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Chaice Paetry.



THE BEST ESTATE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The heart it hath its own estate. The mind it hath its wealth untold; It needs no fortune to be great, While there's a coin surpassing gold.

No matter which way fortune leans, Wealth makes not happiness secure: A little mind hath little means,

A narrow heart is always poor. Stern fate the greatest still enthrals, And misery hath its high compeers; For sorrow enters palace halls, And queens are not exempt from tears.

The princely robe and beggar's coat. The scythe and sword, the plume and plow, Are in the grave of equal note; Men live but in the cternal " Now!'

Still disappointment tracks the proud. The bravest 'neath defeat may fall; The high, the rich, the courtly crowd, Find there's calamity for all.

Tis not the house that honor makes True honor is the thing divine; It is the mind precedence takes-It is the spirit makes the shrine!

So keep thou yet a generous heart, A steadfast and contented mind, And not till death consent to part With that, which friend to friend doth bind. What's uttered from the life within,

Is heard not from the life without; There's always something to begin 'Twixt life in faith and life in doubt!

But grasp the truth—though bleak appears The rugged paths her steps have trod; She'll be thy friend in other spheres-Companion in the world of God.

Thus dwelling with the wise and good-The rich in thought, the great in soul-Man's mission may be understood, And part prove equal to the whole!

We know not half we may possess, Nor what awaits, nor what attends-We're richer far than we may guess, Rich as eternity extends!

The heart it bath its own estate, The mind it hath its wealth untold; It need not fortune to be great, While there's a coin surpassing gold!

HINDOO POETRY.

The following stanzas from an article in Blackwood's Magazine for June, (Leonard Scott & Co's. American reprint,) are the production of a Hindoo. "Viewed as the work of a heathen, who has only such acquaintance with our language as he may acquired in his own country, they surely show that a very good English education is at the command of some, at least, of the natives of India; and that the soil is not unfitted for its reception." Lines Written on the Fly Leaf of my Bible.

BY JOVIND CHUNDER DUTT.

I sought for Fame; by day and night I struggled that my name might be Emblazoned forth in types of light, And wafted o'er the pathless sea; But sunken cheek and vision dim, Were all I got by seeking him.

I sought for Wealth; the lust of gold Scorched my best feelings, seared my heart Destroyed my aspirations bold, Deformed by nature's "better part," And, at the last, though seeming fair, The prize I clutched was empty air.

I sought for Power; the loftiest steep, The topmost heights I strove to scale; Nor dark abysses, yawning deep, Around me, could my courage qual; But bolder ones, with swifter pace, Outstripped me in the eager race.

I sought for Love; his heavenly flame Lit for a time my cheerless way; But when it fied, my path became More gloomy for the transient day,-Death spread above his sable pall,

And turned my fondest hopes to gall. I sought for Health, the changeful girl, The more I followed, further fled,-Then where the streamlet's billows curl, And wild flowers burst, she hid her head; I prayed her to return again,

My prayers were breathed,-but all in vain What shall I seek now? All I sought Eluded, shumed my nervoless grasp: What shall I seek? O sinful thought, While still this Volume I can clasp!

If nobody's slandered you—here is our pen-Sign yourself "NoBony," quick as you can.

MORAL.

MY SISTER. A STORY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

It is twilight, and I am alone. Now come before me forms of those I love. I am no 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 threemonths. No advertisement of a folio or less will be inserted a single week, for less than 50 cents.

It is dean itself that preaches to me. Whither a miliar faces, long missed from earth, hover near me, and look kindly upon me. My sister! I see her glad smiles, hear hor accents of love, converse with her, as in early days, ere her spirit departed. O this still, serious, solemn hour of twilight! I bless my heavenly Father for the associations which cluster.

All letters and communications must around it, for the thoughts of the past which it calls up, for the images of loved and lost ones which it reveals. My sister! The snows of two winters has fallen upon her grave; and yet her form appears before me as distinet, almost, as if it were pictured on the outward eye. Is this vision all unreal? Has the spirit world, then, no connection with the physical world? Is there no communion of spirits on earth with kindred spirits from the better land? I do not know. What

mysteries hang over the spirit world! My sister! The scones through which we passed together are spread out again before the soul's eye, with the freshness, the clearness, the vividness of reality, The home of my childhood was in the country. The man-sion where we dwelt was nestled amid a thou-

sand rural charms. They have all left their images in my affections; and she, that sister, is associated closely with each one of them. We climbed the high hills together, in the summer time, and to-gether strayed through the fields, and mead-ows, and forest after wild flowers.

The influence of a kind and amiable sister over a brother, in childhood and early youth, is exceedingly desirable. It softens, polishes, humanizes him. Many a time when my impulsive and rougher spirit has been on the point of committing some petty act of mis-chief, has the gentle voice of my sister dis-great destroyer of all earthly things, cannot suaded me, from it. I remember that, one wholly eradicate its immortal and imperishabight and beautiful day in antumn, when I ble nature. These powers of mind are capawas bent on playing the truant from school, ble of being cultivated, refined and ennobled. and had settled my whole plan of operations, Like a garden, the soil is rich and fertile, promeven—I blush to say it—the writing of a sising a luxuriant growth of flowers, which false apology to the village schoolmaster, that gentle girl, leaning lovingly on my shoulder, cious to gratify the taste, yet if the hand of and, pleading with me, as an angel might have the cultivator is not bestowed with great care, done, to heed the voice of conscience, and do | the weed noxious will spring up instead of the right, won me, sent the crimson current of beautiful flower, and the poisonous plant in shame through my face, and made me tear the place of the mellow and ripened fruit. the note I was penning into a hundred fragments, while I asked God to save me from ents of no ordinary degree, and powers capa-

ever cherishing such guilty thoughts again. In our wanderings through the forest, separated only by a meadow and a narrow brook from our dwelling, we one day found a sparrow's nest, with three or four little sparrows | blessing to mankind, and yet, it may be the in it, too young to fly. The old birds left the soil to promote the growth of the most pernest as we approached, and hovered around, nicious vices that ever darkened the mind of not far off, showing a great deal of love for man. It may nourish those evil propensities, their offspring, and evidently not a little which may taint a whole community and afraid that they were soon to be childless. - bring a curse upon his own soul. For where Both my sister and myself looked upon this ignorance prevails, vices the most revolting, scene for some minutes with a great deal of sins the most deadening, and crimes the most interest. We examined the nest, and admir- horrid, are continually being enacted. Intemed the skill and ingenuity which the birds perance, with its catalogue of evils, follows had displayed in building it. How nicely it in its train. Prison walls must be enlarged, was braided together. There were coarse or new ones erected, to contain the felons, straws and sticks on the outside of it, and on | who have become a scourge to community. the inside, there were fine hairs, and little But how different the scene when Education bits of cotton and wool, and thistle down cu- with her refining and elevating power, holds riously and beautifully interwoven. It was a sway! The mind then sickens and loathes its charming piece of workmanship, that little sparrow's nest. Well, as I stood there look- are above the groveling recreation of ignorance ing at it, I thought it would be a fine thing purer and nobler aspirations fill the thoughts: to take those little sparrows home with us, nest and all. I had never had any tame birds: and I did not doubt that I couldsoon make these sparrows so tame that they would come | beauty, and give new interest to contemplaand hop upon my shoulder, when I called teem. Forgetting every kind and generous feeling in this one selfish desire, I was about to climb the tree, and secure the helpless sparrows, when my sister made such an appeal to my better feelings, that my arm was who feel they have a task of no small imporentirely unnerved, I did not violate the tance to perform. peace of that happy family, but left them | The mind alone is not the only subject chirping their gratitude and gladness. Boys which should demand the attention. If a have often strong temptations to rob the nests | rare and costly gem were given us for keeping of the beautiful birds that cluster around the abodes of men, so confidingly, so lovingly.—
I have had some such temptation. That plea has secured the happiness of many a for- | ble away and, we lose our precious jewel!est warbler. I owe much of the good-will I But, instead, seek a strong and enduring cashave ever cherished toward birds to the ten- ket to retain it for future use. The casket to derness with which she always treated them. | the jewel, is what the body is to the mind .-I never could harm one of the dear little The mind is constantly being polished and its

things since. a stone. I did it rather through carelessness | no effort is made to improve it. While the than by design, however. The robin was as mind is being stored with all that is essential, busy as he could be picking currants in our the Physical Education, is forgotten or. if rehowever, strange enough, I always thought, formity and disease are the natural causes. for I was a very indifferent marksman, and he fell down from the bushes, fluttered a few moments, gasped a few times for breath, and | constitution must pay the penalty of violated did not love to go near the spot where he died slender summer flowers, which the first chilly for months afterwards.

| Value | Value

for months afterwards. That was a sad day for us all, when we learned this cherished sister must die, and it winter. So, great powers of mind, in order was a sadder day when the dreaded hour ar- to insure success, must be accompanied by rived. Yet her end was calm and peaceful. Her sun went down wile it was yet day. But it went down unclouded. 'I am weary, brother,' said she, 'let me sleep.' She did sleep—slept the long sleep of death, and her tired

spirit found repose. My sister! how like a flood do thoughts of her kind and loving heart; of her deep, warm, ness, let physical as well as mental training active piety, of her cheerful, patient, trustful be considered indipensable before a thorough spirit; of her happy frame, while sinking un-der the influence of disease—how do these thoughts, and such as these, rush into my mind, as I muse on the past at this calm hour of twilight-

In the still hour of thought when we are free To leave the real world for things which seem.' secming only?

celestial displeasure, I would describe the AGRICULTURE. state of man expiring in the cruel uncertainties of unbelief. Ah see, everything conspires to trouble him now. "I am dying; I des-pair of recovering; physicians have given me over; the sighs and tears of my friends are

useless; the world cannot cure me; I must die.

It is deanh itself that preaches to me. Whith-

to me, were not the ideas of heaven and hell

to present themselves to me in spite of my-

mense distance. I see it, but my crimes for-

bid me to enter. I see hell, hell which I

have ridiculed; it opens under my feet; I hear the horrible groans of the damned; the smoke of the bottomless pit chokes my words, and

wraps my thoughts in suffocating darkness."

our ministry engages us, and to which God seems to call us to be sorrowful witnesses of

his displeasure and vengeance. This is what

infidelity is good for; thus must skeptics die.

EDUCATION.

From the People's Mirror.

Mental and Physical Education.

own image, endowed with certain powers of

mind which are destined to survive the fall of

The mind, in like manner may possess tal-

ble of diffusing light and knowledge to a

darkened and benighted world, of exploring

the depths of science and expounding their

deep and hidden meaning, and in short, be a

former pleasures and associations, its delights

learning and improvement become a past-

time, when once, they were an arduous task,

and objects of earth and heaven have new

But, then when light and knowledge are

generally diffused, errors may be implanted

and the judgement perverted unless it is ad-

ministered by wise, and judicious teachers,

lustre increased, but alas! the casket is too of-

Pure air and exercise withheld until the

"book education" is completed, but a sickly

On Monday last, Mr. John Cook, butcher,

all estates estat tresci et cia

amount of good in the world.

Man, the noblest work of God; made in his

SELECTION OF A FARM.

In the selection of land for a farm there are thoughts and things to be taken into consideration that a volume will scarcely serve to discuss, yet some of them may be profita-bly hinted at within the limits which here circumscribe us. What is a farm? should be first asked; for in the consideration of any benefit to himself, or in case of failure, to Romaine, Chesterfield and Pulteney, the court in my possession, and if I can't keep it till subject it is time well applied which is spent know, and be able to tell others, the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, own-

1. The farm should be pleasantly situated winds of Heaven. as a home. The health, comfort and happiness of those who are to occupy it are of prime importance—so every social and physical influence which bear upon them should have due weight in determining a choice. However fertile a farm may be, if the locality is an unhealthy one, it cannot make a home.-If fertile and healthy, but surrounded by a Such is the infidel on his dying bed: This is not an imaginary flight; no, far from it; it is not an arbitrary invention; it is what we see every day in those fatal visits to which

universally too large for the labor and capital at the command of those who carry them on. Hence arises a train of evils which we have

often sought to bring before our readers.

3. The farm should be suited to the products proposed—and these should conform with the demand of the market, and the taste and experience of the owner. Some farms are best calculated for grain growing, others still, for stock and grain growing. In many localties these may be profitably combined, and land secured which shall be appropriated to such a course of husbandry. The recent great increase in the facilities of transportation, influences a large extent of country, and many places, hertofore of small value on account of distance from market; have now become designable for farming purposes. Still it is worthy to be thought of, whether it will cost ten cents or one hundred to bring a product before the consumer, and the value of a farm will depend materially upon the expense of intercommunication. The domestic demand is also of importance, and always exists varying with locality. The taste and experience of the farmer should of course influence his choice—he will be most successful who is most fovorably and agreeably situated, and who best knows how to employ the advanta-

ges at his command Other influences exist, and should be considered—these we have rather hinted at than discussed -we prefer to leave the latter to our readers. If we can only start topics in such a way as to call out and suggest further thinking by those who read, our object will be accomplished.—Rural New Yorker.

From the Working Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS in AGRICULTURE. Under the above caption, a correspondent of the New Jersey Farmer gives some sensible advice to farmers who institute experiments in the cultivation of a plot of ground, the use of special manures, the production of new crops, or the trial of improved implements. He complains that we hear from the experimenters the results of successful trials only; or if, perchance, occasionally the opposite, they omit to mention the peculiarities of now in Parliament, whose speeches read bettheir soil, their method of procedure, and the ter than those of Chatham. And yet these state of the weather in their locality during that particular season. If a little more care were exercised in giving these very essential details, we should obtain much valuable information, and be enabled to profit by the experience of our predecessors, and thus avoid falling into the very errors by which success applied in the ase of Whitefield, and is all in in their experiments was prevented. It is a false pride that causes men to withhold from ged pine that will brave the rude blasts of corresponding strength of constitution, and to those alone are we to look for the greatest If then, as we have seen, educating the mind prepares for usefulness and thereby happiness in life, and by a healthy constitution only can we look for or attain to, that usefulthe abused and wronged party, shows an oppo- symbols of the orator's power. sing front to all friendly advances from the education is thought to be complete and final.

an elderly man, belonging to Brighton, went to a dentist in Watertown, Mass., and asked their really valuable and practical experience; to have a tooth extracted saying that he was in somewhat of a hurry. A boy who was this naturally engenders a spirit of hostility having a tooth filled, vacated the chair, and that easily persuades minds of limited capathe bidy, for any length of time, without got ten daughters, land got ten daughters, got ten daughters, got ten daughters, land got ten daughters, la

Langermann gereine weiter der

conceal the extent of his superiority, this clearly shows the necessity for some persons of sufficient power to occupy the intermediate men of Edinburg, the merchants of N. York, rank between the chemist and the farmer, to the Quakers of Philadelphia. the skeptics of hours?" show the farmer how to institute his experiments, when and where to apply his new manures and to do his plowing; so that by follow-

fiant oak, in the fable, before the resistless ing. No flight of oratory was too bold for winds of Heaven.

H. S. OLCOTT. him, no repetition of a sermon weakened its heart, and placed the wooden counterfeit in

FACTS ABOUT MILK

Cream can not rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free its cream for a time Founds entered the situation. It is supposed that the stimulated tears, the tawdry sentence time Founds entered the situation of the stimulated tears, the tawdry sentence time Founds entered the stimulated.

It is time Founds entered the stimulated tears and her friend Mary were busily plying their needles. Seating himself near by, he drew from his cont pockit most completely of cream, it should be pour-ed into a broad flat dish, not much exceding weapons; these only excite contempt. If fertile and healthy, but surrounded by a moral miasma—or with but few social privileges and advantages—it cannot be a pleasant home.

2. The farm should be in agreement with the means and circumstances of the owner.—A farmer needs capital as well as land in order to operate profitably. The great error of American husbandry is that farms are almost universally too large for the labor and capital as the freezing-noint, the cream will rise ve.

