The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

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TERMS.

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

Choice Poetry.

From the Jersey Blue.

THE PORTRAIT—A BALLAD.

BY EMMALINE EVANS.

I.

Pale twilight's veil fell shrouding,
With gloom a pictured hall,
Its rainbow hues o'erclouding
As by a mournful pall;
Grim warrior's plume no more was seen—
Nor wreath of lady fair,
And I sadly sighed o'er the faded scene
As I wandered lonely there.

II.

Not all alone, for a rosy smile,
From the parting god of day,
Gleamed from the roof of the ancient pile,
And fell on Abbe gray;
And back from his high uplifted brow
And his calm and gentle eyes,
A holy radiance seemed to flow—
I bent in mute surprise.

III.

Uprising on the dewy air,
Sweet odors floated round,
From the snowy cup of the lily fair,
And the violet purpled ground.
I questioned low, "Oh! holy man!
Why is thy face so bright,
When the victor's wreath, and the kingly crown
Are pale in the darkening night?"

IV.

And unseen lips replied to mine,
As if from a shadowy throng;
His smile is lit by a love divine
A spirit meek, and strong,
For darkened to our close sealed eyes
Was the golden sun's glad beam,
The azure of the summer skies,
And the valley's robe of green.

V.

"Yet not for *these* did our mournful soul
Pour out the unseen tear,
We wept for the light of the BURNING SCROLL,
For the words of the Saviour dear,
And to our sorrowing prayer was given
This blessed lamp of joy;
(To light our darkling steps to heaven,)
By the hands of the Abbe Hauy."*

VI.

Ah! well may the sunbeam linger long,
And well may the good men smile,
As the radiant forms of that pictured throng
Grow dim in the mouldering pile.

Camden, Nov. 22, 1854.

* Abbe Hauy founded the first Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Paris.

MORAL.

From the New Brunswick Times.

Reflections on a Rainy Day.

Well here is another Rainy Day in all its gloom, throwing a damper over all things, the heart as well as the field have to share in the edict from Madam Nature; notwithstand the gloom which it casts around it is a good cultivator for the field in causing the newly sown seed to spring up and bear fruit for future use, for the use of that strange creature, man.

So it is for the heart, for with the sadness which a Rainy Day is sure to crown its brightest hopes, its most joyous expectations, it brings an ever changing routine of thoughts and dreams which come but to purify and exalt the desires and determinations of our kind.

Such a day is a fit time to remember, to review the mighty past, filled with so many tales of woe, of joy, of sin, of purity and goodness, so many pictures to present to memory's eye, which both sicken and rejoice the heart and make us look with better promptings to the present, that unaccountable short space of time which most desire to retard in its rapid, onward movement, but which although it will always exist; yet is always passing away, never to stay, yet staying full long enough for some to destroy, a never dying soul; for others to make a loving peace with the great God of Heaven.

On such a day we dream, yes, dream, our hearts filled with hope, joyous heartful hope, of that misty, of that foggy unknown time; that last space which is given us in which to repent; of the Future whose times and seasons are known to but One, He whom there is "no time" to whom all is one never changing present.

How unlike is He to us who are but His creatures; who is all goodness to us who are even in our best moments tinged with sinful thoughts if not with wicked deeds.

On such a day we, lost in meditation, remember that we are "*Alone in the World.*"

What an amount of feeling is that one word *alone*; All the tender chords of the heart are left to vibrate in solitude with no one to listen to its melody and no voice to accompany its sweetest strains.

Hard indeed must be the heart that will not weep when it has nothing to love, which is *alone* with itself in this vast number of human beings who are seeking happiness.

In the hearts saddest movements when we seek the bosom of a friend, of a loved one where we may in confidence pour out our heart-sorrow in solitude, unseen and unheard save by a God of love.

"Blest is the man who knows not solitude;
For the hour when to the world he seems alone,
Is spent with God."

But our dreams are not all gloomy even on a Rainy Day now and then the bright and enlivering rays of the heavens bright King will struggle through the thick rain clouds and give us joy and show us the brilliant lights of life's dream, strewing our pathway (in imagination) with pearls and decking our hair with diamonds, leading us on in flowery paths, by the low murmuring brook giving ever the soft green sod to tread upon, warding off our feet from the hard rocks and slippery mires, and filling our hearts still with the soft and gentle influence which lift us up, far above the meaner things of earth.

There, it has stopped raining and we must stop dreaming and return to the commoner duty of life. E.

From the Newark Mercury.

CRIME AND POVERTY.

It has become very common, of late years, to regard pinching poverty as the cause of nearly all crimes against property. But, in thus screening the guilty, we do great injustice to a large class; and in our overweening pity for sin, place honest poverty under a most uncharitable ban, to say the least of it. The sternest integrity, the most heroic fortitude and self-denial, are found among the poor; and we may add that there is no greater, purer Charity than that which exists among the pale children of Poverty.

It is in times of the greatest apparent prosperity, when men are making haste to be rich, and when habits of extravagance and the gratification of vanity mislead all classes, that we may look for dishonesty. Not only the wholesale knaves are guilty, but the poison infects all conditions. Extravagance is a relative folly, and the poor hod carrier may be as crazy in his sphere of expense as the operator in large issues of fraudulent stock, or the plunderer by hundreds and thousands. We wonder that great knaves escape;—and it is said to be because strong flies break thro' the meshes. May there not be something in the bitterly sarcastic line—

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind!"

Commercial reverses are doubtless permitted by a superintending Providence, as wholesome discipline. The building of Babel was not only checked in the early ages, but the daring builders in every era of the world found themselves in confusion, and their work perforce suspended. We have more than once commented upon the strides which anti republican luxury and vanity were making among us, and the present commercial reverses "may give us pause," when nothing else could. No doubt the nation will come out of the trial better for the reverse; and crime which had been making fearful advances will abate. Sober thought will take the place of thoughtless speculation; and we shall discover that it is a merciful deliverance which takes away from us the temptations which surround those who "make haste to be rich." Unexampled prosperity has attended almost all business for a few years. The depression which is now felt is to a great degree only a depression by comparison. Every-body has something still to do; and, if we cannot get all we desire, the wise course is to desire less, and be content with what we can acquire.—"Retrenchment and reform" is the dictate of sound wisdom, and by carrying it out, we shall all find that we are by no means in the midst of really "hard times."

WHO HAS FAITH?

Faith, says a cotemporary, is a beautiful and holy thing. It is to the soul what the crown is to the forehead—brightness continually, streaming with serene lustre upon all around. He that has Faith nestling in his breast, has a song-bird there, whose morning and noontide and evening hymns fill all the aisles of life with music. He that has it not is like a wanderer upon flowerless paths—an outcast, destitute alike of all that makes life beautiful, and all that converts death into a friend and brother.

There is no brighter lamp shining in the path of life than Faith. This it is that smoothes the rough places and removes thorns—sets up altars where serpents have thronged and phantoms kept high carnival. It is this, too, that binds wreaths of pearls upon our breasts, and opens fountains in our path—this that brings down blessings upon our lives and sets our souls to music.

Above all else, it is faith that leads us up within sight of the golden gates, and sets us down at last in the porches of bliss. Verily he that has a genuine faith, has that which is better than rubies, and more valuable than all the wealth of the Indies.

PULPIT ZEAL.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins. The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds back again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under the operation, but if you touch him roughly he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of health can counterfeit with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, and he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has [illegible] he wonders that they are not [illegible] [illegible] reprobates, incorrigible and lost for ever.—But a man that loves me, if he sees me in an error, will pity me, and endeavor calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. It is not, therefore, easy to convince on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him, if he were not himself deluded. *Cooper.*

AGRICULTURE.

FALL PLOWING FOR SPRING CROPS.

The fact mentioned in the Rural last week, that Mr. Emmons obtained over fifty bushels of barley per acre, on land plowed in the fall, and simply cultivated and harrowed without plowing in the spring, proves at least that in some cases good crops can be so obtained. If it were found to be the case as a general thing, much advantage would accrue from the practice. The fall is the least busy portion of the farmer's working season, while the spring is the busiest. If any work, therefore, which we are accustomed to do in the spring can be performed in the fall, without injury to the following crop, it cannot but be of advantage to do it in the leisure rather than in the busy season of the year. Barley is well known to delight in a warm, well pulverized, active soil, and if fall plowing, as a substitute for spring plowing, answers for barley, it would be very likely to answer for potatoes, oats, corn, and spring crops. We fear, however, as a general thing, that land plowed in the fall is not in as good condition for putting in spring crops, as though it had been plowed in the spring.

It is true, that the English farmers plow one-fourth of all their arable land in the fall. They do this as much as possible to have the ameliorating influence of the frost, but we are under no such necessity, our land gets frozen enough without being fall plowed or thrown up into ridges for exposure. Then, again, according to American travelers at least, it rains in England, ALL THE TIME, yet it seldom rains hard enough to wash the land. John Bull knows nothing of those tremendous rains which deluge our farmers late in the fall, and early in the spring. If he did, we believe fall plowing on sandy soil would not be so popular with the old gentleman. Again, nearly every farm in England is thoroughly underdrained, and the rain which on an undrained field runs off in surface ditches, carrying in solution and suspension, large quantities of the elements of plants washed out of the soil, on an under-drained farm filters slowly thro' the soil to the drains beneath, leaving in the soil all the ammonia it brought with it from the clouds. We cannot cite the practice of English farmers, therefore, as evidence that fall plowing is a good practice in America.

A clay soil properly under-drained, would doubtless be much better for a good deep plowing in the fall. But we think it would also need plowing in the spring. On sandy, undrained soils, fall plowing may be substituted for spring plowing so far as the mechanical nature of the soil is concerned, but we cannot but think, that the fall and spring rains would wash out a considerable quantity of the soluble and most valuable portion of the soil, and more if fall plowed than if the ground were left undisturbed, compact and smooth.

There are those, however, who hold a contrary opinion, and we believe fall plowing for spring crops, is becoming every year more general. And certainly no stronger evidence can be adduced, than the fact that it is gradually extending among observing practical farmers. We should like to have the experience, the experiments, the observed facts—not the theories—of our readers on this point. *Rural New Yorker.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

A BACHELOR'S THANKSGIVING.

BY OUR EL.

A Bachelors Thanksgiving! Yes indeed, and more than this—a Jersey Thanksgiving in Illinois. Perhaps you do not know how fond Jerseymen are, the world over, of righteously keeping up this institution after the manner of their Fathers—how they are apt to observe the day appointed by your Governor in Trenton as their own Thanksgiving, even if they must keep another, also, and appear thankful *twice* in one year? Well, they will do it, and no mistake, providing the two Governors cannot fix upon an identical Thursday for such an expression of national gratitude. This year you have kept the 23d of Nov. while we in Ill. are obliged to wait until the 30th. This last we could not do, and, as a consequence, a few of us Jerseymen here, determined, though not until nine in the evening of the 23d, to have a demonstration of our own. Whereupon we repaired to the dining-room, folded an old "Pioneer" for the cloth upon our table, and John B—, that prince of providers, soon appeared with his delectables. Here is a package, fine and fresh from the country, neatly wrapped in white paper and marked Roanoke, Nov. 18th 1854. Open it James, and lo! an *acre* of good, old-fashioned, Jersey Gingerbread, made up after the orthodox Recipe from Ma's Cook-Book, the same my pen copied forty times, for our visitors *at Home*, when a boy. If I had your ear, (would do, perhaps, to tell whose fingers formed it, [illegible] and who the baker; but for my pen to say, would be a [illegible], and since she's not one, neither am I. Put this beside a glass of Jersey Jelly which John [illegible] says, has recently imported per Jones' Ex[illegible] [illegible] Post-[illegible] [illegible] the look of three thankful Bachelors "all in a row."

No cider, nor wine—all Temperance men; but plenty of spirits, for, after all, Bachelors are apt to be tinctured with the *spirit-uale.* Think so? I don't mean with the *ardent.*

With a grateful state of mind we commenced to discuss the delectables, having bro't, as is customary, our whole family around the Thanksgiving board. And such a family! I felt like going off into a *Brown* study, while John performed a flap operation upon the cover of that glass, and my sober brother proposed to lay out one *acre* in desirable corner-lots. Hands full, hearts full, heads full, we talked, and thought, and tried to tell, each for himself, how happy we felt for the ability thus outwardly to express our gratitude after the good, old, Jersey mode.

Then came the "regular toasts"—Bachelors have toast—*sometimes!*

The Baker—

Her cake so golden and so good,—
The type of Ma's and Sister's too;—
While it affords Thanksgiving—food,
Reminds to whom our thanks are due.

Happily responded to by James Esq.

The *Jersey Girls*—

May they ever remember that while kind to their Brothers
They're making *preserves* of themselves, and for others.

A little confusion here, occasioned perhaps by the last sentiment, or it may have been because of somebody's spoon carrying off the remains of the *jam-up* Jelly.

The "*Old Folks at Home*"—

May they live for-ever, and when tired of Monopoly, move somewhere hereabouts.

No seeing after this for a few moments, but when able we gave the following, such as Bachelors must give for themselves for the want of a proper delegate.

We, three, Bachelors!—

Thankful to-night, as always, may our bliss be thrice *doubled* by the next day like this.

"Drank in silence" interrupted only by the unanimous resolve to have a report of "our celebration" furnished the *West Jersey Pioneer.* That's all.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Copy of papers in Jacob Spicer's Diary.

