, &c.

WILLIAM STATTON, new and fashionable Hat Store, over his store, opposite Dr. Brookfield's and next door to G. H. Leeds' Jewelry Store, would announce to his former customers and the public generally, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a new and splendid lot of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he will sell low for cash. My stock con- sists of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, carpet bags, satchels, umbrellas &c., which I will sell lower than can be bought anywhere else, and especially to the young gentlemen. I will say if you want to shine among the ladies, just call in and let me sell you one of those beautiful Spring Styles of Hats that I have in my window, and I can guarantee you come home with people about you that will give you credit for the hat you bought where you got such a beautiful hat, if you please you may smile and recommend them to Statton, who is always on hand and seldom at leisure, and I will sell them one with the greatest of pleasure. N. B. Cash taken in exchange for goods. BRIDGETON, April 22, '54. East of the bridge. WILLIAM B. STATTON.

MILLVILLE & PHILADELPHIA, and after Monday the 24th inst, this Line will leave Aaron Westcott's Hotel, Millville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at 6 o'clock, passing through the pleasant Villages of Malaga, Franklinville, Fairview, Glassboro', Barnboro', Carpenter's Landing and Woodbury to Camden, arriving in Philadelphia in time to dine. RETURNING.—Will leave Ephraim Davis' Hotel, lower side of Market Street every at 8 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at 6 o'clock, passing through the pleasant Villages of Malaga, Franklinville, Fairview, Glassboro', Barnboro', Carpenter's Landing and Woodbury to Camden, arriving in Philadelphia in time to dine. RETURNING.—Will leave Ephraim Davis' Hotel, lower side of Market Street every at 8 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at 6 o'clock, passing through the pleasant Villages of Malaga, Franklinville, Fairview, Glassboro', Barnboro', Carpenter's Landing and Woodbury to Camden, arriving in Philadelphia in time to dine.

Important to Farmers. THE subscriber having secured the exclusive Agency for the sale of the Celebrated Prouty & Meigs' Centra-draught, Best and Cheapest Plough and Cast-iron, &c. Would invite all who wish to procure the very best AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, to call at his store, No. 5, Decatur Street, between 6th and 7th near Market, Philadelphia, where they will find an assortment of FLOURS, of every size, Side-hill and Sub-soil Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Horse Rakes, &c., either made or bought. CHARLES HEITE, No. 5, Decatur St., between 6th & 7th near Mar- ket, Philadelphia, April 8, '54-6m.

New Book and Stationery Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Book and Stationery Store, in a Front Room of the West Jersey Pioneer Office, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets. WHERE he keeps constantly on hand the publications of the Methodist Book Concern, the American Baptist Publication Society,

