

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be inserted for 40 cents a folio of 100 words, for the first insertion; 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made upon all advertisements exceeding five folios in length, and which are inserted for a longer period than three months. No advertisement of a folio or less will be inserted a single week, for less than 50 cents.

All letters and communications must be POST-PAID, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention.

Office—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choir Poetry.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.
THE THREE MRS. JUDDSONS.

BY S. S. SOWELL.

One in the far-off Hurman land
Hath found an early grave;
O'er her the lovely Hopia tree
Its graceful branches wave.

Firmly she trod the path of life,
Meekly the cross she bore;
But pain, and tears, and suffering
Shall visit her no more.

Another fair and gentle one
Sleeps where, with solemn roar,
The broad Atlantic's waters lave
Helena's rocky shore.

Humbly her patient spirit bowed
Beneath the chast'ning rod;
But she will reap a rich reward
In the Kingdom of our God.

And one, all feeble, faint, and worn;
Last of that noble band—
Came back, like Noah's weary dove,
To die in this fair land.

And he, o'er whose long toilsome life,
This faithful triad shed
The sunshine of their holy love—
He too, lies with the dead.

He sleeps beneath the rolling waves
Of the resounding sea—
Fit resting place for one whose soul
Was fearless, bold, and free.

They need no sculptured monument
To mark their place of rest—
Their memory will ever live
In every Christian's breast.

And brighter, through each circling age,
Shall glow their high renown;
And countless stars of glittering light
Shall gem each heavenly crown.
Shiloh, 1855.

From the Jersey Blue.

"The best thing to be done, when evil comes upon us, is not Lamentation but action—not to sit down, and tamely suffer, but rise, and seek the remedy."

Aye, 'tis a truth that all must feel,
When, like a withering blight,
The ceasure of a heartless world
Turns joyous days to night;
'Tis thus, like ashes o'er the heart,
Their venom'd whispers fall,
While rankling envy sneers, and casts
Around, a funeral pall.

Thick darkness sits enthroned upon
The heart, whose passions fell;
Are like the deadly serpent's fangs,
Each secret will tell;
Yet, if the wounded spirit rise,
Nor yield, nor tamely bear,
The jeers and taunts of enemies,
To sink in despair.

'Tis then that the "remedy" is sweet;
Then "action" gives us power
To cast our cares at Jesus' feet,
And calmly wait the hour—
That hour, when every soul shall rise
Which sleeps beneath the sod,
To hear the "Judge of all" proclaim,
"Be still, for I am God."
Camden, March 12, 1855. P. B. BUND.

MORAL.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

CAMDEN, N. J. March 21, 1855.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I slept, and as I slept, I dreamed. A man clothed in pure celestial white, without a blemish to mar its perfect beauty, came to me, his gray hair hung in silver masses upon his shoulders, in his hand he held a book, his mild blue eyes rested upon me with all the tenderness of a reconciled father, taking my hand in his, he addressed me in the sweetest language I have ever heard "My son," said the old man, "behold that beautiful mansion situated on yonder high hill, mark the beauties that surround it on every side, the hill is covered with the choicest flowers, while the cool fountain waters with its spray the green grass, and sparkles like so many diamonds, but see the mansion itself surrounded by splendor, with what beauty does the pure gold shine as the noonday sun, sends forth her rays of sparkling warmth upon the mass of spousal gold." "My son" said the old man, "would you like to dwell in that mansion? I started, as from a deep sleep, looked into the old man's face; then to the

object of his remarks, my eyes became dim before the dazzling splendor. He repeated the question: My son would you like to dwell in that mansion? I answered, with a deep feeling of fear mingled with joy—yes! and inquired how I should gain admittance. He pointed to a beautiful stream of water that wound its course among the shrubbery at a little distance from us, informing me that the stream led to the foot of the hill, from whence I would be received into the mansion; he led me to the verge of the waters, where stood a light-boat; helping me into it, he handed me the book, telling me it was a guide-book, said farewell, and left me. I loosed the boat, and began to float pleasantly down the stream, the ripple of the small waves against the bow of my boat, seemed sweeter music than ever charmed the mortal ear. As I glided on thinking of the old man who first directed me in my course, my meditations were broken by loud laughter, and looking round, I beheld a group of young people standing on the shore, each holding in his hand a glass of tempting wine; they handed me a glass, invited me to drink and join the party, telling me, if I pursued my present course, I would meet trouble and vexation. I hesitated, put the cup to my lips, but a sweet voice said forbear, I dashed it from me, turned a deaf ear to their expostulations and sped on my journey. Some-times all would be pleasant and then dangers and sorrows would arise, my little boat in weathering some dangerous point, would be almost wrecked, but from the book I learned how to manage it, and always after a storm there would be a calm, and a light that no earthly power could give would irradiate my path, and thus I sailed along until I came to the foot of the hill. I saw a beautiful path from the foot of the hill up to the mansion. I was assisted out of my boat by a person of great beauty, clad in heavenly garments, he offered to lead me to the mansion, I gladly accepted his offered aid, he led me to the entrance of the mansion, the beauty dazzled me. I awoke, and behold it was a dream, yes it was an instructive dream, as I in fancy sailed along through scenes of danger, but having a guide book, overcome them all, and at last gained the harbor, so the stern realities of the world meet us, surrounded as we are by temptations and danger, we have the Bible for a guide book, it points us to the Saviour as the only safe refuge, and if we neglect the directions of that blessed book we will certainly be wrecked and wrecked forever, yes forever! Yours &c. GAMMA BLTA.