Mrs. Abigail Stites Jr., informed me that Elijah Hughes Esq. once shewed her husband the will of Mrs. Hughes which bequeathed her Estate to Mr. Richard Stillwell's wife, Jonathan Seares wife, my first wife and herself and Elijah—promised Mr. Stites his part and the like promise he made to me, but Mrs. Stites his mother in Law acquiesced in his father's will which gave her £10 annual maintenance, and some trifle over besides.—But how did she acquiesce, she never past any thing under hand to that effect or to extinguish her right, and not being executrix to her husband's will, was no ways bound by oath to perform it, or if she had been, this could not debar her heirs from recovering what the Law gave them, and had she entered into any contract to the above effect with her husband, it could not be available, because made during the coventure. But I gave the said Elijah my bond for £18 payable to him for the use of Humphrey Hughes the 3d, now dead, for some cattle I bought of him which I suppose is about equivalent to my part of the personal estate given to my wife by her mother-in-law. Moreover old Mr. Hughes promised before my marriage with his daughter (I think on the night of marriage) to give me £50 and by his will gave me only £30 thereof, for which reasons I have not esteemed it equal to discharge the said Bond to Elijah which now remains in his hands, and the rather because those having right to the said Humphrey's personal estate, have got but a little thereof. It may be urged my wife had something when I married her, It's true she had by estimation about £20, which to the best of my memory was principally derived from her brother John's Estate, and her own Industry, and the foregoing may (to the best of my memory) be depended upon as absolute facts, and as such, in case of my death, I would have 'em regarded, and if Mr. Hughes will not give up my Bond, then I would have my other Executors insist on the will of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Hughes and cite Mr. Hughes before the office to prove the same and administer the estate accordingly.

Feb. 14th, 1758, witness my hand,
JACOB SPICER.

March 3d, 1759.

I have this day promised to give that person dwelling in the County of Cape May that shall the ensuing year make the greatest quantity of good wampum within the said County the sum of five pounds as a Bounty, and this promise shall be obligatory and conclusive to me my Executors and administrators, and I further add, I will accept all such person [illegible] in a course of barter for such goods as I have, or otherwise in discharge of money due. The Black wampum 4-6 and the white 2-6 per 100.

Dec. 5th, 1759.

Weighed [illegible] Black wampum, which at 4-6, the price they cost me, came to [illegible] 5 and they weighed, including a shot bag [illegible] [illegible] another shot bag, and it weighed 5½ lbs., so that the silver exceeded the wampum in weight, value for value 3.4 of a lb.

Nov. 18th, 1761.

Mr. Nathaniel Foster, Jr., desired to lease Jervise's Sound I told him if he would stand between me and the people in point of blame, I would which he said he would do.

March 23d, 1761.

Went, to hear myself arraigned by Mr. Aaron Leaming before the Publick at the Presbyterian meeting house, for buying the Society's Estate at Cape May, and at same time desired to know whether I would sell or not, I said not. He then threatened me with a suit in Chancery to compel me to abide by the first association, tho' the people had declined it, and many of the original subscribers had dashed out their names, I proposed to abide the suit, and told him he might commence it. If I should see a bargain to my advantage, then I told the people I should be inclinable to sell 'em the Natural priviledges. If I should advance myself equally otherwise, but upon no other footing whatever, of which I would be the Judge.

June 4th, 1761.

Told Mr. Joseph Corson I would sell the publick, if they please, all my estate in Cape May for £7,000, taking some of their substantial men jointly and severally for my security in a Bond drawing interest from the date, reserving my Long Neck and Marsh adjacent, about 400 acres, and a priviledge for myself and posterity in the Natural Priviledges in common with the rest of the community, and limiting this offer to six months, if not embraced in that time, I to be at liberty, as it would be unreasonable to hold my Estate in suspense forever.

N. B.—The consideration need not be paid only the interest thereof forever, and the land to be security in case of failure.

April 4th, 1761.

Told John Stevens Esq., that I was willing to be concerned with him in purchasing the 70,000 acres of the Society's lands, provided on enquiry I can find it will answer, of which I am to acquaint him by the way of Philadelphia, upon which I promised to view the land and if I liked it would go to Amboy and conclude the bargain with the Agent for the Society Dr. Johnston.

July 5th, 1761.

Agreed to carry a quantity of Clapboards for Mr. Joseph Savage to Rhode Island, or some other market to the Eastward, the return freight to be delivered at the mouth of West Creek.

I intend to proceed in the vessel myself Death, Bodily infirmity or publick Service excepted.

N. B.—I attempted to proceed but after upwards of 50 days trial, and being called to the Assembly could not.

Feb. 2d, 1762.

Weighed my old sow and she weighed 220½ lbs.
My stinted pig about 6 mo. old 89½

She eat up almost my whole crop of Corn!

I have eight small hogs now fatting and I give them 8 qts. and 1 gill each a day, and they seldom fat in less than six weeks or 45 days, so that if a hog can be fatted in 45 days he will consume about 10 bushels and 1 peck of corn, besides a large quantity of swill.—Corn has sold at 3*s.* per bushel, and pork at 30*s.* per 100 lbs. So that the corn if sold would buy the pork, and the trouble of feeding, killing and dressing must be more than the gut fat and offel. So that the value of the hog is totally sunk by feeding them when corn is 3*s.* per bushel and pork 30*s.* per 100.

The common governing rate when they sell hogs here alive is 2d. per pound, and when well filled with swill will weigh prodigeously.

Douglass against Douglas.—For a pitiable man commend us to Senator Douglas. During the late canvass in Illinois, his namesake, a person of color, has been continually at his heels, and what was worse, getting the best audiences, and absolutely making the best speeches. Wherever Senator Stephen went, he was followed by Fred, and answered by Fred in a masterly manner. It must have taken down the little giant's pride a peg or two thus to be persecuted by "a runaway nigger," and with nobody to sing him the nurse's song—

"Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye!
Hush ye, hush ye, do not fret ye,
The Black Douglass shall not get ye."

Count Boulbon's Fate.—The execution of this gallant adventurer is detailed in late California papers. He was shot at sunrise on the beach, at a distance from the quarters where the French were confined. He stood erect with his arms folded, and when the word "present" was given, he locked his hands behind his back, raised his head even higher, and the instant after the discharge fell dead. He received four balls. A platoon of four men was detached to shoot him. Our report states that the first platoon was so deeply affected by his heroic conduct, that they refused to shoot him, and that another platoon had to be sent out by the Governor. It is said that a medallion that he wore upon his breast was struck by a ball, and the parts forced into his breast.

A man in New York sued his tenant for house rent, on a lease, but was [illegible] on the ground that the house was [illegible] [illegible]

From the Jersey Blue.

Letter from a Country Boy to one in the City.

Dear Willie:—The cold weather has now commenced, and winter is upon us. Most of the beautiful birds are gone;—we have now only those remaining which will be with us all winter. When the days are warm and sunny, we hear the soft warblings of the gentle Blue Bird, as he comes flitting among the old apple trees, and about the house. In this letter I will tell you of him, and some other things that I may think of. The Blue Bird is a nice little fellow full of affection, and I know you will love him when you have seen him here as I do. He is a little bigger than the Canary Bird, which you people in the City have in cages. He wears a blue jacket like that of the Jay Bird, only it has no white marks on it, but is blue all over the back. He is a short and thick little fellow, and looks just what he is, as hard as he is good. I am just from the woods where I have been to see if I could find one; for you know when you undertake to write about a bird, you want to know just how he looks, and all about him. The fact is, if I don't feel just as if I could see him right before me, as he is skipping among the bushes, I cannot write as I would like about him. I did not see one of them; I only saw some Yellow Jays—Flickers we call them sometimes—and some little Snow-birds which come here from the North to pass the winter. We don't know much about the Snow-birds; we know that they are blue now, and that, like the Bob O'Link, they change their feathers so as to appear not like the same bird at all seasons. The Bob O'Link is forever pulling off and putting on a new suit. At first, when he comes in the Spring, he is nearly black—then he is the Bob O'Link; next you see him all yellow, and he is the Reed Bird; and by and by he gets South a little further, and he is called the Rice Bunting, or Rice Bird. The fact is, this morning is most too cold for many of the birds to be out, and I don't blame them. I understand our winters here near the sea are not so cold as they are with you in Philadelphia, and that many of your birds come here to pass the winter, when your folks think probably they are away down South. The Blue Bird and the Robin I know are here all the time; for I see them almost every day. Still, I had quite as lief they would go with the rest which quit us, as soon as the cold weather commences, for I know they suffer a great deal when the nights are long and the winds blow so hard. I often see the Blue Bird when he is too cold to sing, and will hardly open his mouth to feed. When he is so cold, he don't look a bit like a Blue Bird, but like some Tom Tit, or some other little quiet fellow, for we have a whole parcel of Tom Tits, which live in the pines, which nobody notices, because they keep so quiet and never sing. Probably they are just as nice as any of our birds, if we only knew them.

Often before we have had breakfast, I notice a Blue Bird on the cherry tree, by the window. He looks cold and sad, and just as if he would like to come in. Well, I will go to the window right quietly and think I will open it, and maybe he will fly in; but he won't stop even long enough for me to hoist the sash, before will fly off. I often wish they would be more gentle; but while the big boys shoot them, they will be afraid of us all. I do not see them every day, only when the weather is warm, and they come to visit their old haunts, which they seem to love so well, that they will come and see them whenever they can. I think they remember all the old hollow trees where they have had their nests, or where they were born. What makes me think so is, that I often notice them peeping into the holes of the side of the apple trees, with one eye cocked up, just as if they were glad to look into it. You know you can tell when a bird is glad. Sometimes I see the pair, that is, the male and female, which don't look much alike, going all around, and examining all the holes in the trees, just as if they were thinking which would be chosen for the next Spring's house, which you know they commence furnishing a good while before they go into it. The female lays four or five beautiful blue eggs, and raises two or three broods of young ones every year.—When the old she one is hatching the last eggs, the old he one takes care of the young ones, and you will see him leading them up and down the fences before they can fly far.

I do not care to hear them sing now so much as in the Spring. You know we are told there is a season for all things. The beautiful Spring is the time for the birds and flowers. I should not say it is the time for all birds, but I believe it is for all that sing in the woods and fields. Oh! it is beautiful to see the flowers and birds when they first come in the Spring, after we have so long had nothing but the leafless trees and gloomy winter. We have plenty of birds in the meadows, which are delighted with the cold, windy winter. There are some of the wild sea-birds which never come to the shore, which seem to like the gale better than the calm, and the big waves of the ocean better than the smoother ponds. Sometimes I will see them near the land, struggling with the storm; but they will keep off.

These are the ducks which live down in the sounds. You will see them fluttering and diving in the air-holes of the ice, when all the creeks are frozen up, the coldest days. But, you must know, they are used to the cold, for they go North to breed their young, just as soon as the warm weather commences here—we don't know how far off. I asked my father where they and the geese went to lay,—he said probably further North than the foot of man has ever trod, where no sound of life is ever heard, among the wild, lonely rocks of what we call the North Pole, where Dr. Kane is now looking for the long lost Sir John Franklin. And then you know ducks are not like the little birds which we see about the house, they have a great many feathers to keep them warm, and nice downy coats which they keep on all winter, and they can keep their feet from freezing by keeping them under the water which they generally do. You will hear thousands of them of a calm day. I often, when it is not [illegible] by the sound, where I can crack oysters and watch the ducks fluttering and quacking in great flocks. They come to our creek where we keep our boats every tide to drink. This is the only fresh water creek that empties into the Sound, and they must get their drink here in dry times, or go without. When the tide is full, all the ponds of the meadows are filled with salt water. At such times they will catch the little winkles which creep up on the tops of the sedge to keep from drowning. Well when they get their necks filled clear out to the bill with these winkles, which they will, they must have a good drink of fresh water to wash them down, or they will nearly choke. As I was saying, if you will go down to the side of the mouth of this creek, which is about half a mile from the house, and hide yourself in the high sedge, and keep out of sight, they will come right up to you so that you can almost see their eyes, and hear them paddle with their little feet. But they can smell you just like a dog, and if they come round so that the wind will blow from you to them, they will jump, frightened almost to death, and the whole flock will go off, and light in the middle of the Sound, when they will quack just as if they knew they were out of danger. They seem to know all about the tides, and when it is time for low water. Is it not wonderful how much they do know?

I did not intend to write so much about the ducks. But it is so hard to stick to one thing. Here, as I am sitting by the fire, I can think of all the birds in the Sound and woods, and in fact, of all that have gone away. Just now I was thinking of Fish-hawks, which cleared out on the 22d of last month—or that was the day the old fellows should have gone. They generally start on the 22d September, and come back the 25th March. I may tell you of him, and the Bald Eagle some day. But now I will go on with the Blue Bird. You never saw a bird appear to love his mate so much, and when he first begins to choose her, you would almost laugh to see him try to make her love him. He uses the tenderest expressions, sits close to her, and sings his most endearing warblings. When seated together, if he espies an insect delicious to her taste, he takes it up and flies with it to her, spreads his wings over her, and puts it in her mouth. For hours I have often watched while they have thus fondled and caressed with each other; and I have thought how beautiful is love. It is the fond affectionate disposition of the Blue Bird which makes him such a favorite with every one. We love him because he is true—because he loves his mate—because he reminds us of Spring—because we think that he loves us. Some of the farmers think the birds do harm, but my father, who has watched them a good deal, thinks they do good—that they were made to be our companions and that we should not harm them. Any how, I like to see them about. I love to see the beautiful birds and flowers,—and they all together; they seem to have been made for each other, and I don't think ought to be seperated.