It most completely of cream, it should be pourtines, it should be pourtines, it is should be pourtines, it is should be pourtines, the labored gesture, were not his weapons; these only excite contempt.

Two things are indispensable to the orator a man is deficient in either of these, he fails. He may have the grace of Chesterfield or the same time casting uneasy glances at the mysterious gifts.

A farmer needs capital as well as land in order to operate profitably. The great error of American husbandry is that farms are almost universally too large for the labor and capital and the freezing-noint the cream will rise very advantage. Then every advantage, natural of the girls, remarked that he had long convenient, the labored gesture, were not his timent, the labored gesture, were not his weapons; these only excite contempt.

Two things are indispensable to the orator a man is deficient in either of these, he fails. He may have the grace of Chesterfield or the silver voice of Bolingbroke, he will not keep solver.

A farmer needs capital as well as land in order to operate profitably. The great error of hours; but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept them some present, but themesone present, but themesone operate on timent, the labored gesture, were not him the same special favor to himself that they we have the grace of Chesterfield or the silver voice of Bolingbroke, he will not keep hold of his audience. But where these two different in either of the girls, remarked that he had long contents.

Two things are indispensable to the

more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season will not paralyze the orator. He may force has its effects. The milk, in spring, is sup- his way over these faults. Such cases many The girls considered themselves safe conhas its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be the best for drinking, hence it would be the best for calves; in summer it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer—the cows less frequently milked, give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's.—

The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first may over these faults. Such cases many may remember in Parliament. Such examples we have had from the pulpit. Yet more being so skeptical in regard to their ability to keep a secret. Curiosity was only half satisfied, however, after ascertaining that Podthe work in generosity bestowed a heart. It was morning's milk is richer than the evening's.—
The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first times and seasons, is richer than the first ings. But when, on a good foundation, good fruit. But each stood their ground wonderdrawn, which is the poorest. Western Agriculturist.

MISCELLANEOUS

PREACHING TO THE MASSES.

In a work recently published in England, entitled "Short Sketches of some Notable Lives, by J. C. Colquhoun," there are interesting notices of Wesley and Whitefield, and of their preaching to the masses. The following remarks on the preaching of White-field have a seasonable interest in this country as well as in England: Ingenious writers, in tracing the progress

of Methodism, have marvelled at the effects which attended his ministry. They read his sermons, take up passages which his admirers have preserved, and find no evidence of intellectual power. But the fact of his success is indubitable. The man, who, by his preaching, could produce in all parts of England. Scotland, Ireland and America, the emotions which I have described was no common orator. We might as well question the eloquence these great men-great as a few of these are that their fame rests, but on history and tradition. The first Pitt has left almost as few speeches which remain of his are not remarka-ble. There are twenty second-rate speakers gentlemen send their audience to sleep; while Pitt held the House of Commons in his hand, during a period of twenty years, and ruled them with a mastery as absolute as a teacher

his favor. We must, however, remember the foundarecording their failures in agricultural expetion on which the power of an orator is built. boots, there a play-ball, and here a pile of sand over and over again a hundred thouriments—and if they will not have the true Demosthenes, after an experience of success dirty clothes. What wouder that I took ref. benevolence of warning others, they should more remarkable than any man, said that manuage at the gaming-table and bar-room! I at least refrain from an open hostility to the ner was the secret of oratorical strength. His found it would never do, gentleman, and in a promulgators of new ideas, before they have rival, paying to him his famous tribute, has lucky moment I vowed to reform. Scarcely given to these improvements a thorough and given us the same testimony. In our own had the promise passed my lips, when a knock impartial trial. Neither the inventor of the day every one may cite passages of Dr. Chal- was heard at the door, and in came Susan steam-engine nor the machine itself, are to mer's sermons, which do not bear the analyblame, because by culpable carelessness or sis of the critic, yet none of us ever heard a I remember once having killed a robin with neglected. It matters not how feeble it is, ignorance in the engineer, the boiler explodes sermon delivered by him which did not carry you six months, and I haven't seen the first and kills hundreds in a moment of time.— the audience along with it, with a force irred red cent in the way of payment. Now I'd The great value of a mowing-machine is in sistible as that of a torrent. Wherein lay like to know what you are going to do about nowise lessened, because an inexperienced this force? To some extent, of course, in yard, when I threw a stone at him to frighten membered, not cared for. The body must farmer carelessly puts it together, and in one thoughts and words employed; but let an or-him away. The stone hit the poor fellow, be cramped in an unnatural position, until de-hour of trial tears it into many pieces. The dinary man read or deliver one of these faexcellence of some special manure is not di- mous sermons to an audience, and we predict minished, because, when applied either in di-rect opposition to all established usage, or up-on soils, or to a crop which does not need its died. I wept a long time about that tragic laws. From the educated, usefulness is ex- chemical ingredients, no inrease of product is loss he has heard it. You might as well leave my mind for the entire summer, and I expect from hot-house plants or the frail and perimenting, this lack of fairness in reporting judge through newspaper report, of the power did not love to go near the spot where he died slender summer flowers, which the first chilly conditions of soil and method of procedure, of a singer. The vocalist and the orator adthat brings odium upon the application of dress the senses; through these they master Science to Agriculture. These, however, the mind. Shut out the senses, the instrucannot be avoided, so long as farmers are con- ment is broken. Often the best speeches tent to know no more of the constituents of read badly, while a dull discourse appears their soil and crops than the animals in their | good in print. To us, now, the speeches of yards, and pursue that wasteful system of Dr. Duigenan appear better than these of farming that causes a constant and uninter- Grattan, and the words of Pelham seem as rupted drain upon the ingredients of their weighty as those of Pitt; but the flashing eye, soils. Hence there exists, and always will the kindling look, the swelling voice, the valvek; and what's more, we haven't repented india rubber overshoes in cold dry weather, exist, an antagonism between scientific and ried tone, the impassioned gesture, these are it. No more antics for me, gentlemen. I to keep their feet warm. ignorant farmers; each class thinking itslef gone, and these were the instruments and live in a good house, and have somebody to our and evil practice. India rubber shoes

masses, he must not be too far their superior, as by a charm. From that moment every or at least, if superior, he must know how to effort was a triumph. It did not matter what be first asked; for in the consideration of any subject it is time well applied which is spent in getting a clear idea of the word which names it. A farm, for us, means a portion of land cultivated and managed by the owner who lives upon it; and hence it takes in the liberal support of consulting agricultuirsts. A synonymous term. Hence among things to be considered in the choice of a farm, we shall save:

| Defirst asked; for in the consideration of any subject it is time well applied which is spent know, and be able to tell others, the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable, hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable, hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable, hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the fable hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the farm the fable hefere the real tier and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the day of judgment, then I wasn't christened his power. The peasants of the mountain, the colliers from the mountain, the colliers from the mountain, the counterie of the boudoir, the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the wit and the master and the servant girl, the will the more bending to the large the master and the fop, countesses and footmen, owned the farm the farm

went away impressed and delighted.

true power of eloquence.

congregation with emotion. One man reads men were snugly ensconced in bed, when Ma-Shakspeare so that we have to run out of the ry and Laura entered the adjoining bed-room. room; another makes us tremble and weep. But if the difference caused by the mere reading of other men's thoughts is so great. how vastly is this increased when we have to deliver our own.

Speech of Zachariah Spicer.

On the question, "Which enjoys the greatest amount of hippiness, the bachelor or the

married man?" "Mr. President and Gentlemen-I rise to advocate the cause of the married man. And why should I not? I claim to know something | bolster went into Barlow's mouth, while Podabout the institution-I do. Will any gentleman protend to say that I do not? Let him accompany me home. Let me confront of some of the great orators of ancient or modern times. It is not upon the speeches of these great many areas and decide. High as the Rocky Mountains tower above the Mississippi Valley, does the character of the married man tower above that of the bachelor? What was adam before traces of his eloquence as Whitefield. The he got acquainted with Eve? What but n poor, shiftless, helpless insignificant creature? No more to be compared with his after-self. than a mill dam to the great roaring cataract bachelor; and a more miserable creature you would hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled hard, and at night I came home to my comfortless garret- no carpet, no fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clatter, and, in the words of the poet,

Confusion was monarch of all he surveyed. Here lay a pair of pants, there a dirty pair of Simkins after my dirty clothes.

"Mr. Spicer,' says she, 'I've washed for like to know what you are going to do about | We think the opposite is the case, and that

"I felt in my pocket-book. There was nothing in it, and I knew it well enough. "Miss Simpkins, said I, it's no use denying it. 'I haven't got the pewter. I wish for your sake I had.'

"'There,' said she promptly, 'I don't wash another rag for you.'
"Stop,' said I. 'Susan, I will do what I your service.'

". Are you in earnest?' says she, looking a little suspicious. "' Never more so,' says I.

"Then, says she, as there somes to be no prospect of my getting my pay any other way, I guess I'll take up with your offer. "Enough said. We were married in a

mend my clothes. When I was a poor, mis-erable bachelor, gentlemen, I used to be as ing the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but sing front to all friendly advances from the Now, these belonged to Whitefield as per-opposite side, and delights in misrepresenting haps they belonged to no other man. He thin as a weasel. Now I am as plump as a they should never be worn on any other octhe motives and actions of their opponents.

An unwise policy is often pursued by scitary in its compass, and of singular men, in attempting to domineer over flexibility. He could pass, without an effort, their more ignorant brethren, and to despise from notes which would fill an area occupied by twenty thousand nersons to tones soft and uncomposite their really valuable and practical experience:

They should never be worn of any other occurs of their sole use should be to keep out casion; their sole use should be to keep out want to be a poor ragged devil, without a coat water. They should therefore be put off to your back, or a shoe to your foot; if you whenever the wearer enters a house, and be their really valuable and practical experience:

by twenty thousand nersons to tones soft and uncomposite the particular of their occurs of their sole use should never be worn of their sole use should never be weather occurs of their sole use should never be worn or their sole use should never be worn or their sole uses should be to keep out the sole use should there be put off want to be a poor ragged devil, without a coat water. They should never be worn or their sole uses should be to keep out the casion; their sole use should be to keep out the sole use should never be worn or their sole uses should be to keep out their sole uses should never be worn or their sole uses should never be water.

They should never be worn or their sole uses should never be water.

They should never be worn or their sole uses should never be water.

They by twenty thousand persons, to tones soft and plaintive as the whispers of a child. While rolled up the wrong way, I advise you to of his voice and the beauty of his gesture were remarked by his master. When he became a lad the beaut of his gentlemen, gentlemen, foverpowered worn as nucle as possiole, because they are air uncomfortable generally, as a 'hedge hog tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air cannot be excluded from them, or from any other portion of the body, for any length of time, without get ten daughters, gentlemen, foverpowered sensibly affecting the health. It is our opin-

CAN WOMAN KEEP A SECRETI Or how Mr. Podkins got his Goat Monded

power. Men heard the same words and saw the paper with the small ones, that the packathe same gestures again and again, and still ges might look as near alike as possible.

Nearly tea time Podkins entered the sit-

in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing-point, the cream will rise very advantage, natural ry slowly, because it becomes solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less things are united, a man has the roundation of success. Then every advantage, natural cret keeper, and mend my coat in the way of penalty, added Podkins, rising to exhibit more fully a most sorrowful-looking garment, In wet and cold weather the milk is less

Nay, where there are great natural defects more fully a most sorrowful-looking garment, rich than in dry and warm, and on this account success may be obtained. A bad voice, a so tattered and torn, that a tailor would faulty accent, wiry tones, ungainly action, have been puzzled to decide what was its ori-

materials are laid, when the speaker adds fully, and Podkins feared his coat would revoice, manners, thoughts, words, to a great main tattered. The girls' sleeping apartment subject, of which his heart is full, the effect was contiguous to the one occupied by Podis incalculable. It is thus that we learn the kins and his friend Barlow. As only a thin partition seperated the rooms, it was easy to In reading, one man will read the Liturgy hear ordinary conversation from one to the The door had scarce been closed, when the former exclaimed:

'Now, Laura, do tell me what was in your paper. It looked just like mine, and I verily pelieve it is the same thing. I shall not cloep a wink to night if you don't. Come, do tell, that's a good girl, and then I will tell you what is in mine.

'Well,' replied Laura, 'there were two sugar hearts in mine.'

'And there was only one in mine,' said Mary in a disappointed tone. At this point a respectable portion of the

kins took refuge beneath the bed-clothes, to smother his laughter as best he might. At breakfast the next morning, while Lau-ra was pouring out the coffee, Podkins turn-

ing towards Barlow, said very gravely: Well, there were two sugar hearts in

'And there was only one in mine,' responded Barlow, so exactly imitating Mary's tone that she almost fancied herself speaking.

The coffee pot dropped, to the great confusion of sundry cups and saucers, and then of Niagara. [Applause.] Gentleman, there came a burst of laughter from the four that was a time, I blush to say it, when I too was fairly made the dishes dance.

'I will take that coat after breakfast, if you please. Mr. Podkins,' said Laura quietly, after the mirth had somewhat subsided.

SENTIMENTALISM. Mrs. Swishelm, in noticing the publication

of a new love story, says:

"All that stuff about woman's love has

been said over and over again a hundred thouinterests of humanity. There is no kind of necessity for using the press to persuade silly girls that it is very romantic and womanly to love a scoundrel—to leave her affections unguarded by reason or experience, and drift elplessly into sin, shame and despair, as an evidence of her unsuspecting womanhood.

"It is not true that woman's affections are any stronger or more durable than man's .two-thirds of all the women who pine away or die of love, do so for want of something better to do. Everything calculated to make love-sickness a feminine acquirement is a great injury; but to strew the path of suicide with the flowers of poesy and romance, is in a high degree reprehensive.

"The best motto to guard young girls through the mazes of love is, "Do right and trust in God." A young girl who has done can for you. Silver and gold have I none; trust in God." A young girl who has done but if my heart and hand will do, they are at no wrong, has little cause to mourn over the fickleness of a pretended lover. Better he should change his mind before than after marriage.

This is the best piece of common sense we have ever heard uttered on the subject.

When to Wear India Rubbers.—We have noticed that many persons in our city wear week; and what's more, we haven't repented india rubber overshoes in cold dry weather,



BREEDGET OF: Saturday Morning, Jan 8.

CIRCULATION 1.300

Only 31 00 per Year: FRANKLIN FERGUSON, EDITORS.

BAILROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to Public Notice a large num ber of the citizens of Cumberland County in favor of a Railroad to New York, assembled at the Court House in Bridgeton on Thursday the 8d of January 1856 at 2 o'clock P. the chair and J. G. Hampton appointed America.

Secretary. Letters were read from the Hons. Win. attend.

On motion, Uriah D. Woodruff, George W. Sheppard, Edward Reeve, H. J. Mulford and Thomas C. Sheppard were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the subject before them.

During the absence of the committee, sev-

cral short addresses were made and a Petition to the Legislature asking for a charter for a Railroad from the Raritan to Delaware Bay was numerously signed. After a turned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. In the opinion of this meeting a Railroad running through the Southern part of the State of New Jersey is greatly needed and would advance the interests of its citizens more than any other enterprise.

Recolved, In view of the necessity for such a tions of the country no better adapted for agricul-tural purposes than our own, we do hereby recommond to our representatives in the coming Legisroad, running from some point on the Raritan Bay near Keyport, in a Southwesterly direction through the State to a point at or near the mouth of Cohansey Creek on the Delaware. Resolved, We will do all in our power for the ad-

transportation of our produce to the New York

work as they should think proper, viz:

Isaac Elwell, Georgo W. Sheppard, Jeseph A. Bowen, William Garrison, Coombs West, Elmer B. Davis, Isaac H. Cer, Providence Ludlam, Edward Reeve, David P. Elmer, Horatio J. Mulford, Robert G. Fithian, Richard Carll, Lewis Smith, Uriah D. Weedruff, G. Howard Leeds, F. G. Roawstar, Thomas R. Lardan, Nathaniel Reeves, David Padgett, Joel Moore, Elwell Nichols, Aaron in ascribing to the convention, entirely chang-Padgett, Lucius Moore, Theophilus Tomlinson, Benjamin C. Swing, Richard Lanning, Dr. Rush Bateman and Richard D. Bateman.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the above number and it was resolved that those appointed or hereafter to be selected or as many or them as possibly could, should attend at Trenton this winter and urge upon the Legislature to grant the Petition.