EDUCATION.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In our last we proposed to speak more definitely on the subject at issue, in our next; present some facts &c. We do not wish to set ourself up as a judge of the actions of "big" men, but we must be allowed to think that those same "big" men acted rather hastily in passing the Act to establish a State Normal School. With our present views we are almost led to exclaim; what in the name of common sense do we want of a Normal School? To educate teachers, of course; but after they are educated we want something for them to do, or at least they will want something to do.

The student of theology spends year after year in preparing himself for the sacred calling—breaking the "bread of life" to the needy—fulfilling his Master's orders, "Go preach," &c. He feels that the "labourer is worthy of his hire." He expects to live by that calling. The young man enters the lawyer's office: he devotes his time, his talents, to that study; he looks forward with pleasure to the time when he shall have a license, and then he will win for himself the applause of thousands: He expects to live by the study of law. The medical student pores over his books, burns the "midnight oil," spends his time, and money, and with a trembling anxiety looks forward to the time when he shall possess the much coveted diploma. He may have been poor, with barely money enough to "carry him through." It gives him a degree of uneasiness at times, but he is buoyed up by the prospect of soon having the privilege of winning for himself a name, and a fortune. He expects to live by the practice of medicine. The boy who enters the store, and performs the menial offices required, does not expect to remain in that position,—bright visions of wealth haunt his bedside. He looks forward to the time when he shall own a mansion on "Bleeker street," or "Commerce street," or somewhere else. He expects to live by merchandizing. The boy who learns a trade, expects to live by that trade, and he who labours day by day beneath the scorching sun to prepare himself for the noble and honorable occupation of farming, expects to live by that occupation. In a word, no one having arrived at an age of maturity, and choosing profession, or a trade, but what expects that profession or trade to support him. Ah! he does not stop at support—he expects to excel as a professor, or master mechanic. Neither does he stop here—he wishes to become renowned: wealthy—wealthy! They all expect to die rich (we may except the student of divinity.) We said a more subsistence were all they

aimed at, but we should do them injustice did we stop here.
"Men venture necks to gain a fortune:
The soldier does it every day
(Eight to the week) for sixpence pay;
Your pitifolgers damn their souls,
To share with knaves in cheating foals."

Then is it to be wondered at, if the young man, who avails himself of the munificence of our noble legislators, spends the required number of years, and otherwise discharges the duties necessary in order to secure a— "I don't know what, but I suppose a certificate. Is it to be wondered at, I say, if after he does all this, that he expects to live by school teaching? he will not want to teach a "quarter," and then go to "work." Let us see what we have got for them to do.

I have taken some pains to inquire into the condition of schools in a number of townships. I regret that my limited opportunities, would not permit a more extensive inquiry, but we will leave it for the present—ad referendum, proce nata, and present what we have been able through the kindness of friends to "scrape" together. For the sake of brevity, I will not mention the names of the townships, but distinguish them by numbers. Township No. 1 contains five school districts: one will support a teacher. Township No. 2, nine districts: probably two will support a teacher. Township No. 3: I do not know the number of districts exactly, but suppose there are between five and nine—I do know, that but one supports a teacher. Salem County.—Townships Nos. 1 and 2: I have been well acquainted with the schools in those two townships, but as there has been some change in the districts since that time, I would not like to state definitely. But I shall not overstate the mark when I say ten districts in the two townships—but I do know that but two of them will support a teacher.

What I mean by supporting a teacher, is a school where a man can devote his time, his talents, to that school and it will "pay." Out of twenty-five schools, there are six that will "pay"—of those six there is but one married man teaching, and there is but one district where the teacher has remained more than two years in succession. I intend to have said that if each of those five townships of which I have spoken will average five districts, we should have twenty-five districts, with six "paying" schools out of the twenty-five schools.

