





BRIDGETON.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9.

CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1.00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editors.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Bridgeton, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1866.

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS.

We announced in a previous number, that incipient steps were being taken for the formation of a Musical Convention in this County...

Some of the benefits proposed to result from this course, are a more general and thorough acquaintance with the principles of the art, a cultivation and encouragement of a correct musical taste...

It would undoubtedly be gratifying to much the larger portion of the members to be able to join in the exercises, from which they are now excluded for want of the requisite knowledge or skill.

A hymn could lose none of its beauty or efficacy, because breathed out in a more harmonious flow. While there can be no doubt that the fervency and interest of the religious exercises would be immensely increased by the participation of the whole audience.

It is natural to feel most interested in what we ourselves are the actors, hence the effect of a proper cultivation of a musical taste would be to induce to a more general and punctual attendance at the sanctuary, and more of an interest in its services, even by those not in membership.

The soothing influence of poetry upon the feelings, is most exquisitely illustrated by a passage in Grecian history. In an ill advised invasion of Sicily by the Athenians, their armies were defeated, and those not killed, taken prisoners.

But on hearing some of their captives recite the verses of Euripides, the great poet of Greece, were so charmed with them that they ordered all their prisoners to be released and restored to their friends, who could repeat the most beautiful passages of the poet.

In all the most civilized countries from the time of the "sweet singer of Israel" to the present, both vocal and instrumental music has borne an important part in religious rites and ceremonies; most probably because of its mild power over human passions and feelings.

Who does not acknowledge that the Spring is made doubly joyous by the sweet voices of the feathered songsters? And as their notes resound o'er hill and dale, who does not feel the infection of their melody, steal o'er his soul and lift his thoughts heavenward, in spirit stirring gratitude to the great Father of all, for the renewal of the pleasant seed time and the abundant harvest?

Miserable indeed is that breast that is callous to their refreshing influences. In the beauty and harmonious order of creation, every part had its allotted share. The most melodious of the feathered tribes, incline to make their abode near the haunts of man, even despite the cruel practices of modern society; and many of them are capable of a high degree of domestication.

By this we may learn that their beautiful notes were given them, to minister to the delights of man, perchance to inspire in his bosom a deeper thankfulness, and a livelier gratitude for the countless blessings he is so continually receiving. Whilst in music there is nothing in itself vicious, its cultivation may at least assist in preventing the entrance of such that is. Those who would become skilled in its performance, indeed, of any art, cannot have the same opportunity to cultivate bad passions. In the pursuit of every science more or less of the attention must become absorbed by it.

Hence in common with other legitimate pursuits, it assists in the great work of training and cultivating the mind. In every household it imparts an air of cheerfulness and contentment, an influence always healthful in its character. We would therefore say to all our readers, join promptly and at once in the proposed movement. The gentlemanly suggestion, Mr. PENNINGTON, is acknowledged to have no superior in that profession. Success uniformly attends his efforts. Let us have the musical taste of the country developed.

Even if we were to have nothing but "Old Dog Tray" and "Wait for the Wagon," let us at least have them with some kind of music in them.

NEW HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Thomas Lazelere, who has been for some time past, carrying on the harness business in Salem, has opened a shop in this town, adjoining the Bridge, and will soon be prepared to supply harness equal to the demand. Those who are acquainted with Mr. L. say he is a good workman.

Rev. S. M. Osgood's Lectures on Burmah.

The Rev. S. M. Osgood, who, for some 14 years, has been laboring as a Missionary in India, under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Union, visited this town during the past week, and received subscriptions to a considerable amount, for the support of missions in Burmah.

He preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning and evening to large and attentive congregations. It was announced that he would deliver a Lecture on Monday evening, and notwithstanding the rain was published but one day previous, the Town Hall, capable of seating four or five hundred persons, was densely crowded. The Lecture commenced by singing in the Burman language, that beautiful hymn commencing with:

"From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand,"

Rev. Mr. Cornwell, pastor of the Baptist Church of this town, then addressed the house of grace with earnest and appropriate prayer. Mr. Osgood proceeded with his Lecture, by first giving a description of the voyage to Burmah. It was not accomplished in packets, with ample accommodations, such as those afford which leave our ports for France, England and other enlightened foreign nations, but in merchant vessels, in which the best accommodations are scarcely equal to a steamer passage in a common packet.