I hate to see a bird in a cage. Give me the free bird, where he can fly among the trees and do just exactly as he pleases—the fellow that must hunt his own living, and get up early in the morning to find the first worm. Don't you think our birds of the woods and orchards can sing much more sweetly than those they have in cages? I do. I remember once I was in town, and one night I heard a bird singing. I thought it so queer that a bird should sing in the night. In the morning I was told he had his eyes punched out, so that he did not know the difference between the night and day. I have often thought of that poor bird. But I will not write to you of things that are not pleasant. The Blue Bird is called "The Harbinger of Spring." He is the first to greet us and the last to quit us. He is a peaceful fellow, and yet I think as brave as even a King Bird, which you must know can whip a Crow, or a Hen Hawk. My father, who tells me a good deal about the birds, said he once saw a fight between a Blue Bird and a King Bird. They commenced fighting up in the air, and had it standing off; by and by they clinched, and went at it rough and tumble, when they both fell to the ground, where like two hateful fellows, they commenced choking each other. Here they tustled one another in the grass for a good while, when the King Bird was glad to give it up. That is the only time I ever heard of a King Bird's being whipped, and I have seen them fight hundreds of times, though I never saw one fight a little bird. If you could come down here now, you would have real fun. We are setting snares and box traps. Joe just came home with two rabbits, and I guess you would think him pleased, if you could see him walk and hear him tell how he caught them. Now is the time to come to the country. The nuts are falling, and then we go eeling sometimes with a spear, and catch fine lots of them.—But the nicest part of the country is to see the trees as they are now changed from green to all the colors that you can think of; as I look out at the window to the swamp, I can see some which look just as if the ladies' beautiful red crape shawls were hung on them while others are brown and green. I wonder everybody don't want to live in the country.

I am your friend,
HENRY HOLMES.

Cape May Court House, Nov. 5, 1854.

We notice that in Trenton and elsewhere, the working men and poorer classes generally, are establishing what are called Association Stores, with a view to the purchase of provisions of various kinds at less rates than they are compelled to pay for them in the public markets. The plan is a good one, and if generally adopted, would lessen very materially the inconveniences and sufferings of the poor during the approaching winter. In our own city, without some arrangement of this kind, it will be absolutely impossible for many among us to enjoy anything like comfort while the present scarcity of employment continues; and provision for the emergency which is approaching should therefore be made at once. Who among our wealthier and more benevolent citizens will assist our worthy poor to establish an Association like that in contemplation elsewhere? *Newark Mercury.*

The West-Jersey Pioneer.

BRIDGETON:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 9

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 300 more than any other paper printed in Cumberland County.

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

☞ This notice is called for in self-defence. The "BRIDGETON CHRONICLE" falsely conveying the impression, that its Circulation is larger than that of the PIONEER.

Message of the President.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off.—Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualities by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved.—Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us in to account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary, in many respects, to established principles of international law.—That law the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognise any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political systems in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other states.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances it could hardly have been expected that those among them which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean, as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the beligerent states of Europe.—Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations, in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maratime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received.—The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for the duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britanic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty conclud by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French Consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the U. States District Court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign Consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its Consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory.—Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American Minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the Minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session.—Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding, to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826 with Denmark, provides that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations.—This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated, and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican Republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested, to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government, compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence, the constant and increasing intercourse and vast interchange of commercial productions between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time the most practicable and only commodious routes for communications between them are by way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning later oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19th 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under the authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed for the most part, of citizens of the United States for the purpose of opening such a transit way by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and though, at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control any power, whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization and declared themselves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Putna Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Putna Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor, of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Putna Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed effectually to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him by order of some person exercising the chief authority.—While parleying with them, he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, dispatched from the American steamer "Northern Light," to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection.—For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrong-doers, and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordinance, small arms and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded and too guilty to pass unpunished and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown, that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship of war would be dispatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those, also, who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he probured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them—to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceeding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to seperate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct, but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to offered opportunity for an arrangement, but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally were in the sequel destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval Commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite, had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was $73,549,705; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted $51,018,249. During the same period the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted [illegible]. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury, at the commencement thereof, amounting to $21,942,[illegible]; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to $20,137,967 of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year, are likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall therefore continue to direct that the surplus revenue be so applied as far as it can be judiciously and economically done to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which at the commencement of the last fiscal year was $67,340,628; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum of $22,365,172; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only $44,975,456, redeemable at different periods within 14 years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not been presented for payment, amounting to $233,179. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars, and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations, over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue, and not protection, may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country. I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers on the ground that these were their private property, and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws, which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests; and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies, and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibility of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find in existing circumstances a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staffs corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be re-produced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration.—The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides two thousand miles of the Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage by any others in the world. But with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may perhaps be met in part, by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships of indented apprentices, which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships still it is believed that the achievments of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes, between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers; why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Post Master General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including $133,483 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to $8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to $6,955,586 dollars, exhibiting an expenditure over income of $1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of $[illegible]1,756. The increase of the revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was $970,399. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of [illegible] 1854, providing for an increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at [illegible], must continue, under existing laws, [illegible] to a small extent a charge upon the general Treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by [illegible]. I again call your attention to [illegible] transportation by ocean steamers, and [illegible] commend the suggestions of the Post Master General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,735, and the amount received therefor, $9,285,533. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military script and land warrants, selected as swamp lands, by States, and by

locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about 6,000,000 acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year, present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced, that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests.— The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to, and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale, with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the U. S., stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed sound principles, and safe calculations; when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies, not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that with the most effective guards there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than $150,000,000. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress; as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the General Government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law," but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency, constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but, as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length, before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only organized community in the Union entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest and importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence and founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, as their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested for the time being with political functions—the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the [illegible] policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PEARCE.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1854.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

SINGING SCHOOL.

On Tuesday the 11th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Prof. Kindel will commence his second Juvenile Class in Singing here in Bridgeton. There being some misunderstanding as to the time of commencing the school, was the reason the class was not formed on the Tuesday previous. Those who are desirous of attending this contemplated class, will be prompt in attendance at the convenient and appropriate Hall of Isaac A. Sheppard, in which place it is thought the school will hereafter be held.

Prof. Kindel, as a teacher of Music, needs no commendation. His labors and their results are above all praise. Those who have attended his former classes are so many witnesses of his entire devotion to the interest of his class and their rapid improvement.

It is hoped and believed that this school will be numerously attended, that so favorable an opportunity for learning both the *science* and *art* of music will not be suffered to pass by unimproved.

The NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for December, is in every respect fully equal to any of its predecessors. Now is the time to subscribe, as a new volume commences with the new year. Price $2,00 a year.

S. Parker, agent for Bridgeton and vicinity.

Important News for the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement in our paper to-day, that the Committee appointed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, have issued a call for a final meeting of all interested, to get their instructions in reference to the distribution of the Gift property. We are pleased to find the matter so near a consummation, and hope that Mr Perham will receive the patronage he so well deserves for the liberality and energy displayed in getting up and prosecuting this stupendous enterprise. Orders for tickets should be sent in immediately. There are fortunes in reserve for somebody.

MARRIED.

In Sayre's Neck, on the 29th ult, by Rev. J. A. Annin, Mr. LEWIS W. TOMLINSON, of Fairton, to Miss RHODA T. HARRIS, of Cedarville.

DIED.

In Bridgeton, on Sunday the 26th of November, SARAH D., wife of Christopher Mead, in the 20th year of her age.

NOTICE.

ALL DEMANDS due me after January 1st, of more than six months standing, will be left with a Justice for collection.
Dec 9 JOHN MORGRIDGE.

A LOT OF FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, Table and Stair oil-cloths, German oil-cloths from auction—very cheap, at
Dec 9 Wm. G. MAUL'S.

2 CASES assorted prices of Satinetts, with a lot of neat plaid cassimers; also, bl'k and blue cloths, at astonishingly low prices, at
Dec 9 Wm. G. MAUL'S.

PRIME New Crop New Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale, by barrel or gallon, at
Dec 9 Wm. G. MAUL'S.

BROCHA Long and Square Shawls, Bay State, Watervelets, and other makes of wool long and square shawls, at from $1.25 to $9, at
Dec 9 Wm. G. MAUL'S.

A LARGE lot of Red, Yellow, and White all wool Flannels for sale at less than the cost of manufacturing, at Wm. G. MAUL'S.

HORSES FOR SALE.

JOSEPH L. HARRIS, of Greenwich, has a pair of good Horses which he will sell on favorable terms if applied for soon.
Greenwich, Dec. 9, 1854—4t*

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hertfore existing between *Henry Young and Daniel T. Davis, in the Butchering Business, is this day (September 25th, 1854) dissolved by Mutual consent. All persons indebted on Book account or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay, with either of the subscribers.*
HENRY YOUNG;
DANIEL T. DAVIS.

N. B.

The business will be conducted at the Old Stand, (newly fitted up, near the Bridge) by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Bridgeton, Dec. 9, *DANIEL T DAVIS.*

ESTRAYS.

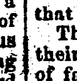
ENOS BROWN posts one heifer coming 2 years old, natural marks white and yellow—without any ear mark.

JAMES H. FLANAGIN posts a white cow and calf, both with red ears (no ear mark) some dark spots on the neck and sides. The cow supposed to be 8 years old and calf two months.
J. B. DAVIS, Cl'k of Hopewell.
Dec 9*

Fruit and Confectionary.
SAMUEL L. HERRING,

WHOLESALE Manufacturer and Dealer in Confectionary of all kinds, No. 20 Market St., near Front, South side, Philadelphia.
The attention of dealers is requested to an examination of their stock, which will be found to be *at least* equal to any in this city. Foreign Fruits of all kinds in season.
N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
Dec 9—1m—o

TAILORING.


The subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends, and the public in general, that they have purchased of Mr. Joseph Borden, late of the firm of McCowan, Borden & Co., his interest in the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and that they intend as heretofore to keep the best assortment of good goods for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

that can be found in Bridgeton.
They have just made an extensive addition to their stock—the purchase of a splendid assortment of fashionable

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of superfine French, English, and American Broad Cloths; also, beaver and pilot cloths; doe skin and fancy cassimeres, plush, velvet, black satin, fancy silk and cashmere

VESTINGS,

together with a general assortment of low priced good, all of which they are prepared to make up to order in the very best manner, and in the most fashionable style.
Persons wanting well-made and fashionable clothing will do well to call at this establishment before purchasing, and be convinced that clothing well made is more durable than that which is not.
Furnishing Goods of all kinds, such as shirts, collars, cravats, suspenders, gloves, hosiery, &c., constantly on hand.
We are receiving new and fashionable goods weekly, and as we avail ourselves of every opportunity offered in the science of garment cutting, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to satisfy every variety of taste.
We have also on hand a large and seasonable lot of Ready-Made Clothing, which we warrant to be better made than any that can be found elsewhere in Bridgeton, and which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
McCOWAN & HARDING,
Directly opposite J. B. Potter & Co's store,
Dec. 9 [illegible] Commerce st., Bridgeton.

Brocha Shawls!

BROCHA [illegible] and [illegible] very low, by J. B. POTTER, & Co.
Dec. 2, 1854.

MATCHES! MATCHES!

JOHN DONNELLY,

[illegible]

MATCHES [illegible] article in housekeeping [illegible] after a great [illegible] of time and money, [illegible] to offer to the public an article at once [illegible] *Utility and Cheapness.* [illegible] the danger apprehended on account of the [illegible] manner in which Matches are generally packed in papers, has by the aid of new steam machinery of his own invention, succeeded in getting up a *[illegible] Patent Square Upright Wood Box;* this box is far preferable, inasmuch that it occupies no more room than the old round wood box, *and contains at least Two Hundred per cent more matches,* which, *to Shippers,* is considerable advantage. It is entirely new, and secure against moisture and spontaneous combustion, and dispels all danger in transportation by means of railroad, steamboat or any other mode of conveyance.
These matches are packed so that one gross or more may be shipped to any part of the world with perfect safety. They are the most desirable article for home consumption, and the Southern and Western markets, that have ever been invented.
Dealers and Shippers will do well to call and examine for themselves.
☞ *These Matches are WARRANTED to be superior to anything heretofore offered to the public.*
JOHN DONNELLY,
Dec. 9-1y-w 106 N. 4th st., Phila.

Perham's 3d Gift Enterprise.

60,000 *Tickets already Sold.*

Call for FINAL MASS MEETING of Shareholders, to determine on the disposition of the Gift Property to the Shareholders.

AT a meeting of the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise, held on the 27th of July, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That so soon as it is ascertained that 80,000 of the Gift Tickets issued by Mr. Perham in his third enterprise, are sold, the Committee, shall call the shareholders together at the most convenient place, for the purpose of instructing said committee in regard to the manner of disposing of the Gift Property.
Having learned from Mr. Perham that 60,000 of said tickets were sold, and that in all probability the remaining 20,000 called for by the above resolution, would be sold by the first day of January next, we have determined, in accordance with the above opinion, to call a Mass Meeting of the Shareholders, at some place to be hereafter named, on the 17th day of January, 1855, for the purpose designated by the resolution.
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
J. LATHROP, } Committee.
B. S. ADAMS,
☞ *100,000 Tickets only at $1 each will be sold Each Ticket will admit FOUR Persons, all at once, or portions at different times, to*
Perham's Burlesque Opera House,
663 Broadway, New York.
Or to his other entertainments in various parts of the country. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will receive a certificate entitling them to one share in 100,000 costly and valuable gifts—a list of which has already been published. Persons can obtain the same, in circular form by addressing a note to the proprietor.
Now's the Time to Purchase Tickets!
In order that the 100,000 Tickets may be disposed of by the time specified, the subscriber offers the following inducements for persons to get up Clubs.
Each person who gets up a club of ten subscribers, and forwards (10) ten dollars to this office, will receive by mail or other conveyances, eleven tickets.
Each person who sends (at one time) one hundred dollars, will have sent in like manner one hundred and fifteen tickets. And for all larger sums in exact proportion.
If it should happen that all the tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned at our expense for postage.
☞ All orders for tickets should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, 663 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ My Fourth Enterprise will be advertised as soon as the third one is closed. The tickets are already printed. Dec. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey, at the next session, for a Charter for a Turnpike Company to build a road from the Salem County Line, near the Red Meeting House, through Shiloh, to Bridgeton. November 28, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey, at the next session, for an act to amend the Charter of the Bridgeton and Deerfield Turnpike Company, authorizing the said Company to extend their road to the Salem County Line, on or near the present Mail route. November 25, 1854.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey, at its next session, for an act to renew the Charter of the Cumberland Bank, with the same name, capital and location.
Dated, Nov. 20, 1854.—6w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of New Jersey, at its next session, for an act to Incorporate the Town of Bridgeton
Nov. 25, 1854.—6. MANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of N. J. at its next session by the Inhabitants of the Township of Millville for the passage of an act authorizing the electors of said Township to vote in future at their annual Township meetings by ballot.