These schools will pay, if two hundred and fifty dollars per year will pay. It is probable that one of them pays more than two hundred and fifty dollars. I do not know positively—but this sum is an average for the remaining five. A friend of mine taught in one of those schools—received sixty-six dollars per term: taught four terms in a year, and when I called at his school-room in the month of August, his pale, care-worn countenance, and emaciated person, and the listless indifference of his scholars, proved very plainly to me, that that month is not the proper time for scholars or teachers to be shut up in the school-room. But the school-room is the nursery of knowledge.

"Ignorance is the curse of God."
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. More anon.
Deerfield, March 21st, 1855.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A further supplement to the act entitled "An Act respecting the orphan's court and the power and authority of surrogates."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no inventory shall be received or admitted to be proved before the surrogate or orphan's court, or ordinary, which is not full and specific in its details.
2. And be it enacted, That any person aggrieved by any order or proceeding of a surrogate in proving an inventory, or granting letters of administration may, by filing a petition of appeal with the surrogate within thirty days after such order or proceeding appeal therefrom to the orphan's court, which appeal the said court shall hear in a summary way at the next term thereafter, and affirm or reverse the order or proceeding complained of either wholly or in part.
3. And be it enacted, That whenever any executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall be removed by order of the orphan's court, the said order shall also require the person so removed to state and settle his account as such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, at the next term of said court, and to pay and deliver the balance due, and the goods, chattels, effects and choses in action in his hands, to the person that may be entitled to receive the same, within sixty days after such settlement, and the court may enforce the performance of such order by fine, not to exceed the amount of the estate in his hands, or by attachment for contempt, or both at the discretion of the court, the payment of which fine may be enforced by attachment, or by execution against the goods and chattels, or the goods and chattels and lands of such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, and in favor of the person to whom the defaulter should have made such payment as aforesaid, who shall be entitled to receive such fine, and shall account for the same as assets of the estate.
4. And be it enacted, That in case of the marriage of any female executrix, administratrix, guardian or trustee under a will, her power as such over the estate or property shall immediately cease and be suspended, and the orphan's court at its next term shall revoke the letters testamentary of administration, or of guardianship, or the power and authority of such trustee, and remove her from office,

unless her husband give bond to the ordinary, with two or more sufficient sureties; and in such sum as the court may direct, conditioned for the faithful execution by him and his wife of the trust reposed, in which case the said power shall be continued in the name of him and his wife; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release or discharge said husband and wife, or either of them, from any previous neglect, default or breach of trust, or from any liability to account as heretofore, or to release or discharge the sureties of such female (if any there be), from their liability; and if the husband fail to give such bond the court shall have full power to appoint some suitable person in the stead of such female, who shall have the same power and authority as the said female, and shall be provided, that before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, he shall give bond to the ordinary, with two or more sufficient sureties, and in such sum as the court may direct, conditioned for the faithful execution of the trust reposed.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the orphan's court at any time, upon good cause shown, to require any executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee under a will, to give bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the court may approve, to his co-executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, conditioned to indemnify him from all loss that may happen to him by the neglect, default, or breach of trust of such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or the like bond to the ordinary conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, and for the payment and delivery to the person that may be entitled to receive the same, of any money or property that may then or hereafter be in his hands, as such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee; provided, however, that twenty days' notice be given to such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, of such application to the court, and of the reasons thereof; and on failure to give such bond the court shall have full power to revoke the letters testamentary of administration, or guardianship, or the power and authority of such trustee, and remove such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee from office, and appoint some suitable person in his stead, who shall have the same power and authority as the one so removed, and before he enters upon the duties of his appointment shall give bond to the ordinary in such sum and with such sureties as the court may direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, and for the payment and delivery to the person that may be entitled to receive the same, of any money or property that may then or hereafter be in his hands, as such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee; 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The West Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, March 31.

CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1 00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, } EDITORS. JAMES B. FERGUSON, }

Notice to Agents and Advertisers.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW THAT

The West Jersey Pioneer

has a circulation of at least 800 more than any other paper printed in Cumberland County.

Its circulation in the County, is nearly double that of any other paper.

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

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Connected with the Trinity M. E. Church, West Bridgeton, will hold an Anniversary on Monday evening, April 2nd. The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock.

Admission 12 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the School.

G. PATCHEL, Superintendent.

IN PRESS.—"Kato Aylesford; a Story of the Refugees," by Charles J. Paterson, complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25. This is pronounced the finest production of its kind that has appeared for many years.

Copies of the work, will be sent to any person, or to any part of the U. States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the work to the publisher, in a letter, post paid. Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut St., Phila.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In order to keep an Inn or Tavern, under our well guarded government, it is necessary for twelve reputable freeholders to sign an application, certifying that the person making the application, "is of good repute for honesty and Temperance."