The births in the merchantman being only from three to four feet in width, and six feet in length with but little opportunity for ventilation. The whole distance from this country to India, or Burmah, was said to be 16,000 miles, by the route usually taken by Missionaries from this country; while on the return passage, the distance was only about 13,000 miles, 3,000 miles being gained by the favorable currents and wind which could not be taken advantage of on the outward bound voyage.

Burmah is an extensive Empire in Asia, east of the Bay of Bengal, containing the kingdoms of Burmah, Cassy, and Pegu, and all the western coast of Siam. The climate is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection.

This Empire also abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords chrysolites, jasper, lodestone, and excellent marble. The Burmans are a lively, inquisitive race, active irascible and impatient; they are fond both of poetry and music, and their language has been somewhat cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works on religious history and science. Their religion is that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha. The Mahometans are represented to be of a detestable character; but the Hindoos, or Rontooos, possess many good qualities; they are of a dark complexion; their persons straight and elegant, and their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or castes; the four principal of which are the Brahmins, soldiers, laborers and mechanics, and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; and they are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another caste, while at the same time among those of their own family or caste they are extremely sociable and friendly, though peculiar in their manners and costume. All the tropical productions such as spices, drugs, maize, rice, sugar, &c., are produced in abundance. Rice being their principal food and immense quantities consumed by them, they have arrived to that degree of perfection in preparing it, unequalled by any in this country. As "fingers were made before forks" (or spoons) they preferred the more primitive method of eating, at which they were very dexterous, each one helping himself or herself, from the same dish which is placed before them. The males and females before marriage, while young are not permitted to eat at the same table, at the same time. Their mode of preparing tea is by frying instead of boiling as in this and other enlightened countries. In using tobacco, which not one adult male in a thousand among them refuses to partake of, though to their credit be it said, usually in very moderate quantities, one cigar, twenty of which would be used by an American dandy, in a single day, would last twenty Burmans for the same length of time, each one using the same cigar alternately until it is consumed. It is a customary thing to see them passing along the street with a cigar in the orifice of their ear, perforated for the large rings which they sometimes wear.

The climate is very mild, the thermometer having but a small range, seldom more than 70° above zero, and not often rising higher than 120°. Their costume is of a light texture being mostly of cotton or silk, loosely thrown upon the body. An umbrella is as much in use in Burmah, and considered as indispensable as any part of their apparel.

The buildings are composed principally of frame, in a very rude manner and of rough materials, affording but little protection against the myriads of vile insects and ferocious animals that abound in that country. The Missionaries are constantly in danger of being injured or destroyed by some of these deadly foes.

The natives live principally on vegetable productions, it being contrary to their doctrine and laws, to take the life of any living creature; yet they will catch fish in nets, throw them upon the shore and watch them until they die on their own responsibility, when they will devour them as the greatest luxury. They frequently watch around the dwellings of the missionaries until a snake or some animal life is destroyed when they will eat it without any compunctions of conscience whatever.

Their refraining from taking the lives of animals, has caused the number of dogs to multiply to such an extent, that when the British Government, which has large possessions in Burmah, send men to destroy all the

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Another cold week has been added to the extremely cold weather of Jan. On Sunday morning (Feb. 3d), at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 8° above zero, and did not rise higher than 12° during the day, and was down to 6° at 6 o'clock P. M. On the 4th it stood at 7 A. M., 12° at noon, 14° at 3 P. M. On the 5th it was at 7 A. M., 18° at noon and 16° at 3 P. M. On the 6th it was zero at 7 A. M., 18° at noon, and 22° at 3 P. M. On the 7th it stood at 31° at 7 o'clock and commenced raining which continued through the day with the thermometer at 40° at 12 o'clock, the snow melted, so that what was very dangerous for man or beast to attempt locomotion.