On motion the meeting then adjourned. BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, Chairman J. G. HAMPTON, Sceretury

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States proand House of Representatives until advised of tral America at the date of its conclusion. their readiness to receive it! I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month such measures as he shall judge necessary and

It is matter of congratulation that the Reprosperity and peace.

Foreign Relations-Central America. between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the ever" occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any diminion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the II. States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged no reason why a concilitory spirit may not lar co-operation of British officers, civil and equally, and to the same extent, for the pres- enable the two governments to overcome all military, some in the North American provinent and for the future; that if either then had any claim to right in Central America, such subject. claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the tion of the treaty constantly adhered to by our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude stipulations of the Convention; and that no this government, and resolved to insist on the of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial dominion was thereafter to be exercised or rights of the United States, yet actuated also rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence Great Britian or the United States.

in regard to a region of country, wherein we associated by so many ties of interest and cial position, and many of them beyond our had specific and peculiar interests, only upon kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could the conviction that the like restrictions were consider an amicable solution of the control not reach the source of the mischief. in the same sense obligatory on Great Brit- versy hopeless. ian. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never

have been concluded by us. So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed.

is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of ture efforts shall result in the success, anticisuccessive treaties with previous soverigns of pated heretofore with more confidence than the last Congress, that provision be made for isfaction of the party interested and of both service to deliver to their successors all books. Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise. concession of the right to cut mahogany or tertain. Recruitment:

elonging, of right, to that State.

M. " to consult together in regard to and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by will, under no circumstances surrender. and the interest of the passage of an additional measures to insure the passage of an adopt measures to insure the passage of an act incorporating a Company to build said the construction of the convention, and its sell to either of the belligerent powers artiroad." Benjamin Sheppard was called to effect on their respective relations to Central cles, contraband of war, or to take munitions templated, for determining the rights of fishe-

as to maintain unchanged all her previous the individual citizen exposes his property or American provinces, has been organized and protensions over the Mosquito coast, and in person to some of the hazards of war, his acts has commenced its labors: to complete which Parry and Charles P. Smith, stating the different parts of Central America. These do not involve any breach of national neudeep interest they felt in the object of the protensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are trality, nor of themselves implicate the govmeeting and their regret that owing to previ-founded on the assumption of political rela-ous engagements, they should not be able to of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into without national responsibility therefore, sold at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be suc- of the destination of those articles. Our mercessfully controverted that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of largely employed by Great Britain and such Indians or their predecessors could con- France, in transporting troops, provisions, fer on Great Britian any political rights.

Spain as the origin of her claims on the their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use Mosquito coast. She has, on the contary, by of our mercantile marine is not interdicted repeated and successive treaties renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognised the full and sovereign rights of our neutral relations with Russia. Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet short time the Committee on resolutions re- these pretensions, so without solid foundation the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great out, within the limits of the United States, a Britian against Central American States, the versel to commit hostilities against any State legitimate successors to all the ancient juris- with which the United States are at peace, or diction of Spain in that region. They were to increase the force of any foreign armed first applied only to a defined part of the vessel intended for such hostilities against a coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of friendly State. road and the great good that has already been ac-complished by the building of Railroads in sec-const of Costa Rica; and they are now reassertcoast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engage- armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service ments to the United States.

del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of and by respect for the law. the appropriate authorities of the Central While the laws of the Union are thus pervancing of this interest, feeling that we have too long suffered for the want of a ready and quick the rightful exercise of a protectorship over or armament of belligarant emisers in our the rightful exercise of a protectorship over or armament of belligerent cruisers in our the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

On motion the following persons were appointed to procure signatures to a potition to the Legislature for such a road, with power to re-elect such State of Honduras, and that of the Bay islated person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himsture for such a road, with power to re-elect such State of Honduras, and that of the Bay islated or himstart or person to enlist the such as the such a other citizens of the county to aid them in the ands, appertaining of right to the same State, or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits are as distinctly colonial governments as or jurisdiction of the United States with inthose of Jamaica or Canada, and therfore con- tent to be enlisted or entered, in the service Ogden, Job Bacon, Daniel Sheppard, Charles Watson, Wm. M. Stewart, David Minch, Jeremiah of the convention with the United States, as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of

> es its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britian from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgement, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into ef-fect, the stipulations of the convention ac-act, or in its public history, indicated that the fect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, give intimation of such intention to this gov-Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British govvides that Congress shall assemble annually ernment has at length replied, affirming that on the first Monday of December, and it has the operation of the treaty is prospective only, been usual for the President to make no com- and did not require Great Britain to abandon munication of a public character to the Senate or contract any possessions held by her in Cen-

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the of the session, but my convictions of duty will | United States. The British Government passnot permit me longer to postpone the dis- es over the question of the rights of Great charge of the obligation enjoined by the Con-stitution upon the President "to give to the and assumes that she had such rights at the resentations on the subject were addressed to Congress information of the state of the Uni- date of the treaty, and that those rights comon, and recommend to their consideration prehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication public is tranquilly advancing in a career of to infer, that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britian may Foreign Relations—Central America. | Still continue to hold the contested portions of instructions" not to vi Whilst relations of amity continue to exist | Central America. The United States cannot | of the United States. admit either the inference of the premises. -We steadily deny, that at the date of the treaty

This Government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see | be alike injurious to the sovreignty of the U. two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, it executed in good faith by both parties, both parties covenanted, that "neither will and in the discussion, therefore, has not lookcumstances, which create for us relations to ed upon a systematic plan devised by official the Central American States, different from authority; that recruiting rendezvous had those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of on our frontier; and the whole business conthe United States, still declares that it sees ducted under the supervision and by the reguobstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the ces, and some in the United States. The com-

assumed in any part of Central America, by by the same desire, which is avowed by the elicited on the trial of such of their agents as Great Britian or the United States.

British government, to remove all causes of have been apprehended and convicted. Some This Government consented to restrictions serious misunderstanding between two nations of the officers thus implicated are of high offi-

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupa- currence, but a deliberate design, entered tion of the disputed territories and the treaty upon with full knowledge of our laws and natherefore practically null, so far as as regards tional policy, and conducted by responsible our rights, thus international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without inthe case to the British government, in order volving in serious danger the friendly relato secure not only a cassation of the wrong that the mutual covenants of non-occupation tions, which it is the interest as well as the but its reparation. The subject is still under were not intended to apply to the British es- duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. discussion, the result of which will be comtablishment at the Balize This qualification It will afford me sincere gratification, if fu- municated to you in due time.

garded the Balize as her absolute domain, Notwithstanding the existence of such hostiliand was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Henduras; and that continue all their accustomed pursuits, by the Hadson's Bay Company and the property injury of citizens of the U. States, who had land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, proceeded to act on the faith of that decree.— tion of duties on imports, that, in readjusting sular group known as the Bay Islands, and only to such restrictions in this relation, as reserved in our treaty with Great Britain rela- The Spanish Government refused indemnifi- the impost table and schedules, which unquesclonging, of right, to that State.

the laws of war, the usage of nations, or spective to the Territory of Oregon. I have read cation to the parties aggrieved until recently, tionably require essential modifications, a delieve that a construction to believe that a construction to believe that a construction to ain, being contrary to the rights of the States | eign right that our territory and jurisdiction | both companies to the United States, which | ised to be made so soon as the amount due | iff is not anticipated. of Central America, and to the manifest tonor shall not be invaded by either of the belligerof her stipulations with the United States, as ent parties, for the transit of their armies, the understood by this government, have been operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for made the subject of negotiation through the their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or American Minister in London. I transmit against either, or any other act or incident of The colony of Newfoundland, having enact-American Minister in London. I transmit against either, or any other act or incident of herewith the instructions to him on the sub- war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality ject, and the correspondence between him and | individual and national, the United States | of June, 1854, is now placed on the same

of war or soldiers on board their private ships Great Britain so construes the convention, for transportation; and although, in so doing, of the United States and the British North guppowder and arms to all buyers, regardless chantmen have been, and still continue to be and munitions of war to the principal seat of Great Britian does not allege the assent of military operations, and in bringing home either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise

But our municipal law in accordance with only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the beligerent powers lest private of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this lature to use their utmost endeavors to procure On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and country to depredate on the property of the the passage of a Bill that will secure to us a Rail- Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britian, other, all such fears have proved to be utterly On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and country to depredate on the property of the though exerted at one time in the form of groundless. Our citizens have been withheld military occupation of the port of San Juan from any such act or purpose by good faith,

> ports, they provide not less absolutely that no But the establishment at the Balize, now person shall, within the territory or jurisdicit was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.
>
> The interpretation which the Patient of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation.
>
> The Barbary States had, for a long time, cosent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever ernment. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engage-ment of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on entensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory

the British Government. Thereupon it became known, by the admis sion of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised Great Britain had any possessions there, other here by Great Britain, without violation of than the limited and peculiar establishment the municipal law. The unmistakable object at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had of the law was to prevent every such act, any, they were surrendered by the conven- which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of its and, in either alternative, the act done would

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by their recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction which could only be accomplished by defying

> These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual oc-

the country Great. Britian had obtained a the aspect of the case permits me now to en- the appointment of a commissioner, in conconcession of the right to cut mahogany or or dye woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or soveright; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations application. It however became appears to the sase permits me now to characteristic on the sase permits me now to characteristic and the sase permits me now to characteristic and the subject of discussion between the sase permits me now to characteristic and the subject of discussion between the sase permits me now to characteristic and the subject of discussion between the sase permits me now to characteristic and the subject of discussion between the sase permits me now to characteristic and the subject of the spontanent of a commissioner, in continuation, and some progress that become with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line which divides Wash-tablish the boundary l

It, however, became apparent, at an early It is the traditional and settled policy of of the United States, including their respect. Black Warrior at Havana but has also paid the for the current expenses of the government by hostilities on the part of the Indians, day after entering upon the discharge of my the United States to maintain impartial neu- ive authorities in that quarter. The prospect sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby should remain for active employment in the with indications of extensive combinations of present functions, that Great Britian still continued in the exercise or assortion of large authority in all that part of Central America world. Performing all the duties of neutraliant actual treatment in the functional treatment in the function in the commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and cov- ty towards the respective belligerent States, Continuance of delay on the part of the two thority of that island issued a decree, permit- mount needed for a prudent and economical interests existing in those Torritories, to ering the entire length of the State of Nicara we may reasonably expect them not to inter- governments to act in the matter will increase ting the importation of public affairs, cannot fail to which your attention has already been espegua, and a part of Costa Rice; that she re- fere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. the dangers and difficulties of the controversy. months, of certain building materials and pro- suggest the propriety of an early revision and cially invited. Efficient measures have been

would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable

ed the laws required by the treaty of the 5th footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty conry in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coast

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and naviga-tion beetween that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that pur-

The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, altho' it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as

their public interests and honor shall demand. I remain of the opinion that the U. States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have oc casion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion no unlike the present, signalized its determinawhose ships frequented the Mediterranean. -To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the U. States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and this distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the belance of pow-

er among the governments of Europe. While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and

safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts. I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United Statees, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE. I announce with much gratification, that. since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this gov-

most friendly nature. GREEOR

governments.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, visious, free of duty, but revoked it when a reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be few and small garrisons in our permanent for | rence of any such untoward event will be preurged on the attention of the Spanish Government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur military establishment have been satisfactori- of that right, and must be protected in the facilitate their more speedy settlement.
MEXICO

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and there is needed further appropriations for the property, for which Mexican Republic is reservice of another season.

For the description of that tails of the military operations, the distribucountry, for some time past, has not allowed tion of the troops, and additional provisions like Mexico, is contiguous to this line, sugists government to give due consideration to required for the military service. I refer to gest the probability that embarrasing questions are the probability that embarrasing questions. claimes of private reparation, and has appear- the report of the Secretary of War and the tions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. ed to call and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But if the revolutionary movements which have have transpired since my last annual message, lately occured in that Republic, ends in the has but served to confirm the opinion then exorganization of a state government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, t may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA. In regard to the American Republics, which from their proximity, and other considerations, bave peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws much of distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end. which on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaralaid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY. The statement made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and

twenty eight dollars. The balance in the Treasury at the begin ning of the present fiscal year. July 1. 1855. was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighbeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eightysix million eight hundred and fifty-six thou

sand seven hundred and ten dollars. If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added ture of the department for the last fiscal year of the States, instead of confining it to action the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars; and thirty-six do lar, making an excess of the execution of specific purposes, or in the expenditure over receipts of two millions six other words, to retain as much as possible, Treasury July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hun- consistently with those purposes, of the indehundred and twenty three thousand eight dred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail pendent powers of the individual States. For

million four hundred and seventy-six thou- gress. sand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was for-ty million five hundred and eighty-three thousix hundred thirty-one dollars, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole

The remnant of certain other government since been paid. I am fully persuaded that it would be diffi-

records and other objects of a public nature

hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact | a hostile character among the tribes in that that the annual revenue from all sources ex- quarter, the more serious in their possible of ceeds, by many millions of dollars, the a- feet by reason of the undetermined foreign tion of duties on imports, that, in readjusting ARMY.

The army, during the past year has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but I cherish the hope, however, that the occurtifications. The additional regiments author vented by the sound sense of the people of rized at the last session of Congress have been the Territory, who, by its organic law, posrecruited and organized, and a large portion sessing the right to determine their own doof the troops have already been sent to the mestic institutions, are entitled, while deporfield. All the duties which devolve on the ting themselves penefully, to the free exercise ly performed, and the dangers and privations enjoyment of it, without interference on the noident to the character of the service re- part of the citizens of any of the States. quired of our troops, have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal and capacity to meet any requisition which their accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which pressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list of active duty. All the reasons without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them addition-

a partial reorganization of the army are also the imperfections of human nature, or is incirenewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence which human wisdom can devise. Such subtheir service with the grade of cadet, qualithe task on the U. States. Thus it is that the fies them, to a considerable extent, to perform lie mind, consists to a great extent of exaggerathe duties of every arm of the service; but to tion of inevitable evils, or over seal in social give the highest efficiency to artillery requires | improvement or mere imagination of grievthe practice and special study of many years; ance, having but remote connection with any and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisa- of the constitutional functions of our duties of ble to maintain, in time of peace, a larger the federal government. To whatever extent force of that arm than can be usually employ-ed in the duties appertaining to the service of to the stability of the Constitution or the infield and siege artillery. The duties of the tegrity of the of the Union, and no farther, staff in all its various branches belong to the they demand the consideration of the Execumovements of troops, and the efficiency of an tive, and require to be presented by him to army in the field would materially depend Congress upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the ar- federation of independent States, they were tillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an in- associtated only by community of transatlantic gua; and a convention of commercial recipro- timate knowledge of the duties of an officer of origin, by geographical position, and by the city with the Hawailan kingdom, have been the line, and it is not doubted that, to comnegotiated. The latter kingdom and the State plete the education of an officer for either the Britain. When that tie was sundered, they of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declara- line or the general staff, it is desirable that he tion, recognizing as international rights the shall have served in both. With this view, it absolute self government. The municipal principles contained in the convention between | was recommended on a former occasion that and social institutions of each, its laws of he U. States and Russia, of the 22d of July the duties of the staff should be mainly per- property and of personal relation, even its po-1854. These treaties and conventions will be formed by details from the line; and, with litical organization, were such only as each laid before the Senate for ratification. sult from such a change, it is again presented for t'e consideration of Congress.

for t'e consideration of Congress.

