



BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, Dec. 2

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 600 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

Impression that its Circulation is larger than

that of the Pioneer.

The Legislature of New Jersey will meet

on the 9th of January.

President Pierce is reported to be now oc-

cupied in preparing his annual message, in

which, it is said he will invite the attention

of Congress to the many recent accidents to

steamships, and recommend further

Legislation in reference to ocean steam Naviga-

tion.

More Bank Failures.—Reports unfavor-

able to the Merchants' Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.,

and the Commercial Bank, Michigan, are in

circulation, and their notes were refused

yesterday (Nov. 27) by the brokers. The

Commercial Bank of Ohio, at Toledo,

also suspended, and closed its doors, on the

same day.—Van Cour's Detector.

Bedford Glass Works.—We mentioned

a short time ago the destruction by fire of the

buildings at the Bedford Glass Works, Burling-

ton, N. J., and the burning of nearly the

whole establishment, including the machinery

belonging to the establishment. It gives us

pleasure to announce that the loss has

already been retrieved, under the energetic

management of William C. Porter, Esq., and

that the operations of the Works have

not been perceptibly affected by the unfortu-

nate occurrence.—Camden Dem.

Temperanceville Glass Works.—We were

pleased to notice last week in passing through

Gibbstown, that operations at the Eden Whit-

ney's works at that place, which had been

suspended in consequence of the recent de-

struction of the main factory building by fire,

had been fully resumed. It would probably

have been to the interest of Mr. W. not to

have started again this season; but with the

deep feeling of kindness which should ever

exist between the employer and the employed,

we could not but sympathize with the many

persons around him who were so ungenerously

thrown out of employment, and with char-

acteristic zeal and energy he set to work, and

by unremitting exertions procured the neces-

sary materials and erected a temporary build-

ing to shelter the works. All was completed

within five days, (the furnace not having been

injured,) and the workmen with glad hearts

resumed their labor. The loss sustained,

except that caused by suspension, was nearly

covered by insurance. It is Mr. W.'s intention

to erect a new factory, combining all the

recent improvements, during the next season.

Woodbury Constitution.

Injustice.—The discounts which the man

of business is obliged to make in transacting

his concerns, especially during the present

pressure of the money market, are frequently

oneros and oppressive; but that the laboring

man should experience similar losses in the

expenditure of his hard-earned wages, at a

time when provisions are so dear, is absolutely

shameful. A dollar always ought to bring

the equivalent of one hundred cents; but in

process of making change, how often does a

shilling pass for twelve cents, and a sixpence

for six cents, thereby subjecting the purchas-

er to a discount of four cents on the dollar.

If a man therefore by hard work earns \$10

per week, forty cents of it often disappear in

this way, without the shadow of an equivalent.

It is the duty of Congress entirely to suppress

the circulation of the Spanish currency among

us, and confine the circulating medium to our

OUR SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the West Jersey Pioneer.

In the reign of Richard the Second, the

great men of England, petitioned that the

laboring man should not be allowed to

attend school. Education was then thought

something too sacred for common people, and

for common purposes. In our time we think

our institutions, and our happiness depend

on the education of the masses. The wealthy

are taxed that the poor may be educated.

Our leading men are the sons of the laboring

men, and our brightest minds are found in the

rougher families. The poor boy of to-day,

is expected to be the rich man, of a few years

hence. The ragged youth is quite as likely

to be our leading statesman, as any other, for

our best schools are our common schools.

These facts are now just beginning to be

noticed, for the fruits of our high schools are

now ripening. At first we found the youths

which had been educated in the free schools,

in our counting houses, and shops, and ap-

prentices, they are now the Presidents of Banks,

Insurance Companies, Rail Roads, the Direc-

tors of Institutions, Governors of States, and

at the head of our armies. If there be any

who doubt these things, let them examine the

catalogue of the High Schools of Philadelphia,

of ten years ago, and compare the names with

those who are now figuring on the top round

of the ladder of fame.

Inquire of Millard Fillmore who he was,

and where he was found in his youth. In-

quire who to-day are the truly great men of

this great nation. Are they not generally the

poor boys of a few years ago? Go into the U.

States Senate and ask who are there, and

from whence they came, and how, and by

whom, they were educated.

What would be thought of a petition to our

U. States Government to stop the education

of the laboring man's son and who would be

bold enough to present it.

These reflections passed hurriedly through

my mind the other day as I attended our

school examination. As it has been rarely

my pleasure to witness so gratifying a sight,

I will give you some account of it. Here

were gathered about 40 or 50 little boys and

girls dressed for the occasion in their country

out clothes, all clean as new pins, but brown

as the nuts they have been lately gathering.