And "no person shall be licensed to keep such Inn or Tavern, unless the Freeholders who shall recommend him or her shall also certify that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary, and will conduce to the public good."

Now as the Freeholders who investigate this matter are of necessity put to more or less trouble to ascertain all the requisites, before they can conscientiously give their signature to an application for License, it is due to them that some public manifestation of regard be made whereby they may know that the people are not ungrateful towards those who contribute to their good.

That the people may know to whom they are indebted for these beneficent acts, it is proposed that the names of those persons who shall sign applications for License at our next court, be published in your paper.

You will be furnished with a copy of the names in due time, and by publishing them will confer a favor upon

MANY CITIZENS.

Pilgrims Progress.—At the Chestnut St. Theatre, says the Philadelphia Sun, Mr. Harris has brought out a moral drama, founded on Bunyan's celebrated allegory, and one of our booksellers tells us it has created a great demand for the work.

Mr. Harris knows how to bring out such things effectively, and appears to have done his best to give this sequel. We have no doubt it will create quite an excitement, for the idea is novel and ingenious, and great care has been used in its preparation.

Cape Island, March 27.

Yesterday evening the pilot boat "Herald" fell in with an unknown schooner that had been abandoned by the crew, and which just before the Herald reached her, went ashore on the bar near Townsend's Point.

Her name is the "Golden West" apparently a new vessel, and had been run into. There was no water in her hold. About 100 lbs. of apples were thrown overboard from her, and 50 barrels of mackerel taken off by the Herald. Her destination is unknown.

Texas.—A steady stream of emigration has been pouring into Texas from the Gulf States of the South for the last two years, which must prove of great value in developing the resources of its wide expanse of territory.

A lawed on the Neches river, Texas, there is a bridge which the bulk of the emigration passes over, and though the toll-taker keeps no record of the persons, he does of the wagons, and these form a pretty good criterion for judgment.

During the month of December, of the year 1854, no less than 550 emigrant wagons passed over this bridge, bound westward, in January, 1855, the number was 700. It is thought that, from the beginning of December to the end of April, the average will be 600 wagons per month, and five persons to each wagon, making in all 5000 wagons and 15,000 emigrants. Senator Rusk is said to estimate the emigration to Texas this season at 100,000, and the Gonzales Enquirer thinks this amount accurate.

The Teachers of Warren county have formed themselves into an Association, for the purpose of more efficiently promoting the object of education.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia recently, a number of Teachers in the county, who had not heretofore joined the Association, being present, were elected members of the Association, and signed the constitution. Several Teachers present from Hunterdon county, and a number from Easton, Pa. were elected Hon. members of the Association. By invitation, the Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., President of Lafayette College, addressed the Association on the general subject of Education. The address was lengthy, able and interesting, and was listened to with profound attention.

Among the resolutions adopted was one that members of the Association will not engage in any school from which the Bible is excluded.

REMARKS BY MR. WELLS.

On the Bill to Re-charter the Cumberland Bank, in the House, March 21, 1855.

Mr. Speaker.—I must ask the indulgence of the House, while I offer a few remarks in favor of this bill. The Cumberland Bank is located within the limits of the district which I have the honor to represent upon this floor, and within that district if there be a man opposed to the re-charter of this institution, I do not know who the man is.

Hundreds upon hundreds of legal voters last year knocked at the door of the Legislature asking for this bill, as the petitions upon the files of the Senate will show. And, if you come to you now through their representatives and make the same request. The Cumberland Bank has a claim to your favor. For nearly half a century it has been in operation, and during that time there has not been a tarnish upon its name.

Amidst all the fluctuations of business, it has steadily pursued the even tenor of its way, dispensing blessings to the community in which it has been located, and affording business facilities and encouragement to those who, without such aid, would have been unable to rise from poverty to independence. The institution is located at Bridgeton, in the county town of Cumberland, which is a thriving manufacturing town, having a population upwards of 4000, having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the various manufacturing interests. It is within ten miles of Millville, the place of my residence, and the town of nearly three thousand inhabitants, in which are now in successful operation large glass manufactories, giving employment to hundreds of hands, and where there has been recently erected at the expense of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, large cotton manufactories, promising employments to hundreds more. It is on the border of the populous township of Hope, well, Greenwich and Deerfield, lying west and north of the Colchester river, and covering a tract of land, perhaps richer in all the elements of agricultural wealth, than any other three townships in the State of New Jersey. This bank is now, and always has been, the only one within the limits of Cumberland, Cape May and Atlantic, which affords any business facilities to the Community.