NAVY,

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted exhibits in full the naval operations of the pass year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most sat- allied themselves as States to carry on the isfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a and reciprocally independent State Governgradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution more than to express entire concurrence in the Secretary in his report.

Post-Office.

Post-master General, that the gross expendidirect access, in some respects, to the people was nine million nine hundred add sixty-eight on the States as such, they proceeded to frame thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, the existing constitution, adhering steadily to and the gross receipts seven millions three one guiding thought, which was, to delegate hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred only such power as was necessary and proper hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one transportation during that year was six hun- objects of common defence and security, they dred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred intrusted to the general government certain In the above estimated expenditures of the and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous carefully-defined functions, leaving all others present fiscal year are included three million year. Much of the heavy expenditures to as the undelegated rights of the separate indedollars to meet the last instalment of the ten | which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be | pendent sovereigntics. millions provided for in the late treaty with ascribed to the large quantity of printed mat-Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and ter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven on letters; and to the great cost of mail scrhundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce vice on railroads and by ocean steamers. The shed in civil war. With freedom and conthe expenditures, actual or estimated, for or suggestions of the Postmaster General on the cert of action, it has enabled us to contend dinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty subject deserve the consideration of Consuccessfully on the battle-field against foreign

INTERIOR.

will engage your attention, as well for the useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to adaptation of our political institutions to their

tary scrip or land warrants, taken up under continent with confederate States.

orants for roads, and selected as swamp lands

The Congress of the United States is, in grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands stocks, amounting to 243,000 dollars, referred by States, is twenty-four million five hun- effect, that congress of sovereignties, which to in my last message as outstanding, has dred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred good men in the Old World have sought for, and nine acres; of which the portion sold was but could never attain, and which imparts to fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine | America an exemption from the mutable cult to devise a system superior to that, by thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, leagues for common action, from the wars, the which the fiscal business of the government yielding in receipts the sum of eleven milimutual invasions; and vague aspirations after is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great lion four hundred and eighty-five thousand the balance of power, which convulse from the ddestion, then existing octave this government and that of France, respecting the is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great francisco, has been said in number of public agents of collection and distributed and eighty dollars. In the isfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the guards previded, including the requirement of the conditions of the two governments continue to be of the guards previded, including the requirement of the conditions of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible dred and fifty-four scres have been surveyed; constitution. Our balance of power in in the for any considerable fraud on the part of but, in consideration of the quantity already separate reserved rights of the States and

The commisoners appointed to revise and

in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude of the prosperity fords gratifying evidence of the prosperity not only of our commince, but of the other prosperity from the customer of the prosperity in the principle that all moneys not required to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time process.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed

taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citisens.

acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify federal law, or of organized resistence to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress.

The southern boundary line of the Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and For these and other coniderations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

Constitutional Theory of the Government.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, jucluding such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desireable and useful to bring to the which existed, when these measures were re- special notice of Congress. Unlike the great commended on former occasions, continue States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributible to dent to all governments, however perfect. jects of political agitation, as occupy the pub-

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a conthe Declaration of Independence, each State had " full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts, and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in system of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily war ofthe Revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonics from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the fundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct ments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they of the act of Congress to promote the efficien were, and thus preserved themselves and their cy of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say posterity from the anarchy, and the ever recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in observations on that subject presented by the other revolutionized European colonics of America

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their asso-It will be perceived by the report of the ciation, by giving to the general government Such is the constitutional theory of our

government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time, without the cost of one drop of blood foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial pro-The report of the Secretary of the Interior ductions, and our commerce which transports being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty million dollars.

Which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with militicability of a government like ours to cover a

A question, also, which has been pending for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of subject to entry, no additional tracts have for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequential to the recommendation, heretonew, however, the recommendation, heretonew, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present felous on the part of public officers and country, of property belonging to the present felous on the part of public officers and the States, and the States and the Ringdom of Greece, growing out of the enactment of a law country, of property belonging to the present to the District of Columbia renders government assured to each by their of the second rights of the subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peobliar relation of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peobliar relation of the general government assured to each by their of Columbia renders government assured to each by their of Columbia renders government assured to each by their of the States, with its reserved rights of the subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peobliar relation of the general government assured to each by their equal representation in the States, with its reserved rights of the requirement. That the requirement is appeared to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peobliar relation of the general government assured to each the subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peobliar relation of the general government assured to each the subject to entry, no addition of the requirement in the requirement assured to expect the requirement assured to each the requirement assured to entry all the been the subject of very earnest discussion cord or account, or to make false returns, and cluding education, more especially in those Union would never have existed.

However desirous the larger States might be to re-organize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general government.

In a word, the original States went into this

permanent league on the agreed premises, or exercing their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression.—

absolutely superseded by the Constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the seal of sopermanent league on the agreed premises, or ex-erting their common strength for the defence of apoption of the Constitution, this provision ceased upon, or intermeddling with, another's reserved oration; and when a second State, that of Missour

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside these country situated between the rivers Ohio and Misrights were guarded by the limitation of the pow-sissippi. ers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted; in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legisla-tion of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of co-relation between the States themselves, or betwee them and foreign govern ments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the seperate con-

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest and right, in which a portion of the States, consti-tuting one great section of the Union, differed from the rest, and from another section the most colored population in the Southern than in the Northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection. existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was forseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the con-

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense | tempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of attack or offence, it was placed under the gencral safeguard of the Union, in the sense of de-

Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the Constitution, that any person held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guarantee of all the rights of every State against inter-ference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers of time, to those which sprang from previous conand transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them, -we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means

of reciprocal injury and mischief. Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitu's. obligations, arise from erroncous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be per-petrated by direction or indirection. In either case, it is full of threat and danger to the durability of the Union.

Constitutional Relations of Slavery. take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the State of the Union, sectional controversy upon the question of the adit would be palpable neglect of duty on my part mission of new States. In that crisis, intense so to pass over a subject like this which, beyond all licitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic things at the present time, vitally concrus individ-

tial and public security. It has been a matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it.— Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of theories upon the latter; and other representaother States wholly beyond their control and au-

In vain the pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally at-tempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permaneutly organized in associations to in- disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that flict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers,

vanteges in the practical administration of the general government to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate at- law for the extradition of fugitives from service, tacks on the rights of persons and of property in with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obother States, to disguise their own injustice, presented their execution by riot and murder, continuate their execution by riot and murder their execution by riot and tend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the Territory to regulate its own laws of labor acpresent time, this imputed aggression, resting, as cording to its own sense of right and expediency, it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of had acquired fast hold of the public judgment, to polical agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Ter-ritories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its | ble consequence of previous events and legislaeventual sub-division into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast many thoughtful men, null from the beginning. territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in and inconsistent with the equality of the States. great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

to become the Emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settle-ment, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Meximent, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything elso, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delugion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisitive measured integers of the South

tion in the special interest of the South. The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by

Spain to the United States of territory on the East side of the river Missippi, in exchange for large territory; which the United States transferred to

dition of fugitives from service due in any other result of the souse, and not of the legitimate exeminant league on the agreed premises, or expand of the United States. Subsequently to the excise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the came to be formed in the territory of Louisians proposition was made to extend to the latter ter

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the Constitution.

It was received by the northern States with angry and respectful condemnation and complaint. ecause it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute tuting one great section of the Union, differed book, standing open to repeal like any other act from the rest, and from another section the most of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be proimportant was the peculiarity of a larger relative conneed null and void by the courts of law, and to seessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which thereafter might be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any exaggeration there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable? This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute:

But, long afterwards, when by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the U. States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to ictervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the of persevering endeavors, by some of the repre-sentatives, in both Rouses of Congress, to deprive fence against either invasion or domestic violence the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the like all other local interests of the several States. provisions of the act authorizing the organization provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But the good sense of the people and the vital force of the Constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southcessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union,—to the true lovers of their country,—to all who long-ed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions,—it was dashitself in vainagainst the unshaken rock of the concause of gratulation that such an opportunity had stitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the unoccurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would invitably have excluded them all from the Union. But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the ter-Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the ritories acquired by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had licitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory a lvice of the father of his country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose their own social tives, who repelled the interposition of the gene-

ral government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form a-lone, action of the general government, while in reality, it was the enneavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular states, upon allied inde pendent States. Once more the Constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the particular for themselves; and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Conand only fail to be such in our system, because gress, not only to accomplish this primary object, perpetrated under cover of the Union. perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reliterated but groundless allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained adgreened government, and thus relieve it from ob-

such a degree, that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of

Washington. When, more recently, it became requisite to or ganize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them; that they should stand exempt from the rostrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was as acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the Emporium of the country above it, by the virginia act of the form of the country above it, by the virginia act of the State of Virginia and States of the Morth and the peal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in the peal through contradictory enactments. by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consumation and complete recognition of the principal, that no portion of the

United States shall undertake through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms o be "the true intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the peonor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the peo-ple thereof perfectly free to form and regulate a quantity of Buckwheat, and Potatoes by the their domestic institutions in their own way, sub-their domestic institutions in their own way, sub-to the constitution of the United States. the thereof products the transfer own way, heir domestic institutions in their own way, heir domestic institutions of the United States.

Lumber together of the dec.

Salt is permanes at 10 o'clock, A: M: Conditional of the dec.

Salt is permanes at 10 o'clock, A: M: Conditional of the dec.

Salt is permanes at 10 o'clock, A: M: Conditional of the dec.

Salt is permanes at 10 o'clock, A: M: Conditional of the dec. their domestic institutions in their own way, sub-ject only to the constitution of the United States. merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statute, whether empted curity of the whole Union.

In the meantime, the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and the abelian off all which remained of unique tensions are second egricus war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of unique reversues for Europe, and emerged from the attraction to the present day, to demonstrate to complete it by peeding supplementary refused to complete it by peeding supplementary and thuse trans-Atlantic influences which is gislation; who have spared no exertion to de-

organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sover-lignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their peaceful and silent; but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptible issue than that of a State whose Constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government" being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise, and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the Republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the

compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by com-ter pretensions? Will not different States be compel-ted respectively to meet both extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but lissolution of the Union?

If a new Stare, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitues the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a ma-jority of votes, either Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcileably hostile confederations

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persexered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbof the stipulations of the Constitution. These at- ance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for

If the passionate rage of functicism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon over attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened county could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five milleons of Americans, to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligations, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of ur national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor the duty, the peace and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably

ion is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and ehimerical schemes of social change, which are genera-ted one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people on

the dignity and self respect of the Sitaes, on the wisdom of the Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.
FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, Dec. 31, 1855.

BRIDGETON LYCEUM. Hon. J. T. Nixon, before this Association, was listened to by a large and respecable au- vite the public generally to an examination of our dience. The debate by the members of the goods which consist of Black dress silks, alpac-Lyceum, will be in Grosscups Hall, on Tues- bleached and unbleached muslins from 3 cts. to day evening next. Those wishing to become members are invived to attend.

WARRIED.

Dec. 20, near Shiloh, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. DAVID MCGEAR and Miss MARY JANE HANN, both of the above place. ·

On Monday Dec. 31st, by the Rev. W. Walton, Mr. John Young and Miss Ann Trainer, both of

Fairfield, Cumberland County., At Bridgeton, Tuesday the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. SETH P. HUSTED of Fairton, to Miss MARY JANE HOGBEN of Bridgeton. In Cedarville, by the Rev. Charles F. Diver, on the 29th ult, Mr. JONATHAN WALLER to Miss Ma-

TILDA LATHBERRY, both of Cedarville. At Bridgeton on the 1st inst., by S. Parker, Mr. JAMES P. FACEMIRE and Miss MARY STEAL, both of Bridgeton, N. J.

At Greenwich, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Kollock, WILLIAM RICHMAN to REBECCA S. daughter of Ercurius Stratton. On the 31st ult., at Bridgeton, by the Rev. W. H. Bakewell, Mr. WM. BALLENGER to Miss CARO-

LINE FACEMIRE, both of Bridgeton, N. J. By Rev. L. J. Rhoads, on Christman morning at the residence of her father Jno. Hogate, Esq., Miss Christianna Hogate of Centreton Salem County, to Mr. WILLIAM G. GROFF of Swedesboro.

Gloucester Co. N. J. On the 27th inst., by the same at the residence of her father, Joseph Overs Esq., Greenville, Miss. SARAH OVERS to Mr. JACOB HANNAN, both of Salem County. N. J.

(West Jersey Papers please copy.) At Millville, by Rev. C. S. Downs, Dec. 22d, Mr. John S. Parsons to Miss Sarah Jane Stew-ART, both of Millville, N. J.

AN EXHIBITION Of Illustrated Fictorial Transparencies, On Scriptural and Temperance Subjects.

Accompanied by a LECTURE, will be held in UNION HALL, BRIDGETON. Corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, on MONDAY Evening Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock. Admission 121 cts. - Children 61 cts.

VENDUE. WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 10th day of JANUARY. 1858 at 10 the 10th day of JANUARY, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of JOHN F. HANNON, dec., the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY, Viz: Beds. Bedding and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c. STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS; consisting of three Horses, three Cows and other Young Cattle, Sheep, Wagons open and covered; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn-sheller, Fan Mills, Rakes, Forks, Grain Cradles and many other articles too tedious to mention. ALSO— Six hundred bushels of Corn, 800 bushels of Onts,

NOTICE. NOTICE.

ONS of Temperance. An open installation of the omeore of Bridgeton Division, No. 18, Bons of Temperance, will be held at their Hell, Bridgeton, on Saturday evaning, Jan. 5, at 70-colock. The members of Bridgeton, Cumberland and Cadarville Divisions Sons of Temperance and Silonm Tent of Bridgeton, No. 8, are invited to attend. Rev. Mr. Cornwell will eviders the angle ence.

Bridgeton, 1251 E 1866. Bridgoton, Jan 6, 1866.

House & Lot at Public Sale. ILL he sold at Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1858, on the premises, in the township of Sice Creek, about one mile from Jeriche and three miles from Shiloh, on the read from Wood's to Null's Mills, formerly the Real Estate of Barrilla Davis, dec. A house and five acres of ground under fence. The land is in a good state of cultivation. The house con-tains three rooms and shed; with a well of good water and pleasantly situated.

It is thought that a considerable quantity of marl may be found on the land. For further in-formation inquire of John Reck, on the promises, or the subscriber at Shiloh. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.; condi-ons at Sale by EDMUND A. CROSSLEY. Shiloh, Jan. 5, 1856. tions at Sale by

PUBLIC SALE.

DLACKSMITHS take notice. Will be sold a Public Vendue; on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856, at the Hotel of R. Bonham at But, depearable as would be such a wiolation of Dividing Creek, Cumberland County, N. J., the Blacksmith shop, two sets of tools with 8-4 of an acre of ground, more or less, with front sufficient to build. There being no other shop in the place makes it one of the best openings in West Jersey, No. 2. Is the House & Lot now occupied b

Ryxon Robbins, and Store House lately occupie by Harvey Orr. The said lot contains one acre Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.; terms ea sy. For further information inquire of Fithian S. Parvin, near the same, or the subscriber, at Miliville.

Jan. 5, 1866.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. TOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of McCowan & Harding of Bridgeton, N. J. that all claims against their estate, must be exhibited to the subscriber their assignce, under eath or affirmation before the 17th day of February, 1866, being three months from the date of the as signment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of their estate, and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said McCowan & Harding, will be filed with the Surrogate of the county of Cumberland before the ensuing May term of said court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested Jan. 5, 1856.-6w. A. E. HUGHES.

New Goods, Old Goods, ND Cheap Goods. The subscribers have just replenished their stock of goods by new urchases, and would call the attention of their old and new customers and others to come and examine and see if we will not sell goods as cheap as can be brought at Bridgeton or any other place in the county. SWING & TOMLINSON. in the county. Fairton, Jan. 6.

WUST received and for sale some very fine new crop New Orleans molasses, by
Fairton, Jaz. 6. SWING & TOMLINSON.