The ice on the mill pond at Mr. Elmer's mill has attained the unusual thickness of 14 inches which doubtless would have been nearly or quite 2 feet had it not been covered over with snow nearly the whole time. Mr. Brewster informs us that his man cut ice 7 inches thick on the 8th of Jan., and on the 11th they cut out from the same hole, ice 4 1/2 to 5 inches thick, and on the 23d cut again 5 inch ice, and on the 30th, cut 5 inch ice, and on the 6th of Feb., cut the same place over again 8 inch ice, making 5 crops of ice from the same opening in the space of one month, making an aggregate of 30 inches of ice frozen in one place; the like was never known before in this section of country, we shall therefore be supplied next summer with a plenty of very superior ice.

The next Lecture before the Bridgeton Lyceum, will be delivered in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst., by Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER of this place.

We are pleased to announce to the public, that the services of this distinguished jurist have been obtained. It was feared at the commencement of the course of Lectures that the committee to secure speakers would be obliged to procure many from a distance to complete the course, but from the present prospect and encouragement already received from gentlemen in this town and vicinity, we expect to announce, from time to time the names of those, who, like in the present instance, are familiar to our readers, and who feel a deep interest in the welfare and happiness of this community, and will cheerfully contribute their services for its advancement.

The subject chosen for Tuesday evening next is "The Bible."

On consideration of the unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday evening last, Prof. T. E. Perkins has adjourned his class in Vocal Music, until Thursday evening next, at which time he will be pleased to see all who desire his services for another term.

Handsome Sleigh.

Messrs. Maul & Clark of this town have lately finished one of the handsomest and most costly sleighs ever witnessed in this part of the state. It is intended for two horses, and seats four persons very comfortably, in fact it is as comfortable a sleigh as we ever had the pleasure of riding in. These gentlemen deserve much praise for taking the lead in re-animating South Jersey from the censure of turning out some of the most homely sleighs in creation, and we must admit that we have some homely ones that look as though they were put together in a hurry. The one alluded to above, was designed and built at their shop on Commerce St. The runners were turned by Mr. Wood, the iron work executed by A. Pierson, and the ornamental painting by D. F. Woodruff, of this town. This sleigh taken altogether reflects much credit on all concerned in its construction.

Chance for Bargains.

Mr. J. S. Richardson, who has lately been selling Dry Goods &c., at Auction, on such reasonable terms, will commence this Friday afternoon, and continue selling every afternoon, until his entire stock is disposed of. The Ladies particularly are invited to attend the sales, and we can assure them that they will receive all the attention that Mr. Richardson can bestow upon them. He is a Lad in man. His removal from Bridgeton will cause a vacancy that cannot well be filled. He is a superior salesman, a good citizen, and a whole-souled cleaver fellow, (notwithstanding his many reported failures, which never happened.) He has taken a store in Philadelphia where he will undoubtedly have many warm friends and a rush of good customers.

Farm for Sale.

The Farm of Mr. Adrian Bateman, of Cedarville, advertised last week, contained a grand mistake, caused by inserting the words (of which) instead of (and), making it appear that his farm contained only Seventy five acres, instead of one hundred and fifteen as it does. Seventy-five of which is in a good state of cultivation, and forty heavily timbered. Forty acres taken from such a desirable farm as that of Mr. Bateman's, is quite an item in these times, when so many are looking out for property. We would add, that Mr. B. is a very clever widower, just in his prime, and is worth enough without those forty acres, (of which) the roguish types said nothing about.

The Scientific American.

We receive two copies of this valuable newspaper regularly every week, one of which we would not part with on any conditions, as we have taken it for many years, and consider it the best paper of the kind, in this country; the other copy which we receive weekly as a premium taken at the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, we will dispose of to the first applicant on more reasonable terms than it can be had of the publishers, as two papers of the same kind coming at the same time are of no more use than the fifth wheel of a wagon. This Agricultural Society has made what we consider a better disposition of premiums, for the coming exhibition, such an one as will enable those who receive premiums to procure with the cash what they prefer.

Buffalo Robes.