It is idle to talk to us about the superiority of banks organized under the general law. We have tried both systems, and experience is the best teacher. While no man can rise in this or the past generation, and say that he ever lost a dollar by the Cumberland Bank. The Merchant's Bank at Bridgeton, a general law bank, has recently failed, and the note holders amongst the poorer class, are obliged to sell their notes for sixty cents on the dollar. My friend, the representative from Cape May, who knows better than I can tell you, the importance of the Cumberland Bank to his constituents, he can inform you of the organization of the banks under the general law. The Cape May Court House, a town of about three hundred inhabitants, not one of which was any use or advantage to the community, and all of which have disastrously failed. There is another aspect to the question which I would invite the attention of the House.

Much has been said upon the floor during the discussion of the bank question about the rights and interests of the poor man. It has been asserted that there was something in these bank bills, which injuriously affected that portion of the community.

Sir, I understand the fallacy of such a position. I am not ashamed to stand upon this floor, as the advocate of the poor man's right. Coming from amongst the laboring class, I know, better than many here, their wants and their feelings. And, sir, I conscientiously believe that they have a deeper interest in the passage of this bill than the stockholders themselves.

Capital can take care of itself without your aid. It can select its own channels of investment, but it is our duty to legislate, "not for one class," but for all classes, and it should be our aim to pursue such a course of legislation that capital may be diverted in these channels, which will encourage industry, create a demand for labor, and thus develop all the agricultural resources of the State.

And such has been the Cumberland Bank, in time of past, and such is its influence now. It has a lent a helping hand to the humblest mechanic, as well as to the more extensive manufacturer, who has been enabled by such assistance to enlarge his demand for labor.

If we refuse to pass this bill, and compel the Cumberland Bank to wind up, the evil effects of our action will fall quickest and heaviest on the poor man, whose pay for his hard day's work, comes indirectly through the banking facilities enjoyed by his employers.

Sir, let me in conclusion say, that I have no personal interest in this Bank and no connection even with a party nature, with those who have. I am not acquainted with its president nor with any of its directors. But, sir, I know how it has always been managed; the hold which it has upon the community, and the united sentiment of the people in favor of its re-charter.

And, sir, stand here to day, the representative of the poor feeling, and ask the members of this House who are the servants of the people, to carry out the people's wish. Sir, I appeal to the magnanimity of my fellow members. I ask them to heed the golden rule, and do as they would wish to be done by. Our Eastern friends wish that we should be the basis under the general law. Well, or we prefer the special system. We want our old bank as it has always stood, endeared to us by the memory of its past, and the knowledge of its present usefulness. Why should you deny to us what we want and thrust upon what we would not have? Is it neighborly, and is it fair? Are we willing to concede what you want. We ask the same concession from you.

Give us our bank and we will cheerfully aid in the passage of any measures, designed for the exclusive benefit of your own section of the State.

Mr. Speaker, I hope with all my heart, that this bill may pass.

Gentlemen, please to accept my humble thanks for the many courtesies I have received at your hands, and excuse me for the time I have consumed on this subject. Let me say once more, that I hope with all my soul, that this bill may pass.

From Washington.—A despatch states that our Gulf Squadron is to be immediately augmented; and if any Spanish vessel hereafter overhauls or fires into an American vessel, she will be promptly obnoxious.

The Star says, in relation to the defalcation of Gov. Price, that the balance of \$100,000 has been in dispute since he resigned the governorship of the California station. Price alleges the money was paid over to Van Ostrand, his successor, and that he took receipts therefor. Van Ostrand, however, alleges that the receipts were given without a consideration.

The Jersey Telegraph offers members of the Legislature 50 cents each if they will adjourn, look up and go home. Some of the officers are willing, we understand to throw in a shilling or two more, if that would do the business.

Cor. of the Newark Daily Mercury.

Trekhon, March 26, 1855.

It is rumored here, and very generally believed, that Gov. Price will veto the supplement to the Warren Railroad company, which passed the House last week, having been previously passed by the Senate. This supplement, it will be remembered, authorizes a temporary change of the route of the Warren company, and the reduction of the grade from 25 feet to 21 feet, so as to make it conform to the Lockawanna Road. The objection the Governor makes to the bill, is that it allows land to be taken by the company for its use, without compensation.

It is also intimated that the Governor will veto the Bank bills, but I cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source.

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Both Houses are making an effort to finish up the business, so as to provide for an adjournment next week. There has been considerable despatch to-day in subjecting a large number of bills to final action.