TRADERS' BANK.

Cape May Court House, N. J., Oct. 17, 1854.
ALL the circulating notes outstanding of this Bank must be presented to the State Treasurer for payment within two years from date, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the institution at the expiration of the said time. (Signed.)
Oct. 28, '54.2y. J. L. DEGROOT, Pres't.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE undersigned takes the liberty of calling the attention of the Ladies to the splendid choice of

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS,

Which he has just received. All these articles are of the latest style, and selected with great care, and will be sold at very low prices. They consist in part of
Rich figured all wool De Laines, Rich figured and plaid Cashmeres. Fine plain French De Laines, Fine French Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Parametta Cloths.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A beautiful assortment of long and square, Broche, and Bay State Shawls.

TRIMMINGS.

A Superior lot of Galloons, Gimps and Ribbons, comprising the latest styles of Dress and Talma Trimmings.
A large and varied assortment of Hosiery. Kid, Silk, Cotton, Berlin and Buck Gloves, &c.
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

TALMAS! TALMAS!

JUST opened a choice lott of Black, Green, Olive, Brown, and Drab Talma Cloths, call soon and secure choice shades.
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

Bargains in French Goods.

BEAUTIFUL quality French and wool De Laines for 31 cents a yrad. Very fine French Merinoes for 75 cents a yard and Paramettas of all colors, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard. Also plain De Laines of all colors, for a levy a yard at
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

FRENCH MERINOES.

JUST received a lot of fine French Merinoes at reduced prices, with a general assortment of dry goods cheap. R. J. FITHIAN,
Sep 30. Broad and Franklin sts.

SATTINETS.

IF you want the cheapest sattinets ever sold in Bridgeton, call at the [illegible] store, corner of Broad and Franklin sts.
Sep 30 R. J. FITHIAN.

JUST RECEIVED, a cargo of [illegible] Coal, a superior article for [illegible] at the Bridgeton Iron Store.
Sep. 30, 1854. ISAAC FEDRICK.

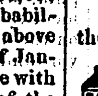
A Valuable Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to sell, [illegible] to the [illegible] VALUABLE FARM, [illegible] in the [illegible] of Cohansey Creek, [illegible] Landing and adjoining [illegible] H. [illegible], [illegible] Cook and others, [illegible] miles from Bridgeton and [illegible] Greenwich. It is in a moral, healthy and improving neighborhood, having Schools, Churches, Stores, Factories and Mills sufficiently near and abundant, and an excellent market at Bridgeton, for all kinds of farm produce.
This property consists of about 140 acres of Wood-land, Farm-land and Meadow.
The Woodland is a vigorous growth of Oak, a part of it is now fit for Cordwood and the remainder will be in a few years.
The Farm land is of that peculiar kind which is equally well adapted to Grain or Truck. It is in a high state of cultivation, having been well limed and manured for several years. It is well fenced with Cedar, and well accommodated with large convenient and good buildings of all kinds and in good condition. It is abundantly supplied with fruit trees and vines of almost every variety that could be desired. The water is of the very best quality and never fails, either in the well at the Dwelling or the Stream that runs all along the East side of the Farm and through the meadow.
The Meadow is a deep and rich deposit of Vegetable matter and will yield heavy crops of hay or grain and forms the best manure that can be applied to the Upland. It is now undergoing the process of renovation by tiding.
A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as no person would wish to purchase with out first seeing it, and when once seen, it will be found to possess advantages that render it the most desirable of any that has been offered for sale in this part of Jersey.
ISRAEL MILLER.
Hopewell, Dec 2, 1854.—4t.

Farm for Sale!

A Chance for Speculation!

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, the FARM on which he now resides, in the township of Stoe Creek, with all that
Valuable Marl Bed
thereon, containing 22½ acres.


THE IMPROVEMENTS
are all new and convenient. One half of said farm abounds with beds of MARL, of the best quality.
Any person or persons wishing to engage in that business, will do well by calling on the subscriber.
☞ Such an opportunity seldom offers.
REUBEN J. AYARS.
Marlborough, Dec. 2, 1854.—tf.

Administrator's Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale,
On Wednesday the 10th day of Jan. 1855,
The following described LOT of Land, containing
ONE ACRE,
More or less, situate on Jones' Island, in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of Ephraim Smith and others.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.; conditions at Sale by RHODA H. CLARK,
Dec. 2, 1854. *Adm'x of John Clark, dec.*

FOR SALE!

ONE first-rate draught HORSE. Also, one MULE, 15 hands high, which will be sold low. Sold for the want of use.
Inquire of JAMES ENGLISH.
Bridgeton, Dec. 2, 1854.—tf.

By the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Judge of the Circuit Court of the County of Cumberland:

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me by Ethan Lore and Elizabeth his wife, of New Port, in said county of Cumberland, who claim an undivided one-eighth part of the following described tract of land, situate in the village of New Port, in said County, joining lands of Samuel F. Spence and others, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a large Blackoak, standing in said Spence's line, and runs thence, S. 22½° E. 30 6-10 per. to the middle of the street, leading to Fast Landing; thence S. 72° W. 10½ per. to the middle of the road leading to the Grave yard landing; thence N. 64° W. 76 2-10 per. to a Bank, leading to Nanticket Creek; thence along the same, N. 17½° W. to said Creek at low water mark; thence up the several courses thereof to the said Spence's line; thence up the centre of a line ditch S. 16° E. 26 per. to the beginning, containing seventeen acres and a quarter more or less, (excepting therefrom a lot lying on the main street, next to Zucheus Joslin's House, containing three-fourths of an acre, and heretofore sold to Ephraim Smith.) I have nominated John T. Ladow, David Campbell and Richard Williams, Commissioners to divide said tract of land into eight equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in Bridgeton, on the Twenty-third ddy of December next, the said John T. Ladow, David Campbell and Richard Williams, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of said Land, pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint tenants and tenants in common."
Given under my hand this eighteenth day of November, Anno Domini, one thousand eight Hundred and fifty-four.
L. Q. C. ELMER,
Judge of Cir. Court.
Bridgeton, Dec. 2, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED a new lot of Fancy Furs and Buffalo Robes. Come and take a peep. It's just the place to get cheap goods. Also a few Hats & Caps. JOSEPH BURT.
Bridgeton, Dec. 2, 1854.

Lady Cloths.

Blacks, Tans, Browns, &c., just received.
ALSO,
RICH all wool plaids, new styles, from 50 cts. to 75 cents per yard.
Dec. 2, 1854. J. B. POTTER, & Co.

Look Out for Cold Weather!

IN order to have you prepared for *Winter* we would just call your attention to the LARGE assortment of well made and Fashionable *OVER Coats,* at GROSSCUP'S,
Bridgeton, Dec. 2. *Big Door Clothing Store.*

☞ J. W. Derickson, & Co.

MANUFACTUREES OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Posts,
Washstands, Table Tops, and Marble Work generally.
Spruce Street, above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. DERICKSON. SYLVESTER BACON.
Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1854.—3m-c.

WILLIAM F. POTTS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

IRON & STEEL,

Market Street, below 13th North side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1854.—1y-w.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings.

No. 296 Chesnut Street,
BELOW ELEVENTH, AND
No. 170 South Second Street,
BELOW SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA.
We invite attention to our complete RETAIL assortment of
Flush and Silk Bindings,
Fringes, Buttons and Staple Trimmings
Of our own importation and manufacture.
☞ Orders executed at a few hours notice.
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
296 Chesnut Street and 170 South 2d St.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1855.—3m.p.

Six Cents Reward.

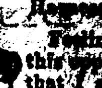
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the [illegible] of October, 1854, AARON HORTON, an Indented Apprentice, aged 20 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, under penalty of the law.
VINCENT MILLER.
Goshen, Cape May, Nov. 25, 1854—[illegible]

COAL! COAL!

JUST received an excellent article of Bituminous Coal. Also on hand all kinds for family use. *D. B. THOMPSON.*
Nov. 18th, 1854.

YET IN THE HARNESS.

Having Harness that I know,
Harness that I show,
Harness that I know is low.


Feeling thankful for past favors I take this opportunity of informing the Public that I am still at the Old Stand, nearly opposite J. B. Potter & Co's Store, where will be found a general assortment of

READY MADE HARNESS,

On as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere in West Jersey.
Silver mounted, double or single.
Brass do. do. do.
Jap. do. do. do.
Stage do. do. do.
Cart and Wagon Harness. Horse Collars of all sorts and sizes and prices.
Cart, Coach and Switch Whips, for sale cheaper than Oats.
A large and varied assortment of Trunks, Valices, Carpet bags and Satchels on hand at Philadelphia retail prices. Men and Boys Riding Saddles for sale low.
BUFFALO ROBES of a superior quality down to the common Robe, at reasonable prices.
Horse covers of all sorts, sizes and qualities.
FIVE per cent saving Store. All bills of five dollars and upwards discounted five per ct. for cash. Bring along your cash and save your money. All orders punctually attended to and work warranted to give satisfaction by
ENOCH HANTHORN.
Bridgeton, Oct. 28, 1854.—6m.

HARDWARE.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully invited to our large and well selected stock of American, English and German Hardware. Purchasing goods of the manufacturers or their agents we are enabled to furnish the BEST goods, at the right price. From our long experience in the business, and buying goods from first hands we can offer to purchasers great inducements. An examination of our stock is requested.
H. J. MULFORD & BRO.
Cor. Commerce and Atlantic st's.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

Watches! Watches!

THE place to get good and cheap Watches is at G. H. LEEDS' Clock and Watch Store, Commerce street, near the Bridge.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a fine BAY MARE. Also, a Light Carriage.
WM. V. WEBSTER.
*Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.**

To the Heirs of Jonathan Bowen, dec.
NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Orphans Court of the County of Cumberland, on Monday the 18th day of December next, at the Court House Bridgeton, at ten o'clock, for the appointment of Commissioners to divide the Real Estate of Jonathan Bowen, dec.
ROSAN BOWEN, *Guardean.*
Bridgeton Township, Nov. 10, 1854.

Now is the time to Buy.

JOSEPH BURT

HAS just received a New, Large and Splendid lot of *FANCY FURS!*
Boas, Victorines, Mufftees, &c., which he will sell low.
ALSO—A fine lot of BUFFALO ROBES, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
As I have been many years dealing in the above Goods, I feel confident that I can fix you off with goods in my line, a little nicer than any one else.
JOSEPH BURT,
Old Store, sign of the Red Hat.
Bridgeton, Nov. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

Premium Awarded for the Best Display of Boots and Shoes, at the Cumberland Agricultural Society.

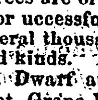
EXTRAORDINARY Attractions, (without caricatures in windows) at the most celebrated, largest and best Boot & Shoe Establishment in Cumberland County.
JUST received and for sale, a large and jeneral assortment of Boots, Shoes & Gums. Also, prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of work in our line of business.
Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. A. D. MAUL, & Co.
Commercial Boot & Shoe Store.
Bridgeton, Nov. 11, 1854.

Keystone State Saponifier,

Manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Co. at East Tarentum, Pa. Every person his own Soap maker.

WARRANTED to make Soap without lime, and with little or no trouble. Placing it in the power of every family to make their own hard or soft Soap, with no more trouble than they take to make their tea or coffee.
For sale with full directions for use by
F. G. BREWSTER,
Bridgeton, Nov. 9, '54. *Druggist.*

FRUIT TREES.


An extensive and select collection of Fruit Trees; embracing all the most desirable varieties, including many of those which have been lately introduced, that promise to be valuable acquisitions for the orchard. Propogated and for sale at the Nursery of James McLaen, Roadstown, Cumberland Co. N. Jersey. The Apple Trees are of thrifty growth, and of suitable size for uccessful planting
Several thousand Peach Trees of the most approved kinds. Also an extra good lot of Cherry Trees, Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees, Plum, Apricot, Grape Vines, &c. A few hundred large sized Maple Trees, suitable for street planting.
For a more full description, see catalogue which will be forwarded on application.
Orders punctually attended to.
Roadstown, Oct. 28, 1854.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received a new and full supply of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and shoes, Gators, &c., with a good variety of all other goods usually kept in a Country store.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange.
Call soon the best bargains always go first.
JOHN COMPTON.
New Port, Sept. 7, 1854, 3m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, on Thursday the 21st day of December, 1854, at the Courthouse, in Bridgeton, at 10 o'clock, for the appointment of Commissioners to divide the Property in Friendship Schoolhouse, at Mauricetown, Cumberland County, N. J.
GEORGE E. COMPTON.
Mauricetown, November 24, 1854.—4t

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Public to his stock of Fall & Winter Goods, which have been purchased for cash and will be sold at a small advance, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.
Call and see, R. J. FITHIAN,
Cor. Broad & Franklin st's.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, '54.

FLANNELS.

RED, White, Blue and Grey, at all prices, very cheap at R. J. FITHIAN'S,
Corner Broad & Franklin st's.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, '45.

BLANKETS.

A Nice assortment of *BLANKETS*, at from three to six dollars a pair, at
R. J. FITHIAN'S,
Cor. Broad & Franklin sts.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

SHAWLS.