ESTRAY. PHRAIM D. WHITE posts one dark brindle Steer coming 2 years old, half penny on upper side of right ear, white spot in face and little white under the belly and also on each flank. WM. C. WAITECAR. Clerk of Cohansey Township.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing be tween the subscribers under the Firm of ELMER & JAGGERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent GEORGE E. ELMER, BENJAMIN JAGGERS.

Fairton, Dec. 22d, 1855. The book accounts of the late firm and claims against said firm be settled, and business transacted by the firm of JAGGERS & HUSTED, at the The Lecture on Tues lay evening last by same place in Fairton, nearly opposite Trench-aads' Mills. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage, and in-scale last by solicit a continuation of public patronage last by solicit as s ca, cashmere, mouslin delrines, parametta cloths, 15 cts per yard; calicos from 3 cts. to 121 cts. per Queensware, hardward, earthern were yard. groceries, &c., all of which we take pleasure in

Call and see us.
BENJAMIN JAGGERS, SETH P. HUSTED. Fairton, Dec. 29, 1855.-2m*

ADJOURNMENT.

THE sale of the Property of Jeremiah H. Lupton, which was to have taken place on Tues-day the 25th day of December, 1855, stands ad-

Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1866, At the same time and place.
NATHANIEL STRATTON, Sheriff. Dec. 29, 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of a writ of Fierri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Cumerland to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 29th dag of January, 1856, At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of sad day, at the lotel of E. Davis & Son in Bridgeton the followng described Property, To Wit: a lot of land situate in Bridgeton, beginning at a stone on the South-east corner of Bank and Marion Streets, thence S. 63° E., along Marion Street 132 feet to a 12 feet lane, thence S. 26 3 4° W., along said lane 100 feet to a stone, thence N. 63° W. 132 ft. to Bank street, thence N. 26.3-4° E. 100 feet to he corner of Marion and Bank streets, containing 47 square rods more or less.
Scized as the property of Hannah E. Hires,
Jane M. Hires and others defendants, and taken
in execution at the suit of Charles E. Elmer com-

plainant, to be sold by NATHANIEL STRATTON, Dec. 15, 1855. Sheriff

NOTICE.

Board of Chosen Freeholders. A N Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Cumberland, will be held at the Cumberland County Alms House, on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1856, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of Electing a STEWARD for the coming year, and such other usiness as may come before them. Sealed applications for Steward, may be handed to any one of the Freeholders or left with the Clerk of the Board, previous to the meating.

H. R. MERSEILLES, Clerk of Board.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Bridgeton, Dec. 8, 1855.-5w.

To whom it may concern:-NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Bridgeton, on the seventh day of January next, for the appointment of Commissioners to make division of all that FARM at Turkey Point in Cumberland County, which the undersigned holds as defendant in common, with Gilbert Compton and the children of Ann G. Ladow, dec.

Dec. 15, 1855. FURMAN COMPTON.

Debtors Take Notice. THE Books of Wood & Barracliff, Blacksmiths are in my hands for collection, and unless those persons who stand indebted thereon, make payment to the subscriber within a short time. their accounts will be put in suit. H. R. MERSEILLES. Bridgeton, Dec. 8, 1855,-im.

Is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Smith & Grouse to present them, to the subscriber for eqtilement, all having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call and settle the same without delay. I intend carrying on the business of OH SECTOWHERLWRIGHTING

At the late stand of Smith & Crouse in Fairton, where I shall said accommodate all with anything in my file of business, who may favor me with an opportunity. Thankful for past to the next Legislature to stop Sluice Creek bears, I most respectfully solidit the patronage of the post respectfully solidit the patronage of the post respectfully solidit the patronage of the prick Landing, and to have the public of the patronage of the public of the public of the patronage of the patr

Presents for the Holidays!

OLD and silver penells from 25 cents to \$12.

Gold and coral armlets, sleeve buttons; hooks, keys, slices, &c., at W. H. Thompson's

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—

a gold, silver, plated, German allver or steel

n gold, siver, pieces, frames from 26 conts to \$10, at W. H. THOMPSON. HEAVY Gold fob keys, seals, Masonic emblems Gent's cluster breast pins and ear rings at Dec. 16. W. H. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE, AT THE LUMBER & HARDWARE DEPOT 50 Straps sleigh bells, Lot of large sleigh bells, 60 pair plain and fancy skates,

100 setts knives and forks, Carvers and stool. Sausage cutters, Sausage stuffers. Hay and manure forks. Grain scoops,

Shovels and spaces, Suns, single and double barrels, Shot pouches, Game bags, Percussion caps. ripping pans, square and round,

Butcher knives. Steelyards, augera. Togother with the roots mossed (if required) so as to carry safe a full assortment of Hardware and Paints, at their ly to any part of the Union. Catalogues furnished usual low prices, old motto, "Nimble Sixpense.
Dec. 16. FITHIAN, WHITAKER & CO.

40,000 heart cyprus shingles direct from the swamps in North Carolina.

Bec. 15. FITHIAN, WHITAKER & CO.

Geo. W. H. Whitaker, SURGEON DENTIST! OFFICE—Commerce Street, four loors East of Pearl, opposite Presbyterian Session House. Bridgeton, Dec. 8, 1866. House.

received a fine assostment of long brocke shawls at prices that defy competition at

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S.

NEWPORT STORE. Cheap for CASH! and No Mistake! John Compton

AS now received his Stock of Goods for FALL and WINTER sales, to which he solic generally. DRESS GOODS
Plain black Silk, paramettas, all wool delaines, muslin delaines, plain and fancy stripes, fine ginghams, Lancaster and domestic ginghams, cal-icoes from 61 to 121 conts, all colors and new styles. SHAWLS-Crosha, square and black

Shawls.
MUSLINS, &c -- Nanscok, mull, swiss, book sconett, cambric, blaid, stripe and figured Muslin French gauze, swiss and Jaconett Collars from 12} cents to \$2; flouncing, edgings, inserting and under sleeves, handkerchiefs, dress trimmings, belt and bonnet Ribbons

GLOVES AND HOSIERY. Ladies kid, silk and lisle throad and cetton Gloves; Men and Boys Buck, baslin and cotton Gloves; white black, mixed, lead and unbleached Cotton Hose and Stockings. FLANNELS-white, red, 20 cents, all qualities and the very best make.— U.ableached Muslins from 61 to 121 cents. Canton Flannels, Tickings, Checks, Stripes and Drills, lable Diaper, &c. &c.

MENS' and BOYS' WEAR. Cassimers, Satinetts, Jeans, &c. Ready Made Clothing-Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

GROCERIES Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, But-ter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Fish, Hams, Flour and Feed, &c. HARDWARE .- Hinges, sorews, latches, bolts, saws, hatchets, knives & forks, spoons, Tacks,&c.
QUEENS and EARTHEN WARE—such as for jugs, jars, &c. BOOTS & SHOES of every variety and kind Grain, Potatoes, Cordwood, Eggs, Rago, Butter, Muskrat, Opossum, Rabbit, Coon, Fox and Mink

Skins taken in exchange for goods.

Newport, Dec. 1, '55.-3m. J. COMPTON. BOOTS, BOOTS! SHOES, SHOES! AUL & WEBSTER have on hand men's To coarse and fine, sewed and pegged boots, boys and youth's coarse and fine boots, and a variety of Ladies' shoes, gums, &c.; all of

which they will sell cheap for cash.

N. B. After the 25th of Oct. we shall sell our shoes exclusively for cash or its equivalent.
MAUL & WEBSTER. Bridgeton, Oct. 20, 1855.

COLLINS'S DAGUERRIAN ROOMS. No. 100 CHESTNUT STREET,

ECOND DOOR ABOVE THE LEDGER CORNER PHILADELPHIA. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY, PRICES REDUCED.

" Come and See." Dec. 22, 1855,-1y. Watches, Silver Ware, &c.

OLD lever and lepine watches. In heavy hunting cases, also open face full jeweled and plain, some good second verge at very

small prices SILVER AND PLATED Spoons, butter knives, forks, ladles, cream and alt spoons, also large heavily silver plated castors and ten sett.

GOLD PENCILS. Inrge and beautiful assortment of fine gold pencils, gold pens, gold fob, vest and guard chains, cils, gold penn, skeys, hooks, &c.

SPECKS—Gold, silver, silver plated and steel with both concave and convex and shaded glasses, at G. H. LEEDS' Clock and Watch store, North side Commerce St

> CLOTHING, CLOTHING. James D. Weldom,

Bridgeton, Dec. 22, 1855.

No. 244, Market St., 8 doors above Seventh FEERS for Sale, Wholesale and Retail a large and superior Stock of Gentlemens' Fine Fashionable Wearing Apparel of elegant texture, cut in the most tasty manner, at such prices as will give satisfaction. The Stock consists of fine Dress and Frock Coats; Business Frock and Sack Coats; fine black Casimer and Doeskin Pants— Fancy Casimer Pants; Vests of all descriptions. A Large Assortment of all kinds of CLOTHING suitable for workmen, sold very cheap. ALSO, an assortment of Cloths, Casimers and Vestings, always on hand, from which we will make to order, in the most neat and fushionable manner. JAMES D. WELDON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1855.-y. HORSE FOR SALE. Good sized brown horse six A Good sized brown norse six years old, sound and kind, will be sold cheap by the subscriber.

JOHN GOULD.

NOTICE. PRLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersoy, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate school District No. 2, of the township of Dearfield, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dearfield, Nov. 24, 1855, 8**

Bridgeton, Dec. 22, 1855,-3w*

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the Legisla-A ture of the State of New Jersey at its next mession for an Act to incorporate the Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1865.

TS hereby given that an application will be made to the nark Legislature to stop Sluice Creek in Dennis and Middle Townships, Cape, May, at or near a place called the Brick Landing, and to in-derposate the owners of the meadow adjoining the

"Wonders hever crass!" Richard F. Barracliff & Son

AVING entered into partnership would in-form their friends and the Public generally at they have just opined a new sliop in Loure street epposite Irving, where they will be found ready to secommodute all who will favor them

Carriages Loned
In all the most improved styles
and warranted.
All kinds of edge tools made to order. Axes made, laid and warranted.
ALSO—Mowing and Reaping machines repair ed at the shortest notice.

Cash or country produce taken in exchange for work.

RICHARD F. BARRACLIFF.

JEREMIAH S. BARRACLIFF Bridgeton, Dec. 8, 1855-8m.

Prest Trees. FOR Sale, at the Nursery of the Subscriber, at Roadstown, Camberland Co., N. J., a large and select collection N. J., a large and select collection of Fruit Trees f handsome growth and suitable size for planting the present Autumn or coming Spring. The assortment of apples empracing all of the most desirable varieties worthy of cultivation and many that are new, having been lately introduced. AZSO.

Eight or ten thousand peach trees extra size, good selection of kinds. Standard and dwarf pear trees, a few hundred dwarf apple and cherry trees, plum, apricot, quince, large sized maple trees, &c Orders directed to the subscriber will be prompt ly attended to. Trees will be securely packed and Roadstown, Nov. 17, 1855.

JUST OPENING! An Estensive Assortment of Fall Goods, a

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S, ONSISTING in part of French Merinoes, Par amettas, Coburgs, Madonna Cloths, Alapacas, plaid, plain and figured Cassimeres, Muslin De-Laines; plaid and plain Silks. A splendid assortment of black dress and mantilla Silks, seventy five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per yard. MUSLIN DELAINES

BAY STATE SHAWLS.

For 12} conts per yard of excellent quality. Also, a very cheep lot of Madonna Cloths for 12} ets. Shawls at greatly reduced prices. Also, just Alapacas from 12) cents to \$1.

Shawls at greatly reduced prices. Also, just Alapacas from 12) cents to \$1.

GLOVES and HOSIERY.—Gents. Buck, Ber

lin, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Gloves, LADIES Gloves and Hose of every style, kind and price.
TRIMMINGS—A fine assortment of Melre Antique, Velvet and Silk Trimmings; Also, some entirely new styles of Dress Buttons. SHAWLS .- Just opening a large and beautifu assortment of Bay State Shawls. As these Shawl were bought since the reduction, they can be sold FALL and WINTER sales, to which he so-licits the attention of his customers and the pub-Brocha Shawle, and Childrens Shawle in endless

variety. VELVETS.
Lyons Vestsngs and Mantilla Velvets.
TALMAS.—Children's Talmas and Talma Cloths, some very desirable shades. amine soon, at ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S. Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1955.

MAUL AND CLARK'S VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY: OMMERCE Street, opposite the Surrogate's Office, BRIDGETON, N. J. An assortment f plain and fancy Blinds, always on hand at the owest prices. Old Blinds re-painted and trimmed equal to new, and JOBBING promptly at-

tended to. A handsome assortment of French Chip Blinds and Shades of the latest and most fashionable and yellow. MUSLINS—bleached, from 61 to patterns constantly on hand. Also, a handsome assortment of WILLOW WARE: such as Fancy Work Baskets, Market baskets, Clothes baskets, Willow Sleigh bodies, Children's Coaches of every description, &c., to which the attention of the ublic is invited.

Bridgeton, Nov. 17, 1855. T. P. CLARK. REDIOVAL.

JOHN M. LANING TIFORMS 4he Public that he has re-moved to the West side of the Creek, op-posite the Town Hall, where he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS, WATCHES & JE ELLERY: Boy Engraving neatly executed.

A good assortment of CLCUKS on hand and for sale cheap. Bridgeton, Nov. 24, 1855.

COAL! COAL!! UST Rec'd per sloop Lydia Ann, 105 tons su perior Hazleton coal. Persons wishing to y in their coal for winter use would do well t call and examine. Spring mountain coal also or hand. Office, at B. T. WARE'S Variety Store Coal yard at foot of Broad St., west Bridgeton. J. S. WARE & SON. Bridgeton, July 28, 1855.

HARDWARE. T H. J. MULFORD & BRO'S Hardware

Store may be found a general assertment of Good Hardware; as they purchase many of their goods of the manufacturers or their agents they can sell them at a small advance over the cost o manufacturing. As they have the advantage of long experience in the business, they purchase their goods so as to offer them to customers at low figures. Among their stock may be found carpenters, cabinet makers, wheelwrights, ship carpenters and ship joiner's tools of the various kinds and qualities.
BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds such as

locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, nails, jacks, brads, window wire, door bells. &c. &c. Housekeepers can find there a great variety of articles that are always wanted.

Farmers—They keep many things that you use, such as patent balances, axes, wood saws, sausage cutters and stuffers, ploughs, harrows, corn shel lers, shovels hay knives, and a great many things that they will sell low. Give them a call.
Bridgeton, Dec. 29, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. THE Miss WIIITAKER'S, of Cedarville, still continue their business and will open on Thursday, Oct. 18th, a fresh assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery. N. B. Ready made bonnets always on hand; re pairing done on the most reasonable terms. Cedarville, Oct. 13.

BRIDGETON & SALEM MAIL LINE OR Philadelphia, leaves Davis' Hotel Bridge ton every morning 41 o'clock. This line connects with the Steamers Major Reybold and Co-

FARE through on Tucsday, Thursday and Enturday mornings 25 cents, other mornings 50 cts.

L. H. DOWDNEY, Proprietor. JOHN DAVIS, Driver. Bridgeton, Dec 22, 1855

WAGON FOR SALE. N entirely new one Horse open wagen for sale by ISAACA. SHEPPARD. A sale by ISAA Bridgeton, Dec. 22, 1855. I UST replenished my stock of fancy furs; also, a new lot of boys' fancy beaver hats and men and boys' buckskin, scaled buffule GLOVES and MITTENS. Don't forget the hatter, wheat is going up and hats going down, your barn is full and more in the field growing—the place is the sign of the RED HAT, West Bridgeton.

JOS. BURT. NEW RASINS. TUST received a lot of new erep Rasins, also dried currents, prunes, Bordonux Almond and other kinds of nuts, for sale by F. G BREWSTER. TURKS ISEAND SALT.