The Minority Temperance Bill was considered in the House this afternoon, and the proposed amendments, of which you were informed some weeks since, were read in its effect. The object of them is to make the bill identical with the Prohibitory Bill which passed the House and lost in the Senate, and the object of this action was two-fold—first, to defeat entirely the Minority Bill; and, secondly, to bring the Senate again to a vote upon the question of Prohibition. The result of these proceedings is, that no measure anticipating or preparing for prohibition will be passed at this session.

The Joint Resolutions, providing for the appointment of a Commission to establish a line upon the Hudson River and Newark Bay, beyond which encroachments may not be made, were indefinitely postponed in the House. Many members were fearful that this measure would lead to some arrangement between our State and that of New York, in which the former would receive the worst of the bargain, as she did in a previous compact of the kind. Individual votes of persons from Essex and Hudson Counties were also counted against the resolution.

The Senate were occupied during the most of the morning in disposing of the Bank bills and most of them have now been passed by both Houses. Should the Governor decide to veto any of them, the contest doubtless will be renewed upon their re-consideration, but the policy of the State in relation to banking may now be considered as settled. A bill to establish a new Bank in Hudson Co., was considered in the House this afternoon.

The Governor has signed into law the supplement to the Warren Railroad, which has been so severely contested during the session, and concerning his approval of which some doubt has been entertained.

The supplement to the General Banking Law, which was passed by the House, and into which the Senate incorporated the bill relating to the office of a Bank Superintendent, has been set down for consideration on Thursday.

The supplement to the Militia Law which was prepared by a Military Convention in this city, and ordered to a 3d reading in the House this afternoon. The provisions for a tax of 25 cents upon all persons capable of military duty in Essex, Mercer and Passaic Counties, not members of uniform companies were stricken out.

Vetoes are expected from the Governor, on the new Bank charters, this afternoon, commencing with the Newark City Bank.—The recharter will be allowed to become laws.

It is expected that the Air Line Railroad bill will be taken up and killed in the Senate this afternoon.

Advices to December 20th from Australia have been received at San Francisco, confirming the intelligence already announced of a serious insurrection at the mining districts, and giving some further particulars of the progress of the outbreak. A battle was fought on the 4th of December between the insurgents and some eight or nine hundred soldiers in which some twelve of the former were killed, and several wounded. Several of the soldiers likewise lost their lives. The miners, it is stated, are firm in their determination to pay no more license, and everything looked toward a decided state of revolution.

England and France.—The London Morning Herald says: "We have most excellent authority for saying that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the Committee for insuring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said in the event of the Committee continuing to sit, the armies of the countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without affronting the English people, a dissolution will, it is stated on the same authority, be alluded to, take place immediately."

It is unknown whether the recent visit of Earl Clarendon to the Emperor of the French had reference to the above matter or not. Lord Lucan has been denied a Court-martial, and is at all appearance an ill-used man. The Robcock Committee is proceeding in their investigations. A number of witnesses have been called in to testify.

Apprehensions are felt that another Caffre war is about to take place, and the government is taking active measures to avert it, if possible.

Samuel Ackley, Joseph Ackley, Executors. Emperor's visit to the Crimea. It is said that Earl Clarendon had persuaded Louis Napoleon from his project.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria, on the 5th.

Switzerland.—Disturbances had broken out in the Canton of Ticino. The difficulty is between the Federal Commission and the citizens of the canton.

Belgium.—The political crisis continues, and the country is yet without a ministry.

Denmark.—The king of Denmark is dangerously ill.

Better Times.—The New York Evening Mirror says that "the clouds so gloomy and oppressive that recentered upon the city are breaking, rising and scattering. The radiant bow of hope gleams upon their departing skirts and glimpses of pure sky give promise of a brighter, brighter and better day."

The soup houses are no longer thronged by the famishing poor, and the beggars in the streets are subsiding. We hear of no more clamor for bread or for work; and as all the departments of trade and industry are reviving, we believe every honest, able bodied, willing laborer may find something to do at a rate of wages that will enable him to live comfortably."

Desertion from the British Army.—In the Supreme court at Boston yesterday morning, the two English soldiers who deserted from Sidney, C. N. after having robbed the Queen's Treasury, and who were convicted on a charge of simple larceny for bringing the money here, were discharged from custody on the ground that they cannot be punished here for larceny committed in another kingdom.

This is the case where the United States commissioner refused to send the soldier back under the Ashburton treaty, on the ground that the crime committed was not robbery, but simple theft.

A Week Later from Europe.

The Atlantic arrived: Nicholas dead—Alexander Emperor of Russia—War continued.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, which has been so anxiously expected for some days, arrived off the Sandy Hook Light Ship about 8 o'clock, but in consequence of the high wind she did not venture into port till this morning, reaching New York about 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 10th, with seven winds all the way. She brought 74 passengers, among whom are Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Noonan, &c.