FINE Blanket Long Shawls.
" " Square do.
Common " " do.
Small " " for children at
R. J. FITHIAN'S,
Cor. Broad and Franklin st's.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

KID GLOVES.

BEST quality KID GLOVES at
R. J. FITHIAN'S,
Corner Broad & Franklin st's.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

WOOD SAWS.

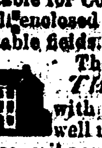
JUST received a superior lot of Wood Saws direct from the manufacturers.
H. J. MULFORD & Bro.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, '54.

PUBLIC SALE,

Of Valuable Real Estate!

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 28th day of December, 1854,

THE following described Real Estate, late the property of Silas Glaspey Dec.
No. 1, Is the Farm on which John Glaspey now resides, situate in Greenwich Township, Cumberland County, N. J. adjoining lands of John Bacon, John Tyler and Wm. B. Glaspey, and contains 80 Acres of land, more or less, sixty to seventy of which is arable land, in a good state of cultivation. The ballance is woodland, a part of which has thereon, valuable saw Timber, the residue is suitable for Cord Wood, fire wood &c. The Farm is all enclosed with good fencing and divided into suitable fields.


The improvements are a Double
TWO STORY DWELLING,
with kitchen and shed attached, and a well under the shed. Two barns, wagon house, cribs and other out buildings. There is on the Farm an orchard of Apple and other varieties of Fruit Trees. A stream of water runs through the Farm, near the buildings. In point of situation, adaptation of soil to the production of the different Grain crops and Grasses; size, quality, situation and conveniences of the buildings, &c., it is presumed this farm will compare favorably with any recently in the market.
No. 2, Is a Small Farm, pleasantly situated about 1-4 of a mile west of Roadstown, in the Township of Stoe creek, in the County aforesaid and is bounded by lands of Henry Dowdney, David Cook and others and contains fourteen acres more or less.
The improvements are a Double Two Story
DWELLING,
With bedroom and kitchen attached, and a well of excellent water near the door; barn, wagon house and cribs, newly fitted up. The Farm is divided into three fields or lots which are enclosed by good substantial fences.
There is on the premises an Orchard of excellent fruit. The quality of the soil of this Farm it is presumed, is unsurpassed by any in the county, as also the pleasantness of location.
No. 3, Is a lot of Black Grass Marsh, of excellent quality, in Stathem's Neck, Greenwich township, County aforesaid, lying near Flax Point Landing, adjoining property of Wm. Compton and others and contains five and a half acres more or less.
No. 4, Is a lot of Salt Marsh in *Bacon's* Neck, adjoining marsh of James Dare, Jonathan *Brown* and others, and contains about Eleven and three quarter acres.
No. 5, Is also a lot of Salt Marsh, in *Bacons* Neck, adjoining marsh of *Benjamin Tyler*, Lewis *Bacon* and others, containing ten acres more or less. The sale of the above described property will take place on the lot No. 1, (residence of John Glaspey,) to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Persons wishing to view the premises, can be shown them by calling on John Glaspey as above, or on David E. Glaspey, residing on Farm No. 2.
EPHRAIM S. GLASPEY, } *Agents.*
JOHN GLASPEY.
D. M. WOODRUFF, Auctioneer.
Nov. 18, 1854.

CEDAR SWAMP.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1855, at the Hotel of E. Davis & Son, Bridgeton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the equal undivided half part of one and a fourth acres of a lot of Cedar Swamp, situate in the Lebanon Branch, Cumberland County, on the Millville Road, one-fourth of a mile from the causeway, adjoining Jonathan Garton, Uriah Brooks and others.
H. R. MERSEILLES, Ad'm'r.
Nov. 18, 1854.

House and Lot For Sale.

THE House and Lot adjoining the Fayette st. M. E. Church, West Bridgeton, now occupied by Rev. S. Parker, is offered for sale; for particulars inquire of William Pogue, or Joseph Burt.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

1854.

FALL GOODS

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of new goods for Fall sales, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, Figured and plaid silks—all colors. French Merinoes, Paramettas, all wool delaines, debages, ginghams, calicoes, alpacas &c., comprising the most complete assortment of dress materials ever offered in Bridgeton.
ALSO.—Gloves, laces, ribbons, collars, embroideries, trimmings & hosiery, in great variety.

SHAWLS.

WOOL, Cashmere and Terkerri Shawls—all colors and qualities.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

CASHMARETTS, Jeans, Tweeds, cassimers, sattinetts, cloths, &c., for boys, together with all kinds of new and cheap goods, suited to the season.
Grain, potatoes, cord wood, lumber, &c., taken in exchange for goods.
J. B. POTTER & Co.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 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, hemlock, white and black oak Lumber. Shingles, shingling and plastering lath, pickets, cedar siding, plank, &c.
Also a large and general assortment of
American and English Iron,
Cast steel, wagon boxes, horse shoes, steel springs; Prouty's Beaches', Moore's, Peacock's and Rodgers' ploughs. Cultivators, Hoe Harrows, Plough and Carriage castings, &c., &c.
ALSO—Just received 50 tons best PERUVIAN GUANO, and large quantities of Land Plaster, Super-phosphate of Lime, American Fertilizer, Poudrette and bone dust, all of which will be sold at the lowest wholesale prices.
ALSO—50 bushels best Clover Seed.
F. L. MULFORD. WM. D. WILSON.
Millville, Oct. 28, 1854.

QUEENSWARE.

PERSONS commencing house keeping and others that want, can find a splendid assortment of Tea Setts and all kinds of Queesware at
STRATTON & BRO'S.
Bridgeton, Oct. 21, 1854.

LARGE and handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls bought low and sold on small profits at STRATTON & BRO'S.
Bridgeton, Oct. 21, 1854.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE subscribers having commenced the coal business would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish COAL, consisting of Lehigh, Spring mountain, white and red ash, Schuylkill &c., of all sizes at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms
JOHN S. WARE, *Broad Street*
BENJAMIN T. WARE.
A few doors West of the Bridge.
Yard at the foot of Broad Street.
Bridgeton, Aug. 5, 1854.

TOOLS.

THE attention of mechanics is invited to our large stock of Tools, having just received a superior lot direct from the manufacturers, we invite the attention of purchasers. We have bench and moulding planes, hand, rip, pannel, back, compass, circular, webb, lock, wood, mill and cross cut Saws. Bench screws, rules, guages, braces and bitts, spoke shaves, compasses, squares, bevils and various tools used by Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Wheelwrights, &c., &c.
H. J. MULFORD & Bro.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

Camden & Amboy Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Wednesday, the 1st of November, the hour of departure of the morning Accommodation Line, from Philadelphia to New York, will be changed to six o'clock, A. M., instead of 7 A. M., returning, leaves New York at 6 A. M.
On and after Wednesday, the 1st of November, the R. R. Way Line to Bordentown, will leave Walnut st. wharf at 3½ P. M., instead of 4 P. M., as heretofore. Wm. H. GATZMER, Ag't.

JUST ARRIVED.

ANOTHER Lot of those superior Heart and Sap Cypress Shingles, which will be sold at the former low prices, at the Lumber & Hardware Depot, by FITHIAN, WHITEKAR & Co.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

"WONDERS NEVER CEASE."

Ware Dalrymple & co.

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and patrons, that they have taken the Shop lately occupied by S. M. WARE, opposite M. Bowen & Bro's. Livery Stable, where they design carrying on the Carriage Business, in all its various branches, and as they are determined to use none but the best material, & employ none but the most experienced workmen, they flatter themselves, that their work will bear a favorable comparison, with that of any of their competitors. All we ask, is a fair trial, & we pledge ourselves, to give, as far as possible, general satisfaction.
Especial attention will be paid to all kinds of jobbing and repairing.
Come on then, friends, with your orders and your *Cash*.
P. S.—Wood, Grain, Country Produce and Cumberland Bank Notes, taken in exchange for work. T. C. WARE,
EVAN DALRYMPLE,
R. M. ROCAP.
Bridgeton, Oct. 28, 1854.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!

ALL in want of well made Cheap and Fashionable CLOTHING, should call at GROSSCUP'S Extensive Clothing Emporium, where they will find a large Stock of all kinds of Men's and Boys Clothing and every thing else belonging to the Clothing business.
Be sure to call and save money, as we are bound to sell goods a little Cheaper than the Cheapest.
All who have examined everywhere else and have failed to be suited, should not despair, but call at once and have your wants supplied, at
GROSSCUP'S, 2d door West of the Bridge and opposite Fithian, Whitekar, & Co.
Nov. 25, 1854.

TEMPERANCE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale cheap, a number of popular Temperance Tales.— Among which are Minnie Hermon, Unckle Sam's Farm Fence, Inebriates Hut, Temperance Tales and Hearthstone Reveries, Six nights among the Washingtonians, &c., &c.
SAMUEL L. FITHIAN,
Sign of the Big Mortar.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

Cheap Gum Shoes.

GUM SHOES at six per cent less profit than last year, at the *Central Boot & Shoe Store* of
C. CAMPBELL,
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, '54. *Commerce st.*

GENT'S Over and Gossamer Rubbers.
Ladies do. do. do.
" Sandall and *Buskin* do.
Misses do. and Slipper do.
Boys and Youths Over Rubbers, at the *Central Boot & Shoe Store,* of C. CAMPBELL.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1854.

This side up with Care.

THE subscribers wish to inform the inhabitants of Shiloh and vicinity that they are now holding forth at the old stand in Shiloh, where can be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and all other goods usually kept in a country store.
We are just now opening a large lot, of new
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which we intend to sell cheap for cash or country produce. E. W. & W. B. DAVIS.
Shiloh, Nov. 18, 1854.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at very low prices a variety of Fancy Goods such as Silk Guards, Vest Chains, Lead Pencils, finger rings, steel, gutta percha and gold pens, silver thimbles, boys belts, port monnais, pocket books, together with a large variety of fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine.
SAMUEL L. FITHIAN.
Bridgeton, Nov. 18, 1853.

Large and Attractive Stock of Fall Goods.

ALEX. STRATTON

INVITES attention to his large and Cheap Stock of FALL GOODS, comprising every variety.
Flannels; Red, White and Grey, plain and twilled. Sack Flannels, Pink, Blue, Green and Buff, real Welch Flannels.
SATINETTS, a good stock of all colors, twenty per cent lower than last season; DeLaines, Plaid and Plain, a good article for 12½ cts., Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Tickings, DeBages, Checks, Cotton Flannels, Alapacas, Parmettas, Hosiery, Gloves, Hadk'fs, Trimmings, &c.
For sale cheap at the Blue Store.
Bridgeton, Sept 16, 1854.

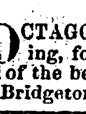
A Large and Magnificent assortment of Fancy and Staple, Foreign and

Domestic Dry Goods,

CONSISTING of almost every variety of Woolen, Worsted, Cotton and Silk dress goods, adapted to the fall trade, to which the early and special attention of buyers is requested.
A. STRATTON,
opposite Bridgeton Hotel.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS

"TIME IS MONEY"


W. H. Thompson,
Has just received a large assortment of eight day and thirty hour brass clocks, with and without alarms, from One Dollar upwards, which he is selling off rapidly. Give him a call before they are all gone.

TIME PIECES.

OCTAGON thirty hour clocks, silent and striking, for Hotels, Offices, Stores, &c. Warranted of the best quality, are sold by
Bridgeton, Oct. 28, '54. W. H. THOMPSON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW is the time to get in your winter's supply of Coal, while it is dry and clean, you will save all the interest of your money and get clear of the inconvenience of having dirty coal to riddle.
I have now on hand an excellent quality of all the various kinds of Coal for Family and Blacksmith uses. Leave your orders at my Clothing Store, in Commerce street, next door to J. B. Potter's dwelling and they will receive prompt attention. Terms Cash. D. B. THOMPSON.
Bridgeton, *Aug.* 26, 1854.

WHITE LEAD.

ZINC, Mineral and all other kinds of Paints; Linseed Oil, Putty, Glass, Rosin, Oakum, Paint Brushes and all articles in this line, for sale cheap by F. G. BREWSTER.
Bridgeton, June 1, 1854.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A heavy stock of Fresh Groceries just received and for sale at the *Lowest Cash* prices at
May 13, DANIEL FITHIAN & SON'S.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

A large and well selected stock of Gent's, Ladies and Childrens Gloves and Hosiery, can be found at D. FITHIAN & SON'S.
Bridgeton, May 13, '54.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

SHOT Pouches, Powder flasks, game bags, powder, shot, gun caps, gun wads, &c., for sale at the Lumber and Hardware depot by
FITHIAN, WHITEKAR & Co.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

100,000 ENGLISH LATHS,

FOR Sale at the Lumber and Hardware depot by FITHIAN, WHITEKAR & Co.
Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

FRENCH MERINOES.

BROWNS, Greens, Tans and Modes of various qualities, from the recent large auction sales in New York, where they were sold at prices much below the cost of importation. Also.

PARAMETTAS,

Browns, Modes, Blues, Greens, Tans, Blacks, Purples, &c., &c., for sale very cheap by
Oct. 7, 1854. J. B. POTTER & Co.

SATTINETTS.

BLACKS, Blue, Brown, Green, Cadet, Black Mixed, Grey, Gold mixed and striped Sattinetts, all grades from 37½ to 87½ cts. These goods are bought and will be sold at much lower prices than last year.

CASSIMERS.

Blacks, Stripes, Plaids, and fancy Cassimers, new styles for sale cheap.
Oct. 7, 1854. J. B. POTTER & Co.

ESTRAY!

JACOB OTT, of Deerfield township, lost about the 6th of June last, a Cow, nearly white, with crop off right and slit in left ear. A suitable reward will be paid for any information by which she may be recovered.
Deerfield, Nov. 18, 1854.—*.