At this season of the year when these comfortable animals are brought into such general use, we frequently hear of them giving their owner the slip, or "going off without being loaded." The best remedy we can give to prevent this inclination the Buffaloes have of straying away from where they belong, is to have them marked with the owners name, in large letters, which can be done at the Printing Office, for a mere trifle in comparison to the value of the robe. It is not generally known that printers mark Buffalo robes, bags, &c., much better and more durable than any other method, and for a mere trifle.

Howe's J. P. Kees, and J. Wells.

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Proceedings of the Musical Convention.

At the suggestion of Professor Perkins, who has for some time past been conducting both adult and juvenile classes, a number of persons assembled at Henry Neff's, for the purpose of forming a society, whose object shall be to awaken an increased interest in church and secular music, throughout this County. Joseph Reeves being called to the chair, R. S. Reynolds was appointed Secretary. On motion, it was resolved to call a "Musical Convention," to meet in Bridgeton from all parts of the County, some time during the present month, under the direction of a Professor competent to criticize and instruct in all that relates to the science and art of vocal and instrumental music. A committee being appointed to draft a Constitution, the meeting adjourned. Pursuant to adjournment the meeting assembled the 31st ultimo at the Town Hall, Sheppard's building, at 9 o'clock P. M. Being called to order by the President the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Committee reported a Constitution which was unanimously adopted. Joseph Reeves was re-elected President; Nathaniel Fish, Vice President; R. S. Reynolds, Secretary; Henry Neff, Treasurer; and Noah Ayars, M. B. Rynick and James Reeves were appointed a Board of Directors.

Horace Greeley Assaulted.

An outrageous assault was made upon Mr. Greeley, at Washington, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Rust of Arkansas. The affair shows the latter gentleman to be a consummate coward, and a man better fitted for a position among the "border ruffians" of Kansas than for a seat in Congress. No one but a rowdy scoundrel would engage in such a business. Mr. Greeley has done much by his course to prevent the organization of the House, probably more than any one person at the Capital, but we protest against his being "clubbed" because he canvasses the acts of certain M. C.'s rather severely. We hope he will pass this matter by with no other notice than that he may see proper to give it in the Tribune.

A correspondent in the New York Herald gives the account of the affair. Hon. Horace Greeley was twice assaulted this afternoon by Mr. Rust, representative from Arkansas. The first attack was made as Mr. Greeley was walking down in front of the Capitol, immediately after the House adjourned. He had got about half way down from the Capitol steps to the avenue, when Mr. Rust stepped up to him, and calling him aside, and inquiring if he was Mr. Greeley, asked, "Are you a non-resistor?" Mr. Greeley replied, "That depends upon circumstances." Mr. Rust then struck him a blow on the right temple, and followed it up by others. The affair was sudden. Mr. Greeley had his hands in his great coat pockets, and could make no resistance. He said, "Who is this man?—I don't know him?" Mr. Rust answered, "Damn you, you'll know me after this." Mr. Rust walked on, and Mr. Greeley came along towards his lodgings, at the New Hotel, when near the steps, Mr. Rust met him, and exclaimed, "Do you know me now?" "It is a Rust of Arkansas, I believe," Mr. Rust then raised a cane and struck at Mr. Greeley's head. Mr. Greeley warded off the blow from his head, and received it on his left arm, which was pretty badly bruised. Several gentlemen rushed in, and the assault was stopped.

JOSEPH REEVES, President.

R. S. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Millsville, Feb. 7. 1856.

Messrs. Editors.—No doubt it will be a matter of interest to many of the readers of your paper, and of encouragement to the hearts of the friends of Zion, to learn that the revival of religion of which you spoke in your last issue, is still in progress; nightly the people of God have cause to rejoice with newly pardoned redeemed and rejoicing sinners. On the two last Sabbaths seventy persons have united with the Church. During the conference year, one hundred and thirty have been added by certificate and on probation. Others are waiting for an opportunity to identify themselves more closely with the people of God, by connecting themselves with the Christian Church.

"Sons of God, your Saviour prais'd;

He doth your path open wide; He hath given the word of grace; Jesus' word is glorified, Jesus mighty to redeem, He above the work hath wrought, Worthy is the work of Him— Him who spoke a world from naught."