The report of the death of the late Emperor of Russia is fully confirmed, and his eldest son, Alexander has peacefully ascended the throne, his brothers, including Constantine, and the officers of the Empire, having sworn allegiance to him. He at once issued a manifesto, adhering to the policy of his father. He has also appointed Gen. Rudiger, Minister of War, and confirmed Constantine and renewed his previous instructions as minister to the Peace Conference, the first meeting of which has been held at Vienna.

As to the result of the new state of things upon the war, the foreign journals differ, but the preponderating opinion is that peace will ensue. Others, however, predict a more fierce persecution of hostilities, and the prospect of the allies is reported to be rather more encouraging. It is stated that Lord John Russell and M. Bourquiey have agreed upon the terms which England and France consider necessary for the treaty of peace. They merely propose a limitation of the Russian power in the Black Sea, the Russian power of Salata-top into a commercial port, and the destruction of the fortress.

In the English markets corn is 3th higher, but dull at that; breadstuffs were dull—four 2s. lower, wheat 3d. and corn 2s. 6d.

Honey continued abundant, and consols advanced to 93.

Progress of the War.—A despatch from Sebastopol, of March 5, reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Bosquet was endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy with a view of cutting them off from their reinforcements and becoming the attacking party.

The weather was very variable, but at latest dates it was fine. A convoy of two hundred wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

Firing continued to be kept up on both sides with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st of February the Russians threw up, and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French. Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with loss of six hundred men, while French accounts claim the victory with one hundred of their men killed.

The French had likewise destroyed the works around the Malahoff tower, but with great loss.

Up to the 10th of February nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

A special correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of Balaklava, Feb. 23d, says that it was rumored that Gen. Canrobert had ordered a court-martial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who has been accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Broussa had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a large number of the inhabitants lost their lives.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised since the 18th of February.

At the attack upon Eupatoria, Feb. 17, the Russians numbered 25,000. The estimated loss on both sides is 300 Russians killed, and 700 wounded; Turks, 80 killed, 200 wounded.

It is rumored that the allies intend to attack Gen. Liprandi, and then fully invest Sebastopol. It is also rumored that Schamyl, in conjunction with the famous Nub Mahomed, will invade the Crimea by the way of Anapa and the Sea of Azof.

England and France.—The London Morning Herald says: "We have most excellent authority for saying that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the Committee for insuring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said in the event of the Committee continuing to sit, the armies of the countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without affronting the English people, a dissolution will, it is stated on the same authority, be alluded to, take place immediately."

It is unknown whether the recent visit of Earl Clarendon to the Emperor of the French had reference to the above matter or not. Lord Lucan has been denied a Court-martial, and is at all appearance an ill-used man. The Robcock Committee is proceeding in their investigations. A number of witnesses have been called in to testify.

Apprehensions are felt that another Caffre war is about to take place, and the government is taking active measures to avert it, if possible.

Samuel Ackley, Joseph Ackley, Executors. Emperor's visit to the Crimea. It is said that Earl Clarendon had persuaded Louis Napoleon from his project.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria, on the 5th.

Switzerland.—Disturbances had broken out in the Canton of Ticino. The difficulty is between the Federal Commission and the citizens of the canton.

Belgium.—The political crisis continues, and the country is yet without a ministry.

Denmark.—The king of Denmark is dangerously ill.

Better Times.—The New York Evening Mirror says that "the clouds so gloomy and oppressive that recentered upon the city are breaking, rising and scattering. The radiant bow of hope gleams upon their departing skirts and glimpses of pure sky give promise of a brighter, brighter and better day."

The soup houses are no longer thronged by the famishing poor, and the beggars in the streets are subsiding. We hear of no more clamor for bread or for work; and as all the departments of trade and industry are reviving, we believe every honest, able bodied, willing laborer may find something to do at a rate of wages that will enable him to live comfortably."

Desertion from the British Army.—In the Supreme court at Boston yesterday morning, the two English soldiers who deserted from Sidney, C. N. after having robbed the Queen's Treasury, and who were convicted on a charge of simple larceny for bringing the money here, were discharged from custody on the ground that they cannot be punished here for larceny committed in another kingdom.

This is the case where the United States commissioner refused to send the soldier back under the Ashburton treaty, on the ground that the crime committed was not robbery, but simple theft.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Princeton college, was held on Friday, Gov. Price presiding.

The meeting was of a very interesting character, owing to the late destruction of the North college by fire.

A very interesting report, which the walls of the building were almost, if not entirely uninjured, the Trustees determined that the building should be reconstructed without any material alteration; the arrangement of the interior being left to the discretion of the building committee.