SWING AND TOMLINSON

ARE now opening a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and all other goods usually kept in a country store. Among which may be found Muslins bleached and brown, prints of low price and good qualities. Earlston and Manchester Ginghams, Bareges and Barge Delanes, plaid and plain Challi, Muslin Debaize, Lawns and many other dress goods. Also, a few peices of black silk.

GROCERIES,

As good as the best, as cheap as the cheapest, as sweet as the sweetest.

Ladies kid, silk, lisle thread, embroidered and cotton Gloves, superior long Mitts, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Chimizetts, collars from 6 cts. to $1.25, Flouncing, embroidered hd'kfs, dress trimming and buttons.

A good assortment of mens and boys wear. We will not tell how many yards of goods we have, and shall not take time to count them but we have large piles and intend to sell cheap for cash or in exchange for produce, &c.

SWING & TOMLINSON.

Fairton, April 22, 1854.

WANTED in exchange for goods at cash prices, 100,000 doz. of Eggs, and 100,000 lbs. of Rags. SWING & TOMLINSON.

Fairton, April 22, 1854.

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.

LEWIS W. TOMLINSON,
GEORGE M. SWING,
THEOPHILUS TOMLINSON.

Fairton, April 22, 1854.

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 stock and see if we 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.

Among our stock of Shoes and Boots may be found mens fine and coarse boots, mens enameled Congress Boots, buck Congress Boots, Calf do. Mens fine and coarse slippers, boys boots, boys enameled congress boots, Ladies and Misses silk and lasting Gaiters of all colors and qualities. Boys coarse and fine boots and shoes of all prices. Childrens shoes of great varieties.

Now is the time, and this is the place to get shoes and boots, as we believe in small profits and quick sales.

☞ Wanted three or four journeymen Shoemakers, by L. W. TOMLINSON & Co.

Fairton, April 22, 1854.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware, And Fancy Goods.

A choice assortment of the finest quality, for sale at the lowest cash prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, Philadelphia.

THE assortment embraces a large and select stock of fine watches, jewelry, silverware, albata ware, plated with fine silver, in spoons, forks, ladles, &c.; jet goods, fans and fancy articles of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the best goods at the lowest cash prices.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, and all available facilities for importing and manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic cities.

All kinds of diamond and pearl jewelry and silverware manufactured to order within a reasonable time.

Watches, jewelry, and silver ware faithfully repaired. WM. B. ELTONHEAD.

No. 184 S. 2nd st., a few doors above the Second street Market, west side.

In the south window of the store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Sep 30, 1854.

LADIES FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS,

For Ladies and Children, at 284 Market Street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING now completed my large and beautiful assortment of all the different kinds of Fancy Furs, that will be worn by ladies and children during the present season; this assortment of Furs is equal to any to be found in this City, either for quality, variety or beauty. Having bought my Furs in Europe for Cash, and have had them Manufactured by the most competent workmen under my own supervision with reasonable economy. I am determined to sell them at small profits, and for Cash only.

☞ Storekeepers would do well to give me a call before purchasing. JOHN FAREIRA.

284 Market st., above Eighth, Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, 1854.–3m.

Temperance Oyster Saloon.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, announces to his friends and the public, that he has newly fitted up his

OYSTER SALOON,

Under the Clothing Store of M. Haas, opposite the Post Office, Commerce Street, (East of the Bridge,) where he is prepared to serve them with

OYSTERS,
IN EVERY STYLE.

By punctual attention to business, and a desire to accommodate his customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

☞ Families supplied with superior oysters by the quart, &c. DAVID WOODRUFF.

Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

50	bbls. refined A. SUGAR.	
50	" " B.	do.
50	" " C.	do.
5	" Granulated	do.
5	" Bar	do.
50	" Brown	do.
50	" N. Orleans Molasses,	
5	" Sugar-house Syrup,	
1	box Sperm Candles,	
10	" Mould	do.
10	" Dipped	do.
10	" Brown & Yellow soap,	
10	" Olive	do.
10	" Pearl Starch,	
20	" Prime Cheese,	
10	chests Tea,	

With all kinds of Spices and Provision.

For sale by WM. G. MAUL, Commerce street, East of the Bridge.

Bridgeton, Sept. 16, 1854.

Closing out Summer Goods.

BAREGES, Plain and Figured, of every variety of quality and price. The largest assortment in Bridgeton may be found at

July 1, '54. RICHARDSON'S Cheap Store.

JUST received, a splendid lot of those Linen stripes and plaids for pantaloons for sale at RICHARDSON'S

Bridgeton, July 1. Cheap Store.

FARMERS and others, I have for sale 300 superior Truck Baskets, very cheap.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

July 1. Prosperity Row, West of Bridge.

FANCY and BLACK Silks from 50 cents to $1 50. Mohair Mitts long and short from 15 cents to $1 25. Also, the largest lot of Dress Trimmings on hand at RICHARDSON'S

July 1. Cheap Store.

ALSO, a beautiful line of Sugars, Coffees and Molasses, &c. &c. low at RICHARDSON'S

July 1. Cheap Store, Prosperity Row

GENERAL Assortment of White Goods, Vestings &c. &c. at RICHARKSON'S

July 1. Cheap Store.

Lawns & Bereges.

LAWNS and Bereges in great variety at DANIEL FITHIAN & SON'S.

Bridgeton May 18, 1854.

WANTED, 50,000 doz. Eggs. Also, 50,000 lbs. Rags, by J. COMPTON.

SCYTHES—Newton Darling's Celebrated Scythes. FITHIAN, WHITEKAR, & Co.

HAY RAKES—various qualities, for sale by

June 3. FITHIAN, WHITEKAR, & Co.

Pennington Female Institute.

THE 21st Session of this institution will commence, August 31st, 1854. C. Wesley Bunn, B. A. and Rev. A. P. Lasher, Principals.

The prices for BOARD, TUITION &c. vary as follows, viz: $25, $27.50, $32.50, and $35, per quarter. All who wish to enjoy its educational advantages the coming year, should make immediate application in order to secure rooms. For circulars or further information, address either of the Principals at Pennington, N. J.

A. P. Lasher and Joseph Bunn, Proprietors.

Pennington, July 4, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. 1854. J. V. DEPUY. No 41 North Eighth Street, PHILADA.

Thankful for past favors, respectfully invites his customers and the public, to examine a New and Splendid Stock of Seasonable goods, Comprising:

Rich Plaid Silks,	Wide Lyons Velvets,
New Striped Silks,	Cloaking Cloths,
Brocade Silks,	Woolen Plaids,
Plain Silks,	French Merinoes,
Black Silks,	Mous DeLaine.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, & SHAWLS CHEAP.

GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., in assortment; Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves &c.,

Owing to the daily sacrifice of large quantities of desirable goods at Auction, the subscriber is enabled during the present season to offer

UNUSUALLY GREAT BARGAINS.

J. V. DEPUY,
No. 41 North Eighth St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1854.–3mo.

Fall Dry Goods, Full Stock.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia; will be able to offer extra inducements to the Country Buyers this Fall, as their Stock of Goods will be very full, and bargains from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, daily received. Full assortment of the following:

SHAWLS,	FLANNELS,
NEW SILKS,	MUSLINS,
F. MERINOES,	LINENS,
WOOL PLAIDS,	TABLE COVERS,
M. DELAINES,	BLANKETS,
CASHMERES,	QUIETS, &c.

Owing to the excess of Importations, we shall be daily in receipt of GREAT JOBS, from Auction.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Terms Net Cash, and prices low accordingly. Sept. 16, 1854.–3m.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION

Of New and Beautiful Styles of BOOTS & SHOES

OF Great variety and various qualities, the largest and best assortment I have ever offered, at very low prices, notwithstanding the high price of leather. So come along, one and all, great and small, if you wish to get suited without trouble. Come to the Boot and Shoe Store of

C. CAMPBELL,
Commerce Street, Bridgeton.

Admission free, no charge for showing goods.

A CARD.

To the Ladies of Bridgeton.

JOHN L. EARL,

Ladies Fancy Gaiter Boot and Shoe Store, No. 85, Passyunk Road, & corner of 10th and Locust Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Where they can be accommodated at the following prices:—

Single sole gaiters,	$1,25
Double sole gaiters,	1,50
Morocco and Kid Boots,	1,12½
Slips,	62 to 75

All other work at the same cheap rates, and warranted equal to any in the city of Philadelphia. Please call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. EARL.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1854.–6m

New Fall and Winter Goods.

AGNEW & Co., No. 196 Chesnut street Philadelphia, respectfully inform the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity that we have selected with great care, both in the European markets and at the large auction sales in this city and in New York, a very large assortment of rich and seasonable Dry Goods, consisting in part of

RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, unusually cheap.
FARIS BROCADE AND PLAIN do., new colors and patterns.
BROCHA LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, Gold Borders.
GOLD BORDERED SCARFS.
CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, plain and embroidered.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and TALMAS, the latest Parisian styles.
French Merinoes and Cashmeres.
3-4 and 4-4 Lyons velvets, various shades.
Cloths of all the new colors for Ladies' Cloaks.
Very rich all wool Plaids, new designs and fabrics.

☞ A full stock of Mourning Goods.

French needlework, sleeves, collars and chemisetts, ribbons, gloves, &c. &c. These goods warrant the reputation of being unusually cheap, and those persons who desire new and rich goods, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. AGNEW & CO.,

Sep. 30, 1854—3m. 196 Chesnut st.

S. L. PANCOAST. THOMAS C. KNIGHT.

S. L. PANCOAST & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Fish & Provisions generally,
No. 17 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1854.

FREELAND & BROTHER

No. 54, North Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

IF you want a durable HAT or CAP, go to the Manufactory, where you will find the largest assortment at the lowest prices.

Moleskin Hats, from	$2 50 to $4 00
Silk	1 50 2 00

Cloth, plush, glazed and Fancy Caps of every style and price. Fur and Wool soft Hats in the greatest variety, of all the new styles. Also, an extensive assortment of Buffalo Robes and Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas, Victorines and Cuffs.

☞ Country Merchants and the Public generally will find a large stock to select from, at the very lowest prices—WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Philadelphia, *Sept.* 28, 1254.–3m.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

Having just returned from the City, I have a well selected stock of Clothing which I invite the Public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I believe they will be benefitted in so doing. I also have an excellent variety of Cloths, Casimers and Vestings, of all grades, to suit purchasers. In connection with the above I have the latest

SPRING FASHIONS,

Which will enable me to get up a suit of Clothes to order, that will please the customers exactly.

N. B. Only one price for ready made Clothing.

D. B. THOMPSON.

Bridgeton, April 22, 1854.

Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Have passed the first ten years since organization of Company without having to resort to assessment. Have paid more than $15,000 for losses and some funds remaining to which additions are now regularly making, by renewals of old policies and new members.

THE REPORT OF Nov. 18, 1854.

Policies outstanding,	2877.
Amount insured,	$3,081,854.
Premium notes deposited,	395,589.
Cash funds,	8,063.

DIRECTORS:

Benjamin Sheppard, Greenwich; Jacob Harris, Roadstown; Dr. Jacob W. Ludlam, Deerfield; Daniel L. Burt, Esq., Fairton; Dr. Leonard Lawrence, Cedarville; Dr. Wm. S. Bowen, Bridgeton; David P. Elmer, do.; Isaac A. Sheppard, do.; Nathan L. Stratton, do.; Francis G. Brewster, do.; D. A. F. Randolph, do.; Jonathan Elmer, do.; Isaac West, Esq., Shiloh; Lewis McBride, Esq., Bridgeton; James Stiles, Esq., do.

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

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY B. LUPTON, *Secretary.*

AGENTS AND SURVEYORS:

Doct. James Loper, Millville.
" R. Willets, Port Elizabeth.
" Joseph Butcher, Mauricetown.
" Maurice Beesley, Dennisville.
Thos. VanGilder, Esq., Tuckahoe.
Reuben Townsend, Court House.
Abr'm. L. Izzard, Esq., Mays Landing.
James Coombs Esq. Pittsgrove.
William A. Wood, Weig Lane.

Bridgeton, Sept. 23, 1854.

[illegible] MAUL & CO.'S Commercial Boot and Shoe Store, COMMERCE STREET, BRIDGETON.

[illegible] Take pleasure in announcing to the public and their customers, that they are again stationed upon the old spot in their new building, and would respectfully tender their warmest thanks to their numerous patrons and friends for their liberal favors so generously extended to their establishment heretofore, and would invite particular attention to the entirely new arrangements which they have made in order to facilitate the execution of the various departments of their business. They are constantly manufacturing and are receiving a full assortment of Ladies Shoes of all styles and qualities that are fashionable or desirable, and are prepared to submit for the inspection of Gentlemen their superior Glove Top and Button Gaiters, Patent Leather Pumps and Walking Shoes, French Calf Skin and Fancy Patent Leather Boots of the best quality.

ALSO

Childrens Mazina and Heart Boots, Lasting Gaiters and all the different varieties for Childrens wear. An assortment of

Youths and Boys Plain and Fancy Shoes,

AS particular attention is devoted to customer work, purchasers may depend on receiving satisfaction in manufacture, style, accuracy of fit and punctuality, together with comfort and utility.

Bridgeton, June 3, 1454.

FOWLERS WELLS & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 ARCH Street, below Seventh, Philadelphia. All works on Phrenology, Water Cure, Magnetism and Phonography for sale at New York prices. Phrenological examinations day and evening. Cabinet free to visitors. May 27, '54.–y.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy Clothing for Men and Boys, at

GEORGE CULIN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. Cor. MARKET and SECOND Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

Embracing a choice of the *Best, Most Desirable, and Fashionable* Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., &c., with a great variety of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests & Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alpaca, Kerseyniere, Doeskin, &c, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at *the lowest possible Cash Prices,* and as Cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

☞ Parents who desire BOYS' CLOTHING, are earnestly invited to examine the Stock.