CHARLES S. DOWNES

Princeton College.

We learn from a catalogue recently issued that the whole number of graduates thus far is 3090, and that there are still living 2023. The first class, that of 1743, contained six members, of whom five became clergymen; the sixth was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among the Graduates there have been— 1 President of the United States; 2 Vice Presidents of the United States; 13 Members of the cabinet; 12 Foreign Ministers; 82 Chief Justices of particular States; 29 Governors of States; 32 Presidents of Colleges; 7 Vice Presidents of Colleges; 74 Professors in Colleges; 5 Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Clugget, Hobart, Meade, Johns and Mollinaire.

No Licenses.

Our readers will be glad, says the Newark Mercury, to see that the Common Council last evening sustained the same policy in reference to licenses, which has been pursued by the city government for the last two years. It is a matter for congratulation among all the friends of law and order that this result has been reached, thanks to the firmness and decision of the good and true men in the Common Council.

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Please receive our thanks for public comments.

Reported for the N. Y. Express.

Mr. Meagher's Lecture on "The Fine Arts of Athens."

The "Fine Arts of Athens" formed the subject of a lecture, delivered on Monday evening, at the Tabernacle, before the Young Literary Institute, by Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq. About fifteen hundred persons were present. The lecture was introduced by Mosley Lyons, commenced by alluding to the state of ancient Greece and her progress to refinement, by the introduction of the fine arts. The true development of the Grecian art was put forward by Athens, whose people acknowledged no dependents but themselves, and in the elevated position of the Grecian art she was the first to give to the world, Greece and Egypt were but lands of bondage, while Greece was the only land of human freedom and dignity; hence we find the Athenians pursuing art throughout every century, gradually mounting from the worship of ethereal beauty, to the worship of ethereal splendor. In their minds the extreme idea of beauty is never effaced, and in that pursuit, they invariably attain to what is spiritually good.

Mr. Meagher referred to the embodiment of the heathen gods by the Grecians. These were gods, said the lecturer, of their own invention, endowed with human passions, and these gods they kept until the day when Paul spoke out of Pagan gods, but the fountain of splendor, given out from the true Divinity, Homer was to the Poets what Rides, the King of artists, was to the student of statuary. Nothing is left in our day of the Pagan idea of the Eternal Being. He was the first poet. He was the first architect, and by Him was made the world, which is lit by the sun, covered by the firmament, and spangled by the stars. Mr. Meagher, throughout his lecture, described in glowing terms the architecture of Greece, showing that nothing yet introduced in Egypt or other countries had presented such noble features. His discourse was listened to with great interest, and he was frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic and well merited applause. At the conclusion of the lecture, he stated that he had selected his subject at the request of officers belonging to the Institute, and he wound up by quoting a saying from Macaulay, showing that Athens was the mistress of the world as regarded the fine arts.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Senator Seward, in his able address on the Central American Question, reviews all the facts, and then asks—what ought the United States now to do? In reply, he says that we should adhere to our former policy, and not Great Britain distinctly, the responsibility of deciding upon peace or war. Some would advise arbitration, but he thinks we have passed that point already. It would imply a doubt of the righteousness of our positions, and such indecision would be equivalent to abandonment. Besides, he does not know where we could find an impartial umpire in the present disturbed condition of Europe. He does not think that Great Britain would choose a resort to war. Her Government, hardly less than our own, is a popular one, and this controversy grows out of caprice of her own Administration. His (Senator Seward's) counsel therefore is, a notice to Great Britain, that we shall interfere to prevent her exercise of dominion in Central America if it should for a moment be discontinued within one year; and also that authority be given to the President to execute that delayed purpose. Great Britain may reconsider, may propose to us a reference, or some other amicable adjustment, and he would be ready to hear, and go to the very verge of accommodation. But this dis position should not persuade us to inactivity.