500 bushels Turks Island SALT just received Also, Ashton and Dairy Salt for sale by
Bridgeton, Nov. 24. D. FITHIAN & SON. DRY GOODS, Greceries, Provisions, Queens ware, Earthenware, &c., cheap for, Cash or were, Earthenware, &c., cheap for Cash or r. D. FITHIAN & SON.

CHEAP GUM SHOES. T ADIES, gents, boys and misses' gum shoes Nov. 17. C. CAMPBELL'S. ENTLEMEN'S gum boots at C. CAMPRELL'S ADIEC and gentlemen's Buffalo over shoes a C. CAMPBELL'S Btore East Commerce Street.

PURE SPICES: A LWAYS on hand, a stock of pure SPICES, ground and unground, cinnamon, cloves, mace, naturegs, allepico, peoper, ginger and mustard, veyranted pure and of a superior quality.

Tor said by F. G. BREWSTER.

O Yes, O Yes! Gentlement A ND LADIES, this way to the Vendue. Of he yes gentlemen, the conditions of my sales are cash on the delivery of the goods, or, a short, approved credit, and five per cent, off for cash, which is completed my stock of Fall and Winder Goods, I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, and I think that you will not go sway without a new HAT, on your head, if you do it will be your own fault, because I tell you that I am bound to still cheap. And I would just say to the Ladies if you want to get a nice set of FURS the Ladicail you went to get a nice set of FURS at a swell price, just please to give me a call, because those are the kind of goods I keep, good goods at amail prices. And I will just any to the the cold weather to call and purchase the other the cold weather to call and purchase the of my splandid . BUFFALO ROBES, As I have some very nice ones that I will cell to you cheep, and buying goods of me cheep is a faxing of months.

times is earning money, because it isn't like buy-ing useless goods, as I will warrant my goods to do you good as long as you wear them. That HATS AND Unity Trunks, carpot bags, buffelo robel, Ladie s fancy furs, mattees, victorines, and &c., all of which I will sell cheap for each.

N. B. Cach paid for all kinds of furs, such as mink, rabbit, opossum, muskrat, for and coon, by WILLIAM B. STATTON.

aring of money, and saving of money these hard

NEW GOODS. WE are constantly receiving new additions to our stock of Fall and Winter Goods to which we ask the attention of beyors. Our stock is large and well selected, and we will sell as low or lower than can be purchased elsewhere. Delaines, cashmeres, all wool delainer,

atinetts. Long broche shawls. Long blanket shawls. Square . Square " Long black Thibot shawls.

anton flannels, tickings, stripes, &c. All the above goods are for sale cheap for CASH by STRATTON & HARRIS, Nov. 10 Who keep good goods at low prices.

BLACK BHAWLS.

KID GLOVES. Nice assertment of ladies colored and black kid gloves; also, ladies silk gloves, kid fin-sh, silk fleecy lined lisle thread and cotton gloves,

WHITE GOODS. mull and swiss muslins, brillant muslins, ince and cotton edgings, with a nice lot of real thread edgings and luces, swiss and cambric worked edgings and insertings, also a splendid assort-ment of undersleeves and worked collars of the newest styles at C. S. MILLER & CO. Dec. 8.

ZEPHER MANTILLAS. C. S. MILLER & CO.

sortment of long and e) square brocha shawls in blue, green, scarlet, white and mode centers, to which we ask the attention of purchasers to call and examine, as we have the largest stock over offered in this market or sale CHEAP FOR CASH, at C. S. MILLER & CO.

tique and figured wool delaines of all colors, at C S. MILLER & CO'S

First and Last Call! ano, whose bills or notes are due, are hereby

WANTED. NE Hundred thousand bushels of clover seed for which an advance price, \$7 50, will be paid for cash on delivery, by CHALES L. WATSON,

By agreed. Bridgeton, June 9, 1855.

WUST Received 150,000 feet seasoned white pine boards which will be sold a bergain FITHIAN, WHITAKER & CO. GUMS! GUMS!! WEST received by MAUL & WEBSTER, a large

Bridgeton, Nov. 3, 1855. FLANNELS. THITE Flannels, all qualities. Red Yellow, twilled " Blue and grey "

LUE, green, brown and grey sack finnnels, at R. J. FITHIAN'S, Broad and Franklin St's. Oct. 20.

.. DELAINES.

delaines just received. Also, a fine assort-nent of figured and plain delaines, at Oct. 20. R. J. FITHIAN, Broad and Franklin St's. Motel for Rent.

FYHAT large and oclobrated HOTEL

In the town of Millville, N. J., now
occupied by Isaac H. Brandriff; one of
the best stands in the county of Cum oerland. Possession given March 25, 1856. In-H. R. MERSEILLES. Bridgeton, Dec. 15, 1855.

ESTRAY. BEL B. DAVIS, Beebe Run, posts a one Year old heifer, mark crop off cach car, hole in the right, little white on the rump.

W. B. DAVIS, Clerk.

ESTRAY. FETTHAE JACKSON posts a red and white Heifer, supposed to be from two to three years old, no horse, no ent marks.

Town Clerk. ESTRAY MLEMENT LOCKAMAN, Gouldtown, has recorded a rad steer, supposed to be two years penny on the upper side of the same ear

Look at This, OU are all in time for a bargain, not all gone, a few more left of the same kind of Buffalo Robes, and listle larger, listle cheaper, just received at

Prosperity Row, Millville. Millville, N. J., Dec., E, 1865.

paramettas, ochurgs, alpaccas, clothe, cassimere,

" Red & white flannels. Equare 44

MOURNING GOODS. Black, all wool delanes,

Fig'd Persian cloth, Alphoens,. Thibet shawls, Calicoes, gloves, &c. for sale cheap by STRATTON & HARRIS, win keep good goods at low prices.

ALEO-A nice assertment of Ladies' black iress goods and trimmings, at
Dec. 8. C. S. MILLER & Co's.

together with a large lot of gent's black and colored kid, Neapolitan and silk fleecy lined gloves at the lowest cash prices at
Dec. 8. C. S. MILLER & CO. VUST received a new lot of cambric, jaconet,

OMETHING entirely new for children, also children's woolen coats, wool bonnets, mitte, omforts, &c., cheap for cash at

BROCHA SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS. E UST received a new lot of Delaires and cashmeres from 124 to 624 cents peryard, among which may be found some very pretty moire an-Cheap cash Store.

ERSONS indebted to the subscriber for Qunotified that the same must be settled without delay, or they will be placed in a proper position or collection R. G. BREWSTER. Bridgeton, Nov. 17, 1855,-2m.

Head of Greenwich.

000 lbs. wool, for Cash, by WM. G. MATL. LOOK OUT.

and full supply of Ladies and Gents. GUMS and SANDALS, which we offer CHEAP for CASH.

at R. J. FITHIAN'S SACK FLANNELS.

SATTINETTS. DLUE, green, black, cadet, brown, light and dark mixed sattinetts very cheap, at Oct. 29.

R. J. FITHIAN'S.

Few more pieces of those pretty, new style

Hopewell, Dec. 22,-8t*

B. W. PARKER. Miliville, Dec 29, 1855.

WM. HARRIS Clerk of Fairfield.

C. C. GROSSCUP. Merchant Tailor and Clothier. N. B. Cutting out done at the shortest notice. Bridgeton, Oct. 20, 1855.

FARMERS LOOK HERE! Scott's Little Giant: CORN AND COB MILL.

TATHIS MILL has doubtless attained a more sudden celebrity for doing its work with rapidiand ease, than any other article of Labor Saving Machinery ever presented to the Agricultura

For portability, simplicity of construction and convenience of use, the LITTLE GIANT has no equal. It weighs from three to five hundred pounds, according to size, can be adjusted and used with convenience by any body.

These MILLS are guaranteed against breakage or derangement, and warranted to grind feed from car corn, and grits or fine hominy from shelled corn, with a degree of case and convenience to farmers, perhaps never attained before. LITTLE GIANT No. 2, is offered complete, ready for attaching the team and warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour, with one horse. No. 3, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, with two horses.

For Sale, at Manufacturers Prices, by ROBERT BARBER, Agent, corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets, BRIDGETON, where one of the Mills may be seen in operation. Bridgeton, Dec. 1, 1855.-tf.

WOOD'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

THILE attention of the public is invited to the extensive manufactory and ware-room of the seritor, who is prepared to furnish, at the . for Cometeries, Public and Private Buildings Verandahs, Balconies, Fountains, Settees, ire. Lions, Dogs, &c., and other Ornamental . Work of a decorative character, all of which executed with the express view of pleasing the te, while they combine all the requisites of wauty and substantial construction. Purchasers may rely on having all articles care-

fully boxed and shipped to their place of destina-A book of designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection ROBERT WOOD.

Ridge Avenue, below Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1855.-3m.-p.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. Auction Bargains. KELLEY & BROWN: No. 13 North Sec. ond Street, (above Market) Philada.

TUST Received from the late Auction Sales and ther sources, a large assortment of ashmeresTable Covers, Drillings, de Lane, Counterpaines, Calicoe Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Black Silks, Cloths, Alpaccas,

i sierinoes, Cassimers, Ginghams, Bege, Sattinetts, Hosiery, anket Shawls, Vestings, simere Kentucky Jeans, Spencers, Wood Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, &c., &c. Canton " Sheetings, Tickings, ALSO ble Diapers, Shirtings, BOYS WEAR great variety. The above goods having been aght for each, we are enabled to offer them at trices that will distance all competition.

KELLEY & BROWN, No. 13, North 2d Street. Coal! Coal! Coal!

1HE 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, Dec. 8, 1854.

COAL! COAL!! THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have received a large supply of COAL, as follows:—Hazleton, Egg, Stove and Chestutt. Pinkerton Egg and Stove. ALSO—Bituminous Coal for Blacksmith's use, all of which we are prepared to deliver at the shortest THOMPSON & FITHIAN. N. B. 25 cents on the ton discount for Cash. Bridgeton, Dec. 1, 1855.

Yet in the Harness. Having Harness that will show, Harness that will go, Harness that I know is low.

Feeling thanktul for past layors I cane this opportunity of informing the Public that I am still at the Old Stahd, nearly Public & Co's. Store, where will be Feeling thankful for past favors I take 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 Jap. 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 Philada. retail prices. Men and boy's riding saddles for

BUFFALO ROBES of a superior quality down to the common Robe, at reasonable prices. Horse covers of all sorts, sizes and qualities. VE per cent saving Store. All bills of five dollars and upwards discounted five por ct., eash. Bring along your cash and save your money. All orders punctually attended to and work werranted to give satisfaction by ENOCH HANTHORN.

Bridgeton, Nov. 3, 1855. FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! T JOSEPH BURT'S Store. I have

A now on hand a very large stock of Fancy Furs of the newest patterns and the best quality. N. B. From many years experience in the above business, I can assure you that I can give good satisfaction to all who give me a call, and much better than they many times get in the city.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Bridgeton, Nov. 3.

HAVERY form of this disease, however obstinate 4 it may be, is cured immediately by Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote. case will the patient have more than one same rate—as he intends selling out his stock at cost. His store will no doubt be crowded with customers ready for Bargains! Give him a call! m case will the patient have more than one F. G. BREWSTER.

Keep it Before the People.

ND let the public know that C. C. GROSS-A CUP has opened his new and spacious store cher of Commerce and Laurel streets, with a new and elegant stock of READY MADE CLOTH-1Nd. cloths cassimers, vestings, furnishing goods case, which he will sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. Please call and see for yourselves. BUILDING LOTS.

VERAL Building Lots in an improving parof the town, for sale by Oat. 20. R. J. FITHIAN.

WANTED. 100 bushels prime CLOVER SEED. The 100 bushels prime Cash. W. G. MAUL.

Valuable House for Sale.

MIAT large and commodicus House & Lot, situate in Pearl Street, where the subscriber now resides, is offered for sale. The House contains in all eight good rooms, a large and good cellar, good and most desirable stock of goods ever offered | well of water at the door, a good barn. The sam conditions desirable according over onesed can be seen at any time; possession given at 25th conditions and Laurel Streets. My stock consists of March. ALSO—One-fourth of that new, splenof March. ALSO—One fourth of that new, spiendid and fast sailing sloop. "SEAL," one year old, 80 tons burthen, well found and in complete running order. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned or of H. R. Merseilles. Terms made easy.

W. H. BODINE. made casy.
Bridgeton, Nov. 3, 1855,-4w.

HENRY NEFF,

DINTIST, OR the benefit of all that need the professional services of a Dentist, it is again announced that I continue in the office I have so long occupied, on Commerce street, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth filled at 50 cents and \$1. Teeth inserted at \$1 and \$2 each. Bridgeton, September 22, 1855.

WALL PAPER. TOU will find a new and handsome assortment of Wall Paper, of various styles, patterns, ind prices at the new Store in

PROSPERITY ROW. few doors west of the Bridge. Also, Paints, Paint Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Carriago Trimmings, and Brushes of various kinds. A great variety of Fancy articles constant ly on hand at prices to suit the times.

BENJAMIN T. WARE. Bridgeton, March 31, 1855. NEW GOODS:

HE subscribers have just opened a full stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to which the tention of the public is respectfully invited. We have a splendid assortment of Black Silks, all wool De Laines, Plain and figured; Persian Cloths; figured, striped and plaid De Laines; French Merinoes, all colors; Ginghams; Flannels-all prices and colors; Sack Flannels-blue green, brown, grey, and orange. The best and cheapest lot of ladies needle worked collars in town. Also, Collar Designs.

Linen handkerchiefs, from 61 cents up. Every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Tapes, Threads, Needles, &c.

Our Goods are new presented.

Our Goods are new, protty and cheapand we intend to sell them at prices that will re commend them to all.

THOMPSON & FITHIAN. Bridgeton, September 19, 1855.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber expecting to unite another branch of business with the one already established is desirous of having his books entirely settled up by the first of January 1856. Those indebted on notes will be expected to meet them at maturity.

Those indebted for Guano now due and genera merchandise accounts will be expected to settle up by the 1st of January. Notes taken for Guano bills falling due after January.

Accounts to be placed in Justice's hands after the time specified. Potatoes, wheat, corn, clover seed. &c., taken on account. In the meantime my stock of Dry Goods will be offered cheaper than heretofore in order to reduce

the stock. Look out for bargains.
WM. G. MAUL. Bridgeton, Nov. 10, 1855, -2m. HATS AND CAPS.

WUST received a large assortment of Hats and Caps of the latest styles, such as fur and silk nats, also a large stock of Know Nothings, Wide Awakes and Kossuths, which I will sell lower than any other establishment in Bridgeton. Give MORRIS HAAS, Commerce Street, opposite the Post Office. Bridgeton, Nov. 17, 1855.

Ready-Made Clothing. UST Opened a new and splendid assortment of Clothing, consisting of 10,000 coats, 15,000 pants and 5,000 vests, of all kinds and colors, which will be sold at reduced prices. The cifi-

zens of Bridgeton and surrounding country are MORRIS HAAS' Clothing Store opposite the Post Office. Bridgeton, Nov. 17, 1855.

LOOK THIS WAY. THE subscribers in addition to their former stock of goods have just received a large stock of Dry Goods. Groceries, Queensware, hardware, &c. Come give us a call and we will hold out inducements for you to call again. SWING & TOMLINSON.

EAGLE MILL

Fairton, May 5, 1855.

MACHINE SHOP. WE are now prepared to execute all orders in the Machine Business with neatness and despatch. We will also give particular attention to the repairing of Horse Power Thrashers, Mowing Machines, and Agricultural Implements genesally. Every description of Saw and Flour Mill Irons furnished o order.

D. B. MOORE & SONS.

Bridgeton May 26, 1855.