The birth-day of John C. Calhoun, the Southern Statesman, occurred on Sunday last, and was celebrated in Charleston on Monday.

To Physicians and to all Women! Do you know the danger of taking drastic purgatives. All Doctors who know anything of the popular medicines, know that Dr. Smith's "Sugar Coated Pills" are the only Pills that do not in the least irritate the stomach and bowels, then why give drastic physics to children and delicate persons? These Pills are highly recommended by Doctors and many members of Congress.

FRANKLIN DARE is the wholesale agent for Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Salem Co's.

WARRIED.

On Wednesday the 28th inst., by Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. RICHARD H. AYARS of Shiloh, and Miss ELIZABETH JANE HALL, of Deerfield.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. D. Kolsay, at the Baptist Parsonage in Pittsgrove, Mr. CHARLES L. SIMPKINS to Miss MARY M. CALDWELL, both of Gloucester Co., N. J.

In Cedarville, on Saturday evening March 24th, by the Rev. Charles F. Diver, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BURR, to Miss SARAH BLIZZARD, both of Cedarville.

At Williamsburg, Cape May Co., March 24th, by Rev. J. H. Primrose, Mr. RICHARD GERMAN, to Miss ELLEN B. CONSON, all of Petersburg.

On the same and by the same, Mr. CHARLES GILLAND, to Miss CATHARINE STEELMAN, all of Port Elizabeth.

On Monday the 26th inst., by Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. LEONARD CUFF, of Hancock's Bridge, and Miss HANNAH PIERCE of Bridgeton.

DIED.

In Bridgeton, March 27th, Mr. JOSEPH BUCK, in his 50th year.

In Bridgeton, 29th inst., of Consumption, in the 23d year of her age, MARY EMMA, wife of Charles Spight, and daughter of the late William B. Fithian.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of Henry Neff, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services in Commerce St. M. E. Church.

On the 25th inst., of Conjestion of the Brain, GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, son of Charles C. and Anna D. Grosscup, aged one year, ten months and seven days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower
Fruit smiling season of an hour,
So soon our transient comforts fly
And pleasure only blooms to die.

At Dividing Creek, on the 10th inst., Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Nathan Gandy, in the 27th year of her age.

March 13th, at Cape May Court House, SARAH ANN, wife of Elijah Townsend, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Cape May, in her 42d year.

Sister TOWNSON embraced religion in early life, and united with the M. E. church of which she continued a worthy and consistent member till called from labor to reward. In health her soul was stayed on her God, and in the hour of her extremity He did not forsake her. Oh! no! though her sufferings were great; throughout her entire illness she ever rejoiced in the God of her salvation and friends that she longed to quit the clay tenement and to be with God eternally shut in.

In her removal from our midst the community has suffered no common loss, and her husband and babe, no ordinary bereavement. But they trust in the word of our God, and are satisfied. Her remains were interred in the "Ibenezzer Cemetery" near the Court House, there to rest till the morning of the resurrection.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted on the vendue book of Urish Ackley, dec., are requested to make settlement by the 1st of May. Those not attending to the same may expect their accounts to be left with a Justice for collection.

SAMUEL ACKLEY, JOSEPH ACKLEY, Executors.

Centerville tp. Salem Co. Mar. 31, '55.—57.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the books of accounts of STACY P. KIRKBRIDE, are left with A. E. Hughes, Esq. for collection.

Bridgeton, March 31, 1855.—6w.

WALL PAPER.

YOU will find a new and handsome assortment of Wall Paper, of various styles, patterns, and prices at the new Store in

PROSPERITY ROW,

A few doors west of the Bridge. Also, Paints, Paint Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Carriage Trimmings, and Brushes of various kinds.

A great variety of Fancy articles constantly on hand at prices to suit the times.

BENJAMIN T. WARE.

Bridgeton, March 31, 1855.

GO TO THE Franklin St. Depot for Furniture.

JOHNSON & MCGEAR, in Franklin street, next door to R. Fithian's Store, on the west side of the street, have now on hand the largest stock of

FURNITURE

They have ever offered to the citizens of Bridgeton, consisting of a large variety of Bureaus, Tables of all kinds and sizes.

They would give notice to their numerous customers, that having enlarged their office, they are now prepared to accommodate them with goods and prices as follows:

CANE SEAT CHAIRS, \$8 00 up
WINDSOR CHAIRS, 3 75
BUREAUS, 3 50

Tables, Stands, Bedsteads and Looking Glasses of all descriptions in keeping with the above rates.

This is the place and now is the time to buy goods right.

JOHNSON & MCGEAR.

March 31, 1855.—y.

STEAMER DIAMOND.