The mails of the Arabia furnish us with full details relative to the great excitement, political and financial, which prevailed in the English and French capitals on the first publication of the report that Russia had unconditionally accepted the peace propositions of the allied powers, made through Count Estraszky, the Austrian Envoy. In Russia, as well as France and England, the military and naval preparations for the next campaign were going on with unabated vigor. General Leders has been appointed to the command of the Russian troops in the Crimea, in place of Prince Gortschakoff. He is accounted the most accomplished General in the Russian service. A treaty has been concluded between the Emperor of Japan and Great Britain. The news from India received by the Arabia is very important. Not only had the Persians taken Herat, but their troops had fully occupied the city, and it was apprehended that they would soon advance beyond its walls. The entire family of Ya Mahomed had been put to death by the Persians, with the exception of the Queen mother. Dost Mahomed was in great alarm for his safety. He contemplated a military reunion with the chiefs of Candahar. Affairs in the East are rapidly assuming an ominous aspect.

Dr. Valpeus, who has been advertising in the Western papers to sell "love powders," to secure the affections of whoever can be made to take the dose, has been complained of by several persons who tried the experiment without success, and was arrested in N. Y., on Wednesday, by order of Mayor Wood. He is said to receive fifty letters a day, which, at \$2 each, makes \$100 per diem received by him for love powders. There are many others who do the same kind of business, who ought to be treated in the same way.

The Basis for Negotiation.

Three different despatches, as we learn by the steamer Arabia, announced the readiness of Russia to negotiate. The first to the London Times from Vienna, stated positively that the Czar had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies; this was corrected by another, which appeared in the London Post as a despatch from the Russian Government, asserting that the Russian Government had accepted the Austrian proposals, as a basis for negotiation. And finally there came a french official despatch from Vienna, stating that Count E. Therzaby had written from St. Petersburg that Count Nesselrode had notified to him the acceptance, "pure and simple," of the propositions contained in the ultimatum, which are in substance, as follows: The complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principality of Moldavia, and a restoration of the Russian frontier with European Turkey; the Surrender of the Danube mouth to a Syndicate representing the European Governments; the Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed ships, but opening it to all merchant ships—naval arsenals to be neither constructed or maintained. New securities to be given for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, to be granted by the Sultan, after deliberation with Austria, France and Great Britain. We believe that Russia may be willing to take breath while talking over these propositions, but they are too humiliating to be accepted. There is some room under Nesselrode's action, and it will be remembered that last year she accepted "the four points" as a basis for negotiation, only for the purpose of gaining time.

The Southern Commercial Convention at Richmond, Va., on Saturday, adopted a resolution declaring a first class line of steamers to be highly important, and recommending Southern Legislatures to aid in the establishment of such a line, as soon as practicable. A resolution declaring that Congress should aid a Southern line of Ocean Mail Steamers, as well as the Northern line, was pending at the adjournment. A dinner was given in the afternoon, at which the Gov. Was made a strong internal improvement speech.

Fires in January.

The destruction of property in the United States by fires during the month just expired, was very large. Leaving out of the calculation all such as may not yet have been heard from, the aggregate loss was not exceeded during any month last year, with a single exception, which occurred in March. According to the accounts furnished by newspapers and the telegraph, there were thirty-nine fires in the month of January, where the loss in each instance exceeded \$10,000, sixteen of which destroyed manufacturing property. The total loss amounted to \$1,404,000.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW. New York, Jan. 30th.—The steamer Geo. Law arrived at 10 o'clock this morning from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Jan. 24, and \$350,000. She connected with the Golden Gate at Panama. The latter boat passed on the 10th the Golden Age, and on the 12th the Cortez, both bound up with the New York passengers of Dec. 20th. The steamer Sonora sailed from Panama on the 10th with the New York passengers of the 5th January.

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A severe norther occurred at Valparaiso Dec. 7th. Two Chilean vessels were wrecked, but no mention is made of other damage. Peru and Bolivia were quiet, but there were indications of another revolution in the former country. Yellow fever has made its appearance in Bolivia.

Dr. Frazar, ex-Minister to the United States from Paris, is dead. The train from Panama to Aspinwall of the 17th carried over \$1,800,000 in silver, brought from Mexico by the British steamer Brick, on English account. Principal consignees per George Law—Dexel & Co., 250,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., 120,000; William Hodge, 114,000.