Great Bargains, T U. DAVIS' Boot and Shoe Store, Pearl St. 1st door North of the Presbyterian Session Room, where he has just received a large assort-

ment of READY MADE WORK,

Consisting in part of mens', boys and youths' kip and coarse boots; mens' and boys' calf, kip and coarse lace boots, extra quality; mens' and boys calf, glove top and plain Congress gaiter boots, ladies' black and fancy colored gaiters, some very extra quality and finish; also a new style of ladies fancy quality and finish; also a new style of ladies lancy clastic top gaiters, ladies glove kid shoe, the greatest shoe ever invented for tender feet children; gaiters and fancy shoes in great variety, and in fact a general assortment of work selected by myself with great care which cannot fail to give genself with great care which cannot fail to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor me with a call, and which I will sell at as low a price QUEENSWARE, if not lower than the same kind can be bought for anywhere in the State or out of the State. Particular attention paid to customer work in its various branches of making and repairing. I also have on hand an assortment of ready made

work of my own manufacture, such as gents ex-tra fine calf and coarse boots, ladies and childrens' kid, morocco and leather boots, shoes, &c., &c. study to please.

URIAH DAVIS. study to please. Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1855.

J. D. Harbert, CURGEON DENTIST,-In returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received vould state that he is prepared with increased facilities to perform all operations pertaining to

his profession as heretofore. ARTIFICIAL TEETH

linserted in a superior manner without the use of springs or clasps, in any number from one to a full sett, and guaran-ARTIFICIAL TEETII ced to give entire satisfaction.

Office third door in Elmer's Brick Row on the orth side of Commerce street below J. B. Potter

& Co's. store. Bridgeton, Nov. 10, 1855. The Greatest Exhibition in Bridgeton! S at Richardson's Cheap Store. He has his store filled full of Fashionable Dry Goods and 100 tons best Peruvian Guano. Ready-Made Clothing, and he sells them cheaper than any other store in Bridgeton. He sells De Laines for 16 and 18 cents, worth 25. Shawls, Silks, Flannels, and all the rest of his goods at the

SWING & TOMLINSON. AVE just received a large and superior assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, at their Store in Fairton.

ALSO. A great variety of articles usually kept in country Stores, for sale chap for cash.
SWING & TOMLINSON. Pairton, July 14, '55.

FISH! FISH!! Nov. 10. STRATTON & HARRIS.

TURKS SLAND SALT. I Cargo of very superior coarse Salt, just received and for sale by
Oct. 27.

J. B. POTTER & Co. Dozen palm and fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties, price from 75 cents to \$1.50, at Bridgeton, Aug. 25, '55. BATES.

SASH, SHUTTER.

DOOR and Revolving Blind Manufactory, corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, Bridgeton, under the Cheap Printing Office. Sach, shutters and doors constantly on hand All orders from the country or town will be promptly attended to, on reasonable terms.

Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to by Bridgeton, July 7.

S. B. ELBIRN.

FALL GOODS CHEAP FOR CASHI-J. B. Potter & Co. RE now receiving their stock of goods for Fall sales, to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. DRESS GOODS.

Plain black silks from 75 cents to \$1 87 changeable and plain silks, figured silks, plaid and striped silks, French merinoss and Cashmeres in tan, mode, purple, brown and mulberry shades.
Paramettas, from 18% to 62½ cents, all colors, very cheap; fine plain all wool delaines, brown, tan, blue, green, pink and black; Paris rich printed Cashmeres, new styles, mouslin delaines, plain and fancy styles, entirely new designs, from 123 to 25 cents, fine Persian cloths, rich styles; plain madona cloths and debages, fine ginghams, Lancaster and demestic ginghams; calicoes from 6 1-4 to 121 cents all colors and new styles.

SHAWLS.—Brocha long shawls \$12 to \$14;
Brocha square shawls \$6 to \$10; Stella shawls, Terkerri and Cashmere shawls; Bay State long and

square wool shawls in plain and rich colors very low; black Thibet and wool long shawls. MUSLINS, &c.-Nansook, mull, swiss, book jaconet, cambric, plaid, striped and figured mus-lins; brilliantes, bishop lawns, blonds and bobinets, also—French embroidered goods. Swiss and ja-conet collars 12½ cents to \$2 50; flouncings, edg-ings, insertings and undersleeves; handkerchiefs, dress trimmings, belt ribbons and bonnet ribbons GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Ladies black and colored kid gloves, silk, liste thread, &c., cotton gloves, children's, silk and cotton gloves; men's & boys Buck and Berlin cloth and thread gloves, white, black, mixed, lead and un-bleached cotton hose. Children's wool and cotton hose. Men's cotton and wool hose and half hose. FLANNELS.—White, red, yellow and grey flanuels, gauze flaunels, Welch flannels, silk flannels, sack flannels, pink, blue, green and grey.

DOMESTICS.—Bleached muslius from 6 to 20 cents, all qualities and the very best makes; un-bleached muslins 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 6-4 sheetiusis and shirtings, canton flannels, tickings 121-2 to 25 cents, checks, stripes, drills, table MEN & BOYS WEAR .- Cassimers, new styles,

cloths, tweeds, sattinetts very cheap, jeans, vestings, &c., together with all kinds of new and cheap oods suited to the season. Grain, potatoes, cordwood, country produce, lumber, &c., taken in exchange for go

J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton, Oct. 18, 1855.

CASSIMERS AND SATTINETTS. EW fancy cassimers, stripes, plaids, figured and plain, all colors. Black French doeskins, grey cassimers, tweeds, jeans, &c. Also—Black, blue, black mixed, grey; gold mixed, plain and striped sattinets, from 44 cents to \$1 per yd. Just received and for sale low, by

J. B. POTTER & Co.

Bridgeton, Oct. 20. For the Spring & Summer of 1855 WIM. G. MAUL,

COMMERCE STREET, BRIDGETON. If the and complete assorthent of new and desirable goods for Spring and Summer wear, to which he would respectfully solicit the citizens of Bridgeton and surrounding country. And though I may regret I have said it; I am going to sell for best materials. cash, barter or short approved credit. Thus insuring my customers that they may always depend on what goods they buy of me shall be of the very lowest prices.

Patent and Chain Pumps and Hydraulie give long long credits must necessarily get higher by bad debts. (and as all trades must pay or there could be no trade,) good paying customers must respectfully invited to call and examine my goods and by so doing you will save 25 per cent. don't forget the place where you can get cheap goods, at forget the place where you can get cheap goods, at buys; so you see, Mr. B. has to redouble his efforts to make up for the fraud of Mr. A., which are the evils of the long credit system.

RESS GOODS of every description and latest V styles. Plain and Figured black silks, Figured striped and plain Fancy silks.
All wool high colored delaines figured and

black Merinos, coburgs, alpacas, &c. Barage de Laines and Challi cloths, new styles f every pattern. BAREGES,

TISSUES, LAWNS, DÉ BFGES. OIL CHINTZ, &c., with 500 ps. new pattern English and American PRINTS.

Hosiery, Gloves and Trimmings of all kinds. Fine Cambric edging and insertings.
French worked collars and sleeves. WHITE GOODS. Jaconet cambric mull mulls. Queens, Bishop and Victoria Lawns. Fine Swiss and Embossed Muslins.

Cap stuffs, &c. MEN'S WEAR. BROWN BLACK, AND BLUE CLOTHS. PLAIN, STRIPED,

AND PLAID CASSIMERS. SILK, SATIN, MARSEILLES.

and other kinds of vestings. Jeans, Flannels 10 000 YDS. BLEACHED AND BROWN GROCERIES,

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. PROVISIONS, PORK, LARD, HAMS, &c., 100 BARRELS.

XTRA Brands Superfine Family Flour for sale low, by bbl. or cwt. Ар. 14. W. G. MAUL.

Wm. G. Maul,

OULD call the attention of buyers to a very nice selection of neat figured French, English and American Lawns, new Challis, Tissues and Barage DeLaines. Also, one piece more of Pearl colored Silk Bege de Eta, also, the best black Silks ever offered for the same money.

A very pretty selection of plaid high colored A very pretty selection of plant Light (1975).

Tinghams, opened this day, June the 8th, '55.

The new style of Parasols selling at very low prices by

WM. G. Maul. Bridgeton, June 9, 1855.

FALL OF 1855 Now on hand and for Sale, 100 bbls. Super Phosphate of Lime. Aug. 25, '55. WM. G. MAUL. One Hundred Pieces OTTONADES for Mens wear, all prices and

etyles, at Just Received. T Bates' Hall of Fashions, a splendid assort-A ment of French, fancy and plain cassiffers; all of which will be made up to order at prices to suit times. Now is Your Time to Get ANCY silk plush vests at Bates' Hall of Fashions; prices from sind

ions; prices from six to ten dollars. J. BATES. Just Open, Something New.

Odien new style Byron Collars, at
Aug. 25.

J. BATPS J. BATES. Take Notice. LL persons in want of Summer Clothing wil A do well by calling at BATES', as he is selling at cost, to make room for Winter Stock.

Aug. 25.

J. BATRS

THE BUTCHERING BUSINESS And sale of Meats will be continued by DANIEL T. DAVIS, At the old stand on Commerce Street, near the

Bridge, where all those who call; may be supplied with the Best of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb; and Pig Ment, at fair terms and prices.
Jung 9, 1855. DANIEL T. DAVIS.

The World's Fair at Millville. WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT WILLIAM B. STATTON having opened a

new and splendid A Hat & Cap Store In Miliville, is now exhibiting to the people there and all the country around, the largest, hand-somest, cheapest and best assortment of goods over before offered in that place; premiums are

awarded to the best purchasers. Having just returned from the city of Philadelphia, I have purchased a large and beautiful assortment of goods of all the latest styles and patterns, and I will just say to the young men if they want to shine among the ladies as they go through the Jersey sand, just come along with their dough to the cheap hat store and purchase one of my Shanghai hats and they will put you right thro'—a few more left of the same sort—and I will also say to my Bridgeton friends, that the turnpike is nearly done and if they will just gear up some of those 2-40 nags that they have there and come down to our place we will sell you hats that will do you good as long as you wear them. I have silk hats from \$1 26 to \$4 00; caps from 12 cts., to \$1 50; wool hats 62 cts. to \$1 37; fur hats from \$1 12; to \$2 75; childrens' fancy hats from from \$1 121 to \$2 75; childrens sale, 2. \$1 12 to \$2 50; also all other kinds of hats accordingly cheap, together with a good assortment of trunks, valises, carpet bags, umbrellas, &c., all of which I will sell 5 per cent. off for cash. So come along all Jersey folks but don't come all together and I will sell you hats that will do you brought home with me a lot of goeds that I know good in very stormy weather.

N. B. Hats of my own manufacture, repaired

free of charge. WILLIAM B. STATTON, Sept. 8. Prosperity Row, Millville, N. J.

A PRETTY FOOT. "There's magic in a pretty foot, And well the Ladies know it And she who has a pretty one Is very apt to show it.

ES! all the Ladies might have a pretty foot TES! all the Ladies might have a pretty foot if they would call on the subscriber. Owing to the constant changes and the Great variety of designs now in vogue, the present season calls for a more critical and nicer discrimination than any that has preceded it. The subscriber would perience) any one who may be disposed to encourspectfully call the attention of the Ladies to his age him Spring and Summer style of Gaiters, which will MANTLES, MONUMENTS, surpass any thing of the kind heretofore offered Grave Stones, &c. &c., can be procured at this esto the public. Ladies in want of a splendid gaiter

will do well to call at The Ladies Boot & Shoe Store. Where they will be suited in a style that will give credit to the wearer as well as the seller. Misses and childrens Boots & Shoes always on hand. All of my work is made under my own in-spection, so the public may rely on getting the

worth of their money.
THOMAS P. WILLIAMS. Bridgeton, April 14, 1855.

Newton & Pogue's

ASSORTED STOCK OF TIN & JAPANNED WARE VER 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 S now constantly receiving and opening a to the Fireman's Hall, all of which will be sold at full and complete assortment of new and de-

> ROOFING & SPOUTING Done at short notice, in the best manner, of the

the very lowest prices, knowing that persons who RAMS put up to order and warranted to work. Also, Lightning Rods put up to order. Our points prices for their goods besides losing a great deal are copper and plated with silver, and we think

be found a large assortment of White Lead, Snow White Zinc, ground in oil or Demar Varnish, Paris Green, ground or dry, Mineral Green, Verdigris, Lamp Black, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Bluc, Venitian Red, Yellow Ocher, Ohio and Silvers as the new world, vernon, annexation, Of almost all styles and patterns, such as the new world, vernon, annexation, independent, liberty, Jenny Lind, astor, girard; buck's improved albany, William Thather, hot blast, and Cumberland. All the above adapted to burning either wood or coal, the plates insured. Also if the stove does not perform as re commended may be brought back and the money will be refunded. Old plates always on hand for the chove stoves, All sizes of 10 plate stoves with or without boilers. The newest style parlor stoves, such as the star, Ætna, starley, ensign, cottage, union, and in fact most all kinds in the market.—Also stoves suitable for stores, churches and offices. RASS KETTLES, and Iron Pots of all sizes,
Tea Kettles, Iron and Clay Furnaces, Iron
boilers. Also, a large lot of Knives and Forks, price from 75 cents up to \$3.00, best quality .-Table and Tea Spoons, wired handles; iron basting spoons, all sizes; French iron Ladles, with and without holes, Coffee Mills, Flat Irons, Shovels and Tongs, all of which will be sold as low as can

e bought in Bridgeton. FLUID LAMPS of all sizes and kinds, Marble bottoms, with drops, for Fluid or Oil. Castors he will dispose of cheap for cash. and Waiters; Britannia Tea setts, &c. PARREL CHURNS and Feathers, and in fact we can fit new beginners out for keeping house, for a very little of the needful.

The highest price paid for old iron, lead, brass, rags and feathers. Also all Stoves bought and taken in exchange for our wares. The subscribers feel thankful for past favors, and respectfully invite the public to their large stock; we feel happy to show our customers our wares, for we study to please.

Ap. 28, 1855.-ly.

NEWTON & POGUE.

Woolen Manufactory. THINE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to Manufacture WOOL into Satinet, Blankets, Flanel. Stocking and Carpet Yarn, at the old stand in Bridgeton, N. J.

WOOL sent by Stage or otherwise will be manufactured or carded, according to order, and returned. As we have recently fitted up our Factory with new machinery, we feel confident we can give satisfaction to all who favor us with their The Farming community will find it to their ad-

vantage to have their wool manufactured, as it is more durable than most goods that are made. Encourage Home Manufacture. R. & J. DUBOIS. P. S. Satinets, Blankets, Flanel & Stocking Yarn. Also Carpet Yarn of all rolours, on hand

Wool, Cordwood and Grain, taken in exhange for work or goods. Bridgeton, May 19, 1855.

MILLVILLE STOVE STORE. And Tin, Sheet Irou, Copper, Zinc and Japanned Ware Depot.

The Subscriber, having taken the property lately occupied by Henry Powell, as a Carriage making shop, nearly opposite Westcott's Hotel, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Millville and the surrounding country, that he is at all times prepared, and will be happy to furnish them with every article that can be manufactured from tin, sheet iron, zinc, copper &c. An assortment of the different varieties of tin ware constantly on hand, and manufactured dressing the Treasurer. to order at the shortest notice. Fluid, oil and camphene Lamps of every description can always be obtained. Brass and iron Candlesticks, and a Lawrence Johnson, Vice Pres. Paul B. Goddard, general assortment of Japanned Ware, together Ambrose W. Thompson, George McHenry, general assortment of Japanned Ware, together with a good supply of Hardware, for Housekeeping purposes.

STOVES. Of the neatest and most desirable patterns, received direct from the manufacturers, consisting of all styles viz.: Girard, Etna, Cook's Complete, Enchanter, Globe, Baltimore Cook, Bar Room, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, to which he invites Parior and Chamber Stoves, to which the attention of purchasers, housekeepers, or persons just commencing housekeeping can always hunting and open faced silver and a variety of articles needful and requisite for cases. Also—Fine Swiss levers in heavy hunting

To Farmers.