☞ *Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates.* GEORGE CULIN,
S. E. Cor. Market and Secod Sts.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1854.–y.

FRENCH TRUSSES.

WEIGHING LESS THAN 2½ OUNCES.

FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

ACKNOWLEDGED by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the *lightest and most easy,* but as *durable* a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold.—There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the Subscriber can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting *Five Dollars* for the single Truss, or *Ten* for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled. For Sale only by the Importer.

CALEB H. NEEDLES.

Cor. Twelfth & Race Streets, Philadelphia.

☞ LADIES, requiring the benefit of *Mechanical Supports,* owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced LADY will be in attendance at the Rooms, (*set apart for their exclusive use,*) No. 114, TWELFTH St., 1st door below Race.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1854.–1y.

Ritter's Compound Syrup of Tar & Wild Cherry.

IS the safest, cheapest, and best of all Cough Medicines now in use. *Of this fact a single trial will convince the most skeptical.* It contains no mineral or narcotic ingredients, and causes no inconvenience during its administration; is very palatable, will be taken freely by the youngest children, and will afford instant relief in croup and whooping cough, if given according to the directions. A few doses will allay the irritation of the bronchial tube, incident to cough and sore throat, and by removing the cause will in a short time produce the effect desired—a permanent cure.—One bottle, the price of which is 25 cents, will in nearly every instance cure a cough, however in veterate and of however long standing.

For sale by storekeepers generally in this and adjoining counties, and wholesale by the proprietor. I. L. RITTER,

No. 9 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

June 17, 1854.–1y.

REEVE L. KNIGHT,

(Successor to Hartley and Knight,)

Bedding and Carpet Warehouse,

No. 148 South Second street, five doors above Spruce street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business.

Feathers, Feather beds, Patent spring Matresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Matresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, floor and stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1854.–1y.

NEW PACKET.

The new and superior Packet Sloop NILE,

Capt. David P. Mulford,

WILL take the place of the Sloop PHEBE, and make regular trips between Bridgeton and Philadelphia, leaving Bridgeton on Monday evening, and upper side of Arch Street wharf, Philadelphia, on Friday at 12 o'clock of each week.

The NILE being of greater capacity than the PHEBE, will be enabled to accommodate Farmers, Merchants and all others who may be disposed to patronise this line, better than heretofore.

For freight or returns apply to the captain on board or to R. G. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, Aug. 12, 1854.

Bank of America.

Cape May Court House, N. J., June 15th, 1854.

ALL the circulating notes, outstanding, of this Bank, must be presented to the State Treasurer for payment, within two years from this date, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to the Bank, at the expiration of the said time.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, *President.*

July 1, '54.–2y.

F. G. Brewster,

IS constantly receiving fresh supplies of Pure Drugs and Medicines, which from an experience of nearly thirty years in the business he is able to assure the public, as well as Physicians, they may rely upon the quality of the articles purchased at this old established stand.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Bridgeton, June 1, 1854.

Hams, Pork, Lard.

THREE hundred pieces of plain and Sugar cred Jersey Hams, warranted. 100 pieces of Sugar Cured Beef, warranted the best quality. For sale at DONAGHEY'S, Grocery & Provision Store, 6 doors East of the W. J. Pioneer Office. Bridgeton, May 12 1854.

BEEF! VEAL! MUTTON!

Always on hand, at his shop on PEARL STREET, a fresh supply of MEAT, at the lowest cash prices. The subscriber has fitted up his shop in good style, and intends to keep the best of meat, and will serve it to suit his old and new customers. Give him a call.

April 22, 1854. FRITZ ALBRIGHT.

[illegible] DENTAL SURGEON,

HAS removed from his late Office to COMMERCE Street, [illegible] above the West Jersey [illegible], opposite the Presbyterian Session Room.

Thankful for past favors and the liberal share of patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he would inform his friends and the public [illegible], that he still continues to practice his profession in all its various branches, at his

NEW OFFICE.

HE is prepared to insert [illegible] set teeth, from one tooth to a whole set, by the latest improved method, by which bands and springs are excluded, with ease to the wearer.

Extracting, plugging, scaling and treatment of irregularities and disease of the teeth and gums.

Ether administered when desired.

☞ All kinds of teeth made to order.

G. W. H. WHITAKER, Commerce St., *4 doors East of Pearl, opposite the Presbyterian Session Room.*

Bridgeton, March 25, '54.

DENTISTRY.

THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received since locating in this place, desires to give notice to all who may require his professional services, that nothing shall be omitted on his part to continue to deserve their confidence. The most unremitting attention will be given to the prosecution of the various departments of the dental science, according to all the improvements that may be made, from time to time, by the profession at large.

The surgical operations on the teeth, such as Filling, Extracting, Correcting the irregularities of childrens teeth, &c., will receive the most careful and thorough attention, without regard to the time and labor necessary to their successful performance.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Made from the finest and best materials, possessing all the beauty, in shape, color, translucency, and other essential points, of the natural teeth, inserted in any number or form, varying from one to an entire sett, fitted to both jaws, and mounted on fine gold or silver plates in a manner comfortable and easy to the wearer, and without the use of springs.

Every case submitted to the undersigned will receive the most careful and undivided attention, and a course recommended consistent with the requirements of the case and the interests of the patient.

Specimens of Artificial work will be cheerfully exhibited and any information or advice given to all interested by calling at my office—third door in Elmer's Brick Row on the north side of Commerce street, Bridgeton, N. J.

J. D. HARBBET,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Bridgeton, April 1, 1854.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Dealers and others, to his large and well selected stock of Leather and Findings, which is kept constantly fresh by repeated drafts upon the manufacturers of this Country and of Europe, and which is made up in part of the following articles, viz:—The best Oak and Red Sole, Slaughter, Skirting and Damaged do.; Harness, Bridle, Band and Welt Leather; Thong and Lacing do.; Wax upper, boot grain, buff and split do.; city slaughter, kips, salted and collar do.; city, country, French and patent Calf Skins; boot leg Moroccos, buck skins, pad skins, Chamois, and Moroccos; bindings and linings of almost every description; Shoe Thread, Patent Thread, silk, boot cord, laces, and silk and Union Galloons; black and Colored English lasting, Worsted Uppers, and crimped Fronts and footings; awls, tacks, needles, eyelet and Crimping machines and eyelets; steel, iron, copper and Zinc nails; files, rasps, knives, rubbers, pegs, bristles, and boot web; hammers, boot and shoe trees, lasts, crimps, clamps, handles, gum, color, cod liver and tanners oil; shoe tools and Currier's tools of all kinds, ready for use, besides many other articles not enumerated above, and all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by JOHN WHITE,

Importer and dealer, 197 Market Street, above 13th, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1854.–1y.

Boots and Shoes.

The best and Cheapest stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Gums, &c. in the City at

DUNBARR'S,
No. 76 South Second st. Philadelphia, (cor. Carter's Street.)

BEING mostly of his own manufacture, he guarantees them to wear, and will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest.

Easy Shoes for old Ladies.

Plain and fancy Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., always on hand in great variety, for BOYS, YOUTH, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

PRICES:—Ladies Gaiters of every quality and style, from $1.00 to $2.50. Gents Calf Skin Boots, from $3 to $5. Patent Leather Shoes, Gaiter, Congress and Button Boots, &c., from $1.50 to $4.50.

Gum Boots, Shoes, Sandals and Clogs, always on hand. Old Gums bought and repaired.

Philadelphia, June 10, '54.–1y.

Weldon & Tomlinson's,

DEPOT FOR

Gentlemen's Fine Fashionable Wearing Apparel,

244 Market St., Eight doors above Seventh,

WHERE you will find goods of Elegant Texture, cut in the most tasty manner, at such prices as will give satisfaction.

Fine Dress & Frock Coats from	$7.00 to $14.00
Business Frock & Sack Coats	1.00 to 6.00
Fine *Black* Cassimere and Doeskin Pants from	3.00 to 6.00
Fancy Cassimere Pants from	2.50 to 5.00

Vests of all descriptions from 75 cts. upwards, a large assortment of all kinds of Clothing for Workmen sold very cheap. Also an assortment of cloths Casimeres and vestings always on hand from which we will make to order in the most neat and Fashionable manner.

JAMES D. WELDON,
JOSEPH TOMLINSON,

Philadelphia July 8, '54.

DRUGS, Paints, Window Glass and Dye Stuffs French and Jersey Zinc Paints, Pure White Lead, Window Glass, colored and enamelled, Superior Coach and Furniture Varnishes, With a first rate assortment of fresh Drugs and Chemicals, for sale at

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S,
Drug & Chemical Store,
No. 169 North Second street Philadelphia.

Principal Depot for the sale of Barlow's Indigo Blue, Sterling's Salve, Tattersall's Heave Powders and Barber's Emrocation.

Physicians and Storekeepers supplied. Goods sent to any of the Depots free of charge.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1854.–1y.

FARMERS AND THRASHERS
READ THIS!

McCORMICK'S Improved Iron Beam Reaping and Mowing Machine, for 1855.

This Machine is warranted to cut from 10 to 20 Acres of all kinds of Grass or Grain per day and do it as well as can be done by hand. Price, $130 $65 Cash, and the balance at four months with Interest.

Pitt's Patent Thresher, Cleaner & Horse Powers.

This Machine is on Wheels, and is Warranted to Thrash and Clean fit for the Granery or Market, One Bushel of Wheat per Minute. Price, $400; half Cash, balance at 8 months.

Zimmerman's Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger.

This Machine will Thresh and Clean from 400 to 800 Bushels of Wheat per day, (according to size of cylinder) and is Warranted. Price, from $290 to $340; half Cash, balance at 8 months.

Also, Endless Chain Horse Powers and Threshers, Clover Hullers, Straw Cutters &c.

Apply personally or by mail, to RICHARD T. ELKINTON,

58 South Wharves, & 115 South Water Sts., Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1854.–1y.

Patent Parabola Spectacles.

THE subscriber (the [illegible] Patentee) is prepared to furnish these superior glasses either in frames or fitted in such frames as the [illegible] may have.

GOLD SPECTACLES, with convex or [illegible] glasses for near sighted persons.

SILVER PLATED, and Steel Spectacles in great variety. [illegible] concave or convex glasses. G. H. LEEDS.

Bridgeton, June 24, 1854.

A Great and Important Change!

CHANGES of all kinds are at such [illegible] [illegible]

SAMUEL R. FITHIAN

[illegible] has taken the Old Stand, at the N. East corner of Laurel and Washington streets, formerly occupied by John Salkeld, where he intends keeping a full Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, &c., which he will offer to the inspection of the public and will dispose of on as fair terms as can be purchased elsewhere and to which he solicits the attention of buyers, knowing they will only have to visit him, to find out the truth of the above assertion. SAMUEL R. FITHIAN.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Bridgeton, Oct. 15, 1853. S. R. F.

CITIZENS OF
NEW JERSEY
PATRONIZE YOUR OWN STATE!

Study well your own interest and her prosperity.

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

HANDSOME AND SUPERIOR MADE
Venetian Inside Blinds!

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

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

J. M. MAUL.

Store next door to the Surrogates Office,

Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

New Drug and Candy ESTABLISHMENT.

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

MEDICINES,

Including the common and patent articles of the day. FRUITS,—both domestic and Imported.

STATIONERY.

Foolscap, Letter and other papers, steel pens, slates, pencils, School Books, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES,

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

CANDIES,

OF his own manufacture, Camphine and burning fluid, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, & Varnish. Having been engaged in the business in its various branches for the last 16 years, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANKLIN DARE.

Bridgeton, April 9, 1853.

L. C. VOUTE, No. 58, Market St. J. R. GROFF.

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

Jewelry & Silver Ware,

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to them, would take this method of reminding their friends and the public, that they continue to receive and have always on hand a well selected *Stock of Goods* in their line; such as Gold and Silver Lever and other Watches of the most approved makers, *Jewelry* in great variety, Silver Table, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, &c. of their own manufacture: Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives &c.

They are determined to sell all the above named articles on as reasonable terms as any other house in the City.

WATCHES cased and JEWELRY made to order.

☞ We invite our friends to give us a call and examine our Stock. VOUTE & GROFF.

Jewelry and Watches of every description carefully repaired. Feb. 4, 1854.

"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, Venitian, Pannel and Batten Doors, Door and Window Frames &c., upon terms that make it an inducement to persons building, to give him a call.

WINDOW SASH,

8 x 10, 10 x 12, and other sizes, common and extra thickness, glaized and painted, or without, constantly on hand or made to order at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

ALSO,

A. F. EVERINGHAM, sole proprietor of *Nim's Patent Window,* which does away with parting beads, stops, weights and pullies, for Cumberland County, invites Mechanics and others to call at his shop and see a full sized window and judge for themselves of its merits.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bridgeton, April 1, 1854.

Extension but no Monopoly!

WHEREAS,

THE PUBLIC GOOD REQUIRES that a *Ware Room* of the *right kind* should be kept in *Bridgeton; And Whereas,* heretofore the Public have been under the necessity of going abroad to get certain articles of Ware, not kept in Bridgeton; therefore

RESOLVED,

That the subscriber has and will in future keep such articles as Sofas, Card Tables, Sofa Tables, Teapoys, Dressing, Bureaus, and in fact a General Assortment of *City Ware,* which he will sell at *City Prices.* He has also, a General Assortment of Ware, such as he has formerly kept. ALSO, the Largest and Best assortment of

CHAIRS

That has ever been offered, in Bridgeton—such as the Fancy Cottage, Carved Walnut, Spindle Back, Mahogany Cane Seat, Large and Small Cane Seat and Back Arm Chairs, Children and Office Chairs. *Windsor Chairs* of home manufacture, which he will warrant to be superior to any others in Bridgeton.