The steamer St. Mary's, from the Sandwich Islands, at Talcahuano, Dec. 13th, reporting. Capt. Jones, formerly of the steamer Amazon, has been appointed commandant of the Chincha Islands.

Disturbance at Belleville.

Some two or three days since, flaming handbills were circulated through Belleville, announcing that the double refined Prof. Orlando A. Finn would exhibit at Independence Hall an astonishing work of art, at the same time warning the public against the imposition of puppet shows, and Magic Lantern exhibitions. The extraordinary promises there held forth as well as the strong assurance that ladies might come with perfect propriety and bring their children, brought together last evening a respectable audience. After waiting until nearly 8 o'clock, meanwhile some boys manifested "unmistakable impudence," Orlando, the "imitable artist," made his appearance, more than "half seas over." One individual who had brought in his family and was seated near the door, immediately demanded a return of his money, which he was successful in obtaining; and after this the door-keeper was vacated, and the Professor was compelled to face his audience, which he did, by making disparaging comparisons between the bogs of America and the bogs of Old Ireland. The Belleville boys then commenced to hoot, when the Professor dragged his coat and wished to fight some one. The ladies and children were frightened, and hastened from the hall, when the professor had hung up, and tumbled him and his traps into the street. He was also arrested and fined \$2 for exhibiting without a license, and a default thereof was sent to the jail in Newark.

The Secretary of the Navy has answered the Senate Naval Committee, and proposed a remedy for the errors committed by the Naval Retiring Board. He reports two plans—one executive, by re-appointing officers to vacancies as they may occur; another plan is legislative, the temporary increase of the number of officers of the Navy, and the restoration of those who are dropped or retired, at the discretion of the President.

Zinc ore in New Jersey.

The zinc ores in New Jersey are believed to be the richest in the world. A single block of the red oxide weighing 16,400 lbs., obtained from the Sterling Hill mine, was exhibited at the London World's Fair, and surprised all who saw it. The American Zinc Manufacturing Company, at Newark, N. J., which was established a few years since, promised to flourish; yet we have been informed that it has not been so successful as to compete with the Vieille Montagne Co., at whose works the success, however, is simply a question of time, where the ore is in our country, and fuel plenty, as is the case in our country.

Effect of Mechanical Skill.

To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at 5 dollars, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10 50; needles 355 dollars; penknife blades, \$285 dollars; shirt buttons, 23,480 dollars; balance springs of watches, 25,000 dollars. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been exhibited in wire up wards of one hundred and eighty miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

Agricultural Colleges are just now in high favor all over the country; and it is probable that the example set by Pennsylvania in founding such an institution will be followed speedily elsewhere. In the Legislature of Maryland a bill has been introduced for this purpose. It names a Board of Commissioners, who are to receive subscriptions to the stock of the college to an amount not exceeding \$500,000. The President of the Board of Trustees is to be President of the Board of Trustees. One section appropriates \$6000 per annum from the public treasury as an endowment for the institution when it shall have been organized.

The Grace of Madison.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Virginia providing for the erection of a plain tomb, of granite or marble, over the grave of James Madison. It is a somewhat singular and mortifying fact that up to this time no stone has marked the place where rest the mortal remains of this illustrious man. Should the tomb be erected, it will bear the following inscription:— "James Madison, born 1751 (O. S.) died 28th June, 1836. Virginia manly citizen. One care affection the grave of her son, the author of the Federal Constitution, the patriot and statesman."

Rivers Frozen.

The Passaic at Belleville is frozen hard enough to bear teams. The Shrewsbury river, at Red Bank, is frozen so hard that teams pass over it from the opposite shores. The Perth Amboy steamer now makes her passage on the outside of Staten Island, on account of the Kills being frozen. The residents along the shores of Staten Island and N. Jersey travel over the river on the ice with horses and sleighs.

A desperate encounter with escaped slaves from Kentucky occurred at Cincinnati on the 27th. Their whereabouts having been discovered, officers of the police arrested them, when they were fired upon by three or four men, who were slightly wounded. One woman finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

Valuation of Rhode Island.