Before me stood the teacher and behind him,

hung the map of the U. States, and a large

black board. Presently after the very little

ones had said their lessons in spelling and

reading, and we had had a song by way of

recreation, the class in Mathematics was

called out, a little fellow of about ten years,

with a smile upon his blooming, rosy face,

walked boldly to the board, and with the rub-

ber cleaned it for his task which was now to

commence. He was asked to solve a sum in

a difficult part of Algebra, and now commenced

the rattling of the chalk which none could

have made, save one who had confidence in

himself, in a few seconds the sum was done,

the answer announced. Another was given

a little harder and I supposed he would be

stuck, as we used to say in childhood. But

he was equal to his teacher's expectations, it

was done with the same ease and rapidity as

the first. He then explained all his work and

took his seat. This child was so little that

he could only reach the board by standing

upon a bench, and yet he did more than we

boys of 25 years ago thought none but the

biggest should attempt; as his bright eyes and

rosy cheeks gleamed with the fulness of his

mind, I turned to see the feelings of his pa-

rents, their countenances beamed with the

radiant light of hope and the fond feelings of

grateful hearts, and I said to myself you may

well be proud of that youth; if he were mine

I should be prouder of him, than if he were

figuring at the head of an army, such as Na-

poleon marched into Russia, or rolling in the

grandeur of all the wealth of Rothschild.—

I was proud that he was my neighbor's son, a

Jersey boy. Next we were introduced to a

lovely girl of about 13 or 14 years, she came

forward with all the ease and grace of one who

knows her powers and feared nothing. The

teacher requested she would do a sum in Al-

gebra, she stood a moment as if gathering her

thoughts and then with the rapidity of one

who could see to the end of what she was at-

tempting, the problem was solved, another

and another were given her, but all were done

alike with the same ease.

And now I began to inquire in my mind

who those children were, which were leading

the rest of the school. I inquired who were

their Mothers, for we do not expect bright

children from dull Mothers, though many

have had fathers stupid enough in all con-

sideration. I found them next door neighbors,

whose mothers are just as I had anticipated,

strong minded women, like the mothers of

George Washington and John Adams and

of all the great men we have ever heard.

I thought a good deal of those children in a

little time and I said to myself, what a fortune

to a poor family is a child with such an edu-

cation. That daughter can now educate her

brothers and sisters and if necessary support

the whole, and then I said why cannot all the

children of the Nation and the little girl the wife

of the President. I was pleased to find my

sentiments were not alone, for when the minister

of one of our congregations arose to express

his satisfaction, he said who knows what these

children are to be, we are soon to pass away

and they are to fill the places which we now

occupy. The little girl may be here now be-

fore us, who is to be the wife of the President

of the U. States. I was much pleased with

the remarks; from both of our Divines, and

think what they said did good. Next came

the Grammar class, I was really astonished

to find that the children had been in this

district, and were as English as I am. You

must know, Mr. Editor, I have been a good

deal interested in these cases, and I

thought it would be well to mention them

for the price. Next came the orations of the

day, here were several little Clay's and Web-

ster's, with the songs of "Uncle Sam," we

broke up and started for home, but as good

luck would have it my wagon broke down and

I had to return to the School room where I

found the teacher and some of the boys

and I had to wait for another wagon, be-

ing lame you know, we started late conver-

sation upon the success of the children, I have

named. I said my good friend, I congratulate

you, you are doing more in your humble,

quiet way for us, than all the rest of the men

in the neighborhood, and I am glad your ef-

forts are appreciated. I am ashamed to tell

you this is my first visit to one of your exami-

nations.—He said I am happy that you come

to-day, your presence has encouraged me, the

life of a school teacher needs encouragement,

I feel in much better heart, from having so

many of the parents and witnesses their sat-

isfaction with what I have done, for I know

I have done my part faithfully.

As I have a couple of boys in the school

who do not shine as brightly as I would

like to see them, I inquired how it was they

did not keep up with those I have named, he

said, well now we are just at the point at

which I would have named, you know Judge,

your children have not come as regularly to

school as they should, and I am desirous to

talk plainly to you upon the subject, because

you will not think hard of us, and you know

that I am ambitious to forward your children

as all others, you have a watch Judge, will

you be kind enough to hand her to me, here

you see how beautifully she moves, one part

of all her works is dependent upon another,

here is a little cog wheel, knock from it one

of those cogs and your watch would stop, the

thing would be spoiled. Now every day you

keep your children from school is a cog

knocked from the wheel, I cannot make the

education of your children finished unless I

have them regularly. Those that you have

noticed with so much interest, have not mis-

spend a day in two years, they commenced at

the beginning and every cog is in its place. Much

mortified we came home determined the boys

should attend the school; min or shine, every

day hereafter.