Pive per cent. Saving Fond, and Of the National Safety Co. Walnut street, south west cor. of Third st PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Pounsylvania, in 1841,

This Saving Fund has more than half a million of dollars, Securely invested for the safety of De-The Office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 2 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thurs-

day evenings, till 9 o clock.

People who have money to put in, are invited to call at the office for further information. HENRY L. BENNER. President. BOBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President.

HATS & CLOTHING!

WM. J. REED, Secretary.

April 28, 1855.

TF you want a good suit of clothes and a good Hat, for a small amount of Cash, call on J. W. Thompson, Commerce St., a few doors East of the bridge, and there you will behold to your astonishment, a splendid stock of Clothing and Hats, very cheap for cash. Delay not weary man in your old worn out and soiled clothes, but here to the Ecological States.

FURNISHING STORE, And there you can select a suit of clothes and a hat that will do you good as long as you wear them. Having lately made a visit to the City, I s fashionable and will suit my customers CALL AND EXAMINE.

COATS from 87 cts. to \$15.00 PANTS " 75 " VESTS " 62 " J. W. THOMPSON,

Bridgeton, May 5. Firemens Hall. REMOVAL. George W. Claypoole, AS removed his place of business from Com-merce street to Laurel, adjoining the Brick

tablishment without any unnecessary delay.

Sen. 20. 1854. G. W CLAYPGOLE. Economy Combined with beauty & Service. SAMUEL L. FITHIAN.

AVING purchased the right of making, using and selling, Cyrus Buler's patent paint mixture; would hereby offer it for sale to the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity, having used and experimented with the mixture, I feel perfectly safe in saying, that it is decidedly to the advan-tage of any person having painting done to use it. The mixture being a new article to the Public, I do not expect or ask them to use it at their own risk; but am willing in every instance (where it is used according to direction) to warrant it; and if at the end of two years after the paint is put on, the person using it is not satisfied, I will repaint at my own expense, with either Pure Lead or the best Zinc, at their own option. Now the advantages, to a person using it are as follows, viz:—First, they save 33 per cent on the first cost. Second, the point mixture gives the paint a very beautiful gloss, consequently, they have a much handsomer job of work done by using it.—Third, it will last from two to three years longer than painting done in the abl than painting done in the eld way of mixing.—Fourthly and last they run very little or no risk. All further necessary information will be given by calling at SAMUEL L. FITHIAN'S Drug & Chemical Store, sign of the Big Mortar, nearly opposite E. Davis & Son's Hotel, where will always

Give us a call, always glad to see you. WANTED. WANTED customers for to buy 1,000,000 of Bricks. By calling on the subscriber and getting your Bricks from his yard you will save yboat 25 per cent of your money, besides having bour brick out of the whole lot. If you do not any bricks this years to all the your foulty for any bricks this year it will be your own faults, for no pains will be spared for to give every one entire satisfaction. If you do not believe me, come and see for yourselves. Dont forget to enquire for English's Brick Yard. JAMES ENGLISH. Bridgeton, Feb. 17, 1855.

Venitian Blinds. THE subscriber would respectfully invite the Citizens of Bridgeton, and the readers of the Pioneer, generally to call at his establishment and examine his large assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY BLINDS. which are equal to any manufactured, and which

JAMES STEVENSON. No. 386 North Second St., near Coates, Phila May 26, 1855-lyw. F. H. SMITH, PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK AND DRESSING CASE MANUFACTURER.

W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, always on hand a large and varied Port Monnaies, Work Boxes. Pocket Books, Cabas, Travelling Bags, Backgammon Boards, Bankers Cases, Note Holders, Port Folios, Chess Men, Pocket Mem. Books, Dressing Cases, Also a general assortment of English, French

and German Fancy Goods. Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens. Wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH, N. W. corner Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philada N. B.—On the receipt of \$1, a Superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail;—describing pen, thus, medium, hard, or soft.

March 31, '55.-1y.-p.

SAVING FUND Of the United States Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company., S. E. cor Third & Chestnut Sts., Philada CAPITAL \$250,000. MONEY is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book

and given to the Depositor, or, if preferred, a certificate will be given.

All sums, large and small, are received, and the amount paid back on demand, without notice.

Interest is paid at the rate of five per cent., commencing from the day of deposit, and ceasing fourteen days previous to the withdrawal of the

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest of each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as he may prefer. The Company have now upwards of 8,500 ds-positors in the City of Philadelphia alone. Any additional information will be given by ad-DIRECTORS. Stephen R. Crawford, Pres't. | Wm. M. Godwin,

George McHenry, James Devereux, Benjamin W. Tingley, Jacob L. Florance, Gustav. English. ec'y and Treasurer, PLINY PISK. Teller and Interpreter, J. C. OEHLSCHLAGER Philadelphia, Sedt. 8, 1855.-lyp. WATCHES, CHAINS, KEYS, &c. OLD Lever and lepine watch-

find a variety of articles needful and requisite for their purposes; at extraordinary low prices.

Furnaces of all the various kinds always on hand. Copper and fron Pumps for sale, and put up in complete working order at the thortest notice.

Mill Old Iran, Brass, Copper, Rags, and Country Produce taken in exchange for Wares, at the highest Cash price.

Millville, N. J., July 21, 1855.

Millville, N. J., July 21, 1855.

BATEMAN & HUSTED PENCE RODS for sale at the Bridgeton Irea Store, Laurel street near Daniel Fifhian & that may be offered at their chip-yard at Fairton.

Son's Store. ISAAC PEDRICK. CO-PARTNERSHIP!

The subscribers would inform their release and the public generally, that they have be-came Co-partners in the Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1001.

JAVE PER CENT interest is given and the moderate of the state of the sta simply say, call and see and satisfy yourselves by a personal, practical application of the best of li tests, experience.

U. D. WOODBUFF, GEORGE LAWRENCE. Bridgeton, January 18, 1855,-tf.

Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Bridgeton, M. J. SECRETAEY'S REPORT, Nov.10, 1855. 3149 Policies outstanding. Amount Insured \$3,510.972 Premium Notes deposited Cash Funds 453.104

DIRECTORE: Benjamin Sheppard, Greetwich; Dr. George Tomlinson, Roadstown; Isaac West, Esq., Shiloh; Dr. Leonard Lawrence, Cedarville; Daniel L. Burt, Esq., Fairton; James Coombs, Esq., Pitts-grove; 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.; Lewis Mc

Bride Esq., do.; James Stiles, Esq., do.
BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, PRESIDENT. HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary. Executive Committee.—David P. Elmer, Isaac A. Sheppard, Lewis McBride, Jonathan Elmer. AGENTS AND SURVEYORS: Peter G. Ludlam, Millville.

Doct. James Loper, Millville.
" R. Willets, Port Elizabeth. Joseph Butcher, Mauricotown. " Maurice Beesley, Donnisville. Thos. VanGilder Esq., Tuckahoe. Reuben Townsend, Court House. Abr'm. L. Izzard, Esq. Mays Landing.
James Coombs Esq. Pittsgrove.
William A. Wood, Whig Lane.
Bridgeton, May 26, 1855.

FOWLERS WELLS &CO., Phre nologists and Publishers, 231 ARCH Street below Seventh, Philadelphia. All works or Phrenology, Water Cure, Magnetism and Phonography for sale at New York prices. Phrenological examinations day and evening. Cabinet free to tisitors.

June 2, '55.-y

New York Lines.

THE Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Piaces, leave as follows, viz: Fare. At 12 A. M. from Kensington Depot, via Jersey City, [Mail,] At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy At 7 A.M. by steamboat Trenton, via Taco-At 5 P. M. via Camden and Jersey City. [Ex-

press Mail,] 3 00 At 51 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, [Emigrant,] 1 50

The 5 o'clock P.M. Line runs daily; all thers Sundays excepted. Place of departure of all lines, except 13 A. M Walnut Street wharf. Express Lines stop at principal stations only.
WAY LINE—For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 21

. M., by steamboat Richard Stockton, via Taco-WAY LINE—For Mount Holly, &c., at 6 P. M. WAY LINE—For Beverly, Burlington, Bordentown, &c. at 31 P. M. Steamboat Richard Stockton for Bordentown and intermediate places, at 21 P. M. Steamboat Trenton, for Burlington and Bristol, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Tacony at 102 A. M. For Mount Holfy at 6 and 10 A. M. and 31, 4, found a large assortment of White Lead, Snow

> For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Flemington at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Easton, Phillipsburg, Reiglesville, Milford Frenchtown, Lambertville, Taylorville, Trenton &c., at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
>
> Lines from N. York to Philadelphia—will leave foot of Courtlandt Screet at 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Pier No. 1 North River at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over 50 pounds to be paid

> for extra. The company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract.
> WM. H. GATZMER, Ag't C. & A. R. R. Co.
> R. B. MORRELL, Ag't P. & T. R. R. Co.

Millville Lumber Yard. MULFORD & WILSON. Have just landed 200,000 ft. Hemlock Joice. 50,000 ft. 2-3,—12—14 **2** 16. 50,000 ft. 2-4—12—14—16. 50,000 ft. Hemlock Boards. 50,000 ft. 4-6, 5-6 & 6-6 Hemlock, 12 to 30 ft. 50,000 ft. 24 inch Cedar Shingles. Cypres 100,000 Plastering Lath. 25,000 ft. Shingling Lath. 100,000 White Pine, \$18 to \$40. 25,000 Yellow Pine inch Boards. 20,000 Plank, 2 inch.

50,000 ft. White Oak Sills & Posts.

The best assortment of Ploughs in the County

20.000 Brick.

price \$2.75 and warranted to give satisfaction or returned. MULFORD & WILSON. Millville, June 9, 1855. READ THIS.

Port Elizabeth, Millville & Bridgeton Stage. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the old Line of Stages of Mr. Allen, will leave Port Elizabeth every morning (Sundays excepted) at 61 o'clock, and Millville at 8 o'clock, and arrive in Bridgeton in time to take the 10 o'clock stage for Philadelphia. Those who wish to visit Bridgeton can have four or five hours there and return the same day. RETURNING, will leave E. Davis & son's Hotel, Bridgeton, at 21 o'clock, and Millille at 4 o'clock. Passengers from Dorchester, Leesburg, or its vicinity by being at Port Elizabeth by 64 o'cleek, can all be accommodated by this Line, and all

Oct. 27, 1855. Proprietor & Driver. TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!! C. H. NEEDLES. Truss and Brace Establishment. S. W. Corner of Twelfth and Race Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

passengers from Millville can be accommodated

All errands thankfully received and punctually attended to. ENOCH PANCOAST,

TMPORTER of fine French Trusses, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of single truss, 2, 3, 4 and \$5. Double—5, 6, 8 and \$10. Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the truss.

Also for sale in great variety, Dr. Banning's

Improved Patent Body Brace,
For the curing of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal props and Supports, Patent shoulder braces, chest expanders and erector braces, adapted to all with steep shoulders and weak lungs. English elastic abdominal belts, suspensories, syringes—male abdominal belts, suspensorie abdominal belta suspensories, syringec—male and female. Ladles' rooms, with lady attendants Philadelphia Aug. 4, 1855 ly, LEATHER.

No. 29 North Third Street, Philad'a.

Morocco Manufacturers, Curriers and Importers of French Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather & Kipp.

Feb. 17, 1865.—Iy. w.

DECOU & MIDDLETON. IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL No. 18 Morth Water St. abote Market, PHILADELPHIA. April 7, 1855.-1y.-w.

NOTICE, TERMS CASH. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscriber begs most respectfully to an-house to his friends and the Public, that he has received a large, and well associed stock of which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.
The following is a few of what is for sale:
Risck & Green Tess from 45 cts. to \$100 per lb.
Risc and Cape Coffee... 12 to 14
Raw and Refined Sugar 6 to 9
Sugar House and N. O. Molasses 25 to 87 pr. g.
White and Brown Soap 5 to 10
White fish and Cad fish 5 to 9
White fish and Cad fish 5 to 9
Salmon and Trout 8 10 Groseries & Provisions Salmon and Trout ... 8 ... 10 Hams and Shoulders 10 "14" Fresh & Tub Butter " 18 " 25"

#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. N. B. Cash paid 10x and Wanted 50,000 doz. Eggs.

60,000 lbs. Rags, for which the highest G. D.

ash price will be paid. 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 ets.,) where he is of-ering a fresh stock of DRUGS, consisting of all the articles usually kept, together with Potashfor-making soap, and many other new items in the line MEDICIMES,

Including the common and patent articles of the day. PRUITS,—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.

Cologues, Fancy soaps, hair oils &c., &c.-Also, Pure Spices. 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. "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. A DJOINING the Bridge, South side, all kinds of Window Sash, Shutters, Revolving Blinds, Venitian, Pannel and Batten Doors, Door and Window Primes &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, commen and extra thickness, glaized and painted, or without, constantly on hand or made to order at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. ALSO,

At 7 A.M. by steamboat Trenton, via Tacony and Jersey City, [Mail,] 2 25

At 10 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City

[Express,] 3 00

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, [Mail,] 3 00

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, [Mail,] 3 00

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, [Mail,] 3 00 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.

> Bridgeten, April 1, 1854. Dividing Creek

MAIL STAGE! THIS LINE will leave Dividing CREEK every 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.

BETURNING—Eaves E. Davis & Sea's Hotel, 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 ing line, which has accommodated the people of the above places for more than 30 years. will be called for at their residences by leaving their names at Wm. D. Barret's or

Swing & Tominson's Stores, Fairton, or D. Gale's Store or Benjamin H. Lore's Hotel, Cedarville. All errands punctually attended to by DAVID MOORE. Proprietor and Driver.
Dividing Creek, Feb. 10, 1955.

Cape Island and Bridgeton Stage. CHANGE OF DAYS. N and after Monday, Sept. 24, the Bridgeton and Cape Island every Monday and Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, passing through Cold Spring, Fishing Creek, Dyer's Creek, Goshen, Bernisville, Leesburg, Dorchester, Port Elizabeth and Millville. Returning, will leave E. Davis & Son's Hotel, Bridgeton, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, and will continue to run on these days until fur-

and by strict attention to business hopes to reccive a share of public patronage. Errance strictly attended to.

J. T. ALLEN. Bridgeton, Oct. 6, 1855.

NEW PACKET. The new and superior Packet Sloop NILE, Capt. David P. Mulford,

Philadelphia, on Friday at 12 o'clock of each We will be enabled to accommodate Farmers, Merchants and all others who may be disposed to patronise this line, better than heretofore.

BRIDGETON

SLOOP ELLEN. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that, having met with such encouragement the past season, he will still continue to run the Sloop Ellen, between Bridgeton and Philadel-phia, as a regular Packet, making regular trips. Leaving Bridgeton on Saturdays, and the up-per side of Arch street Wharf, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays at 12 o'clock M, until further notice. Errands of all descriptions correctly and punc-

he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

April 7, 1855.

JACOB KANDLE. TRADELS' BANK, Cape May Court House, N. J., Oct. 17, 1854.

Cape May Court House, N. J., Oct. 17, 1804.

A LL the circulating notes outstanding of this Bank must be presented to the State Tremurer for payment within (we years from date, of 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. Bank of America. Cape May Court House, N. J., Lune 15th, 1854.

July-1, '54.-2y. SELLING OFF AT COST

All of the above will be offered at cost, as I am determined to sell out at RICHARDSON'S

Cheep Day Good Stone A Few pieces of faucy silks on hand at half price,—they are splendid, at RICHARDSON'S Cheap Store.

President. TTO close out business, some beautiful styles of

her notice. The stage will pass through the village of Cape May Court-House on Thursday coming up, and on Saturday, going down.

The subscriber feels thankful for past favors,

WILL make regular trips between Bridge-ton and Philadelphia, leaving Bridgeton on Monday evening, and first wharf below Arch St.

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

Bridgeton, May 19, 1855.

AND PHILADELPHIA PACKET

tually attended to, and returns of produce prompt-For freight or information apply on board, or to Wm. G. Maul or Alexander Stratton, Bridgeton.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore estowed by a discerning public, the past season,