Legislature of New Jersey

Session, Jan. 30, 1886. SENATE.

10 A. M.—Several petitions were presented. Mr. Robertson from Joint Committee on Treasurers' Accounts presented their report of which the usual number of copies were ordered.

Passed—To authorize the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton to increase its capital stock—19 to 20.

3 P. M.—Bill introduced—Mr. Howell, to incorporate the Cumberland Agricultural Society.

10 A. M.—Fifty additional copies of the bill reported by the Joint Law Commissioners were ordered to be printed.

Reports—Joint Resolution relative to purchase of Nixons' Digest, relative to the preservation of the same from slip-jacking.

Mr. White offered a resolution that no private bills shall be received in this House on the 10th of February next—Agreed to.

Bill introduced—By Mr. Barrett, Joint Resolution in commendation of Dr. E. K. Kane, referred to Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Harret, Robins and Wynn; by Mr. Harker, to incorporate Long-a-company and Chew's Landing Turnpike Co.

Passed—To charter Hunterdon County Agricultural Society—47 to 0.

The act to the act relative to Orphans' Courts, and the power and authority of Surrogates, was, on motion of Mr. McDonald, postponed until next session.

3 P. M.—The Senate Joint Resolution relative to the distribution of Nixon's Digest, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lafetra, the rules were suspended, in order to enable the Treasurer of the State to present his report, which was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Lafetra, the usual number of copies of the State Prison report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robins (Corporation) reported an act to charter the South Jersey Central and Air Line Railroad, which was ordered to a second reading.

Reports of Committees—Mr. Bafferty, to incorporate the Cumberland County Agricultural Society; sup. to the Camden and Atlantic R. R.

Effect on Railway Machinery.

The Superintendent of the Erie workshop at Susquehanna, reports the beginning of this week that he had never known so hard a week upon iron in his life.

Some with pumps frozen up and burst; some with rods broken, some cylinders burst; but the greatest difficulty was in the broken tires of wheels.

It is stated, that if authority from the Legislature can be obtained, that the Erie R. R. Co. will commence operations upon the new road which they contemplate cutting through Bergen Hill.

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On the 30th ult., by Elder D. Clawson, Mr. David Elwell, to Miss Charlotte Atwell, both of St. Croix, Cumberland Co.

In Cedarville, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, by Rev. Charles F. Diver, Mr. Lorenzo Wood to Miss Cornelia Campbell, both of Millville.

On the morning of the 30th inst., near Roadstown, Mrs. Rachel W. Brooks, (consort of Mr. Lewis M. Brooks) aged about 35 years.

At Shiloh, Jan. 30, Mr. Charles Bonham, son of Elisha Bonham of Bridgeton, he has left a young widow with two small children to mourn their loss.

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1,000 Tons for Sale.

FARMERS of New Jersey, use LEINAU'S Super-Phosphate of Lime, at 22 cents a barrel, of 80 lbs. net weight.

These diplomas have been received from the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey; the New York Crystal Palace Association; and the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

THE BOSTON POST, THE PRESS AND POST, AND THE BOSTON STATESMAN & WEEKLY POST FOR 1886.

A NEW PRESS has been ordered to enable the demand to be promptly supplied.

Administrators' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, N. J., will be sold at Public Vendue, on

Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of E. Davis & Son at Bridgeton, the following described property:

Is of an excellent team soil on a clay bottom, fenced with nearly new cedar and chestnut rails, and contains about 100 acres of land.

DWELLING HOUSE, Built in modern style, with a cellar, and situated in the lower story and four in the second, with a convenient kitchen and wash-house bath, and a good well of water under the shed.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT Of these journals involves a large expenditure; constant variety in type, and the subscription in one package, will be supplied at one dollar and a half a year.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a FARM situated in Fairfield township, on the public road leading from Bridgeton to Cedarville, containing

115 ACRES OF LAND, 75 of which is in a good state of cultivation, and 40 heavily timbered: mostly white oak, suitable for ship building and other purposes.

Dwelling House for Sale. A splendid New