ELI SAYRE.

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

THE PACKET SLOOP
MAIL.
Capt. David Blew,

Will run as heretofore, a regular packet between Bridgeton and Philadelphia, for the accommodation of Farmers and others.

Leaving Bridgeton on Fridays, E. Mulford's on Saturdays and Upper side of Arch Street wharf Philadelphia on Tuesdays, giving farmers every facility for [illegible] in good order.

Freights landed at Buna Vista, Greenwich and E. Mulford's, if required.

All kinds of business executed with despatch and prompt returns given.

For returns and other information call upon the Captain on board or N. K. Young's Bridgeton.

N. K. YOUNG.

Ap. 29, '54. [illegible]

Lightning Rods.

NEWTON & POGUE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Lightning Rods to any who may want, at the most reasonable terms. Our rods are painted with Copper, plated with Silver and acknowledged to be far superior to any other Point now in use.

We have purchased the right of W. S. [illegible] of Ohio, and are the only persons that can furnish Rods in this county.

All orders received, will be promptly attended to. [illegible] received.

Bridgeton, July 22. NEWTON & POGUE.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

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

New Store in Prosperity Row,

A few doors west of the Bridge, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of PAINTS, PAINT OILS, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, BRUSHES of various kinds, and a variety of [illegible]

[illegible] PAPER OF FASHIONABLE STYLES,

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

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

BENJAMIN T. WARE.

Bridgeton, March 11, 1854.

CONSOLIDATION.

LADIES

That are about to consolidate or to assume another name, will do well, to call on

Thomas P. Williams

And get a pair, of those splendid GAITERS got up expressly for that purpose. From the frequent calls he has of late, he presumes that kind of consolidation will never cease;—*a few more pair left!*

He has made a very commendable alteration in the interior of his Store, which makes it one of the pleasantest *Shoe Stores* in all Bridgeton.

March 25, 1854.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD'S

Carminative Balsam.

Directed by one of the best Doctors in the United States, (Old school.)

A certain, safe, speedy and effectual cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, cholic, acidity of the stomach, cholera infantum, or summer complaint of children and all other diseases of the stomach and Bowels. This remedy is prepared from roots, barks, and flowers. Hundreds can be called on and testify to this medicine in Bridgeton. It appears to take hold when all others fail. The best quality Port Wine, Fourth proof Brandy, Jersey made Apple Jack, fourth proof, expressly for medicine. For sale by

Bridgeton, July 30, '53. Wm. BROOKFIELD.

FOR the Complete Cure of Corns & Warts Warranted to remove Corns and Warts in from five to fifteen minutes if is done with perfect Ease. Indian vegetable Tooth Ache remedy warranted to cure Tooth Ache in Two minutes.

Try it and if you are not satisfied return it to the agent and receive your money.

WM. BROOKFIELD Agent.

DR. HAMPTON'S

Vegetable Tincture of Baltimore,

A MEDICINE justly celebrated for performing the most wonderful cures of all scrofulous complaints, and diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood and obstructions in the various functions of the Animal system, Purely Vegetable, after they have reached a state and assumed a character hitherto considered incurable.

CONSUMPTION CURED

By DR. BUCHANS *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* the greatest English remedy for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, &c. discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, and tested for a number of years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, where it has proved the great and only remedy for the worst forms of Pulmonary disease.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

Sherry Wine Bitters

Are invaluable to those laboring under complaints of the *Stomach, Liver or Bowels.* Most of the Diseases in youthful, adult and declining life, have their origin in disordered functions of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels, and from whence arises Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Weakness, Pain in the side, loss of Appetite, general debility of the whole system, for all such diseases these Bitters are an unfailing relief.

DR. HART'S Vegetable Extract for FITS, a sure remedy.

☞ Good BRANDY at two dollars per gallon, some a little better at six and eight dollars per gallon, for Medicine. For sale by

WM. BROOKFIELD, *Agent.*

Bridgeton, Feb. 4, 1854.–tf.

DR. MARCHISIS,

UTERINE Catholicon of New York. The character of the above is now fully Established on uterine diseases incident to the respectable female which have for the most part resisted the ablest of the medical faculty. Therefore let all interested call and obtain a pamphlet free of charge containing ample testimony of the truth of the above from the medical faculty, with a description of the diseases. Supporters and braces are taken off all together. For sale by

WM. BROOKFIELD, Agent.

TOBACCO and Segars of the best quality for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, No. 49, Pearl st., East of the bridge, by

May 6, '52. W. BROOKFIELD.

NOTICE, TERMS CASH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to announce to his friends and the Public, that he has received a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries & Provisions

which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. The following is a few of what is for sale:—

Black & Green Teas from 45 cts. to	$100 per lb.
Rio and Cape Coffee " 12 to 14	"
Raw and Refined Sugar " 6 to 9	"
Sugar House and N. O. Molasses 25 to 37½ pr. g.	
White and Brown Soap " 5 to 10	per lb.
Mackerel No. 1, 2, 3. " 6 to 9	"
White fish and Cod fish " 5 " 7	"
Salmon and Trout " 8 " 10	"
Hams and Shoulders " 10 " 14	"
Fresh & Tub Butter " 18 " 25	"
Pork	$8 per hundred.

GEORGE DONAGHY,

Commerce st. 5 doors Eeast of the West Jersey Pioneer office.

N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Truck.

Wanted 50,000 doz. Eggs.

" 50,000 lbs. Rags, for which the highest cash price will be paid. G. D.

Dividing Creek
MAIL STAGE!

THIS LINE will leave DIVIDING CREEK every morning at 6½ o'clock, arriving in Bridgeton in time to take the 10 o'clock line for Philad'a.

RETURNING—Leave Davis & Son's Hotel, BRIDGETON, every afternoon, on the arrival of the Philadelphia Mail Stage. Persons travelling from Fairton, Cedarville, Newport and Dividing Creek, will find this to be a true and never failing line, which has accommodated the people of the above places for more than 30 years.

☞ Persons will be called for at their residences by leaving their names at Wm. D. Barret's or Swing & Tomlinson's Stores, Fairton, or D. Gale's Store or Benjamin H. Lore's Hotel, Cedarville.

☞ All errands punctually attended to by

SAMUEL RAMMEL,
Proprietor and Driver.

Dividing Creek, Sept. 16, 1854.

MILLVILLE & PHILADELPHIA

GOOD INTENT LINE.

ON 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, Fieldsville, Glassboro', Barnsboro', 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 ferry, at 8 o'clock, and James Elwell's Hotel, at the Rail Road Depot, Camden, at 9 o'clock, giving time to breakfast before leaving the City, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, passing through the intermediate places and arriving at Millville at an early hour.

☞ Passengers for Bridgeton, Mauricetown, [illegible] upon their arrival at Millville will be sent through. FARE same as opposite lines.

☞ Persons leaving their names at either of the Hotels above mentioned will be called for.

All Errands thankfully received and punctually attended to.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
Proprietor & Driver.

Millville, N. J. April 22, 1854.

Samuel W. Pepper,

SUCCESSOR TO

Henry J. Pepper and Son,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware [illegible]

No. 175 Chesnut St., opposite the State House,
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 22, '54.–1y.

BRIDGETON Cheap Stove Depot.

THE largest and best assortment of Stoves in Bridgeton, are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at R. BARBER'S Store, 1st door East of the Bridge, sign of the ETNA STOVE.

Among the numerous Patterns of Stoves may be found the celebrated Etna Cooking Stove for wood or coal, for the superiority of which (over other stoves) numerous testimonials can be furnished. Also, the Complete Cook, Capital Favorite, Keystone Cook, Waverly Parlor Stove for wood or coal Nine-plate Stoves all sizes with or without boilers; Church, Hall and Office Stoves, Summer Ovens &c. &c.

The above Stoves are MANUFACTURED by me, and WARRANTED. Persons purchasing the above Stoves will avoid the unnecessary trouble and delay of getting any of the plates renewed, that may burn out of crack, as I preserve all my patterns, and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all the plates of every size and will repair them at a trifling expense.

Persons purchasing Stoves manufactured in *New York, Philadelphia* or elsewhere, experience great inconvenience and expense in replacing the plates, which they will not be subject to in buying Stoves Manufactured near HOME.

I also have on hand the Girard Cook, American Union, Improved Buck, Star Air-tight Parlor Stove, Star Radiator for coal, Abby Franklin Parlor Stove for wood open front.

STOVE PIPE and a general assortment of TIN Ware, constantly on hand and for sale.

☞ Best German Lead for Stove Blacking.

Also, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.—The celebrated Eagle Plough self-sharpener with steel extending point. Beaches self-sharpening Plough, Owen and Peacock's do.

Shears, Points, Handdrills and Mouldboards in Settee by the Iron. Moore's celebrated Seed Drills. McCormick's Reaping and Mowing Machine, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Cultivators, &c.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Stoves, &c. ROBERT BARBER.

N. B. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Feathers, Wool, &c. taken in exchange for Ware.

Bridgeton, Sept. 18, 1852.–y

MEDICINE AND VARIETY STORE.

William Brookfield, *Agent.*

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has a *fresh* supply of Tibbit's Pain Killer or Embrocation, Drs. Cullens Indian Vegetable Paunces, Isaac Thompson's Eye Water S. W. Cooper's Worm Powders and Pills; Steelling's, Jayne's, Swayne's and Fitches Medicines; Roger's Compound Syrup of Liverworth, Tar and Pills; Thompson's Syrup Tar, Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Tobias' Venetian Liniment (no relief no pay). Hunt's Liniment, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, S. A. Pearson's medicines, John Hooper's Female Pills, Anderson's or the famous Scot's Pills, Jackson's Pills, Pepson medicine. Hobensack's Worm Syrup, B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Smith's Worm Syrup, Jackson's Pile embrocation, Cholera medicines, and Essences Oils and Drugs of all kinds.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the above medicines and many others, (having sold them for several years, and watched their effects in many cases,) I am prepared to make a selection of the kind best adapted to the cure of the different diseases. And as much of their efficacy depends upon the mode of administering them as upon the Medicines themselves, it is important to know how to apply them.

For sale at the new stand, Commerce St. East of the Bridge.

ALSO,

GROCERIES, Hosiery, Trimmings, and a variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Fourth-proof Brandy, the best Holland Gin, expressly for Medical use; let it be understood

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange.

Bridgeton, June 16, 1852–y.

Bridgeton Stove Works AND IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of STOVES, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Improv'd Etna Cook Stove for Wood or Coal		4 sizes
" Complete	"	4 "
" Cook's Favorite	"	4 "
" Empire Cook	"	6 "
" Economy	"	2 "
" Franklin	"	2 "
" Key Stove	"	2 "
" Church Stove	"	2 "
" Bar-room	"	2 "
" Cannon	for coal	4 "
Waverly Parlor Stove, for wood		4 "
" coal		4 "
Nine-plate Wood Stoves, plain top		7 "
" boiler		7 "
" jog back		4 "
Gas and Summer Ovens for coal		3 "

☞ A good assortment of Plough Castings of the most approved patterns Wagon-boxes of all sizes, for Wood and Iron Arms; Iron Hollow-ware, such as Pots, Pans, Spiders, Skillets, Stue and Tea Kettles.

The subscriber has a great variety of patterns for Machinery and having a Pattern maker constantly employed, is prepared to make patterns for light and heavy castings and furnish the same at reasonable prices.

ALSO—Constantly on hand and for sale, Ploughs of the most approved patterns, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, &c.

Stoves repaired at short notice. Cash paid for Scrap Iron.

☞ A liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

Foundry corner of Broad and Atlantic streets, opposite the Steamboat Landing.

ROBERT BARBER.

Bridgeton, March 10, 1852.–y

HEAD QUARTERS.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he continues at the

OYSTER SALOON.

FITTED up for his use under the Hat & Cap Store of JOSEPH BURT, in *Prosperity Row,* Commerce Street, (West of the Bridge,) where he will keep constantly on hand,

OYSTERS
In Every Style.

By attention to business and studied efforts to please, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage formerly bestowed by a generous public.

*** Families supplied with superior Oysters at all times and on reasonable terms.

BENIA PARVIN.

Bridgeton, Dec. 18 1852.

NEWTON AND POGUE.

Assorted Stock of

Tin and Japanned Ware

EVER offered in Bridgeton, embracing all kinds of Useful and many Fancy articles, Toys, &c. may now be found at the old established stand of the subscribers in Commerce street, next door to the Firemens Hall, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, on reasonable terms, and warranted as recommended, or no sale.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

Done at short notice, in the best manner, of the best material, by experienced Workmen and at Moderate prices.

PATENT PUMPS, CHAIN PUMPS,

And HYDRAULIC RAMS, put up to order and warranted to work. One of the rams, which has given entire satisfaction, may be seen in operation on the farm of Mr. [illegible] Swing, near Fairton.

STOVES

[illegible] of New Patterns—Vernon, Amazonian, Independent, Liberty, Aetna, Girard, Buck's Improved Albany, Thatcher's Hot Blast and Etna Air-tights adapted to burning either Wood or Coal. [illegible] and Splendid Patterns of PARLOR STOVES, such as the Star, Albino, [illegible], [illegible], Cottage and other Air-tights and Radiators, [illegible] suitable for Stores, Churches, Offices, &c. ALSO Brass Kettles, Iron Pots of all sizes, Tea Kettles, Iron and Clay Furnaces, all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

[illegible]

N. B. The highest price paid for old Iron, Lead, Copper, Brass, Rags and Feathers. ALSO, old Stoves, [illegible] taken in exchange.

PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, FISH, CHEESE, BUTTER &c. } [illegible] for sale by DANIEL FITHIAN & SON.

Bridgeton, April 1, 1854.