I am cordially yours,

M. C. H.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to call the atten-

tion of your readers to the following editorial

article in the New Brunswick "Times" of

last week. Every person at all acquainted

with the former course of that paper on the

great Temperance question, must certainly

regard the editor's present position as not a

LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 18th.

From the Russian front, there is more ample accounts of the battles of the 4th and 6th, but no confirmation of the rumored engagement of the 6th, and the accounts of dreadful reverses of the allies, which were received by private accounts are generally discredited.

The telegraphic despatches from the Crimea up to the 9th, at which time the work of bombardment was steadily and vigorously pursued.

The English have succeeded in constructing a trench covered way, which terminates in front of the Russian fort, and will serve as a protection to the army, when the final assault shall be made.

The principal storming party of the allies will be composed of eight thousand French and English troops and sixteen hundred seamen, who at last advised were making every preparation for a final and desperate struggle.

Large detachments of Turkish troops have advanced close to the front, and it is thought that the Russian position is now believed to be impregnable.

St. Petersburg has suffered severely from fires, and a magazine of provisions has been demolished.

Two Russian frigates have been burned by the allies, and also the ship of the line The Twelve Apostles.

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LATER FROM CUBA

The steamer City of Havana, Nov. 28, brings news to the 23d inst.

Reports of fighting in various parts of the island were quite plentiful, but all are said to be without foundation.

It is said that the Court Martial at Havana has condemned 19 recently returned Guecos to shot; and that the sentenced had been carried out.

The gay season has commenced with brilliant festivities at Havana, and a company of white negroes have drawn a prize of \$100,000 in the lottery on the 15th inst.

Sugars are held above the views of purchasers. Prices are nominal and sales limited. A Spanish house has taken the crops of two estates at \$10.50 per box, or 17 arrobas, net.

The new crop is expected very soon. Molasses of the new crop is in market, and is held at 12 cents. Rice—a lot rated as inferior, from China, is in market at 15 cents per arroba.

Freights very dull; several vessels have left in ballast.

New rules have been issued for the suppression of the slave trade.

Trouble was anticipated at Havana on the 10th inst., a proclamation of the Constitution being expected from the troops. All, however, passed off quietly.

Reform—One of our contemporaries recommends the passage of a law, requiring dealers in vegetables to sell their articles by weight instead of measure.

The suggestion deserves more than a passing notice, as it is well known that a large proportion of the vegetable offered for sale, when taken by measure, and particularly in small quantities, as the mass of consumers in towns and cities obtain them, do not yield to the purchaser more than two-thirds or three-fourths of the quantity for which he pays.

And this is a consideration of which by no means trifling importance, in these markets of scarcity and high prices—when money is worth four cents per month, and the market price of articles of food, nearly double what it formerly was.

It has often occurred to us as nothing less than ridiculous, that apples, potatoes and the various roots, fruits and vegetables sold in the market, should be said to be measured, when the vessel in which they are dealt out is filled to the brim, and is to be placed on the top of a scale.

Take for instance the ordinary peck and half-peck measures, used by dealers in the form of the frustum of a cone, one upon one side, and one upon the other. It is plainly to be seen that as the mouth of the cone extends outwardly and that of the other is drawn inwardly, much more in proportion may be made to fill upon the broad mouth than upon the narrow one.

This may be said to be a trifling matter when confined to a single bushel, but when bushels and scores of bushels are considered, the aggregate is by no means trifling, and it will also be seen that the loss falls entirely on the poorer classes, who from necessity must procure these things in the smallest quantities.

There would however be no necessity for legislation upon the subject, if dealers—who have it in their power—would take the matter in hand. If they would both buy and sell by weight, they would secure themselves from the losses which will occur by variations in measurement, and the consumer would be satisfied that he is receiving the quantity for which he is paying.

HARDWARE

THE attention of the Public is respectfully invited to a large and well selected stock of American, English and German Hardware.

Paragoning goods of the manufacturers at their agents are at the lowest prices. From our extensive stock of hardware and building goods from first hands we can offer to purchasers great inducements.

At the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, N. J., on the 21st of December, 1854.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of Real Estate. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1854.

At the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, N. J., on the 21st of December, 1854.

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PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1854.

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"WONDERS NEVER CEASE"

WILLIAMSON'S PATENT. The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has secured a patent for his improved method of printing and coloring books.

At the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, N. J., on the 21st of December, 1854.

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Bridgeton Hall of Fashions

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has secured a patent for his improved method of printing and coloring books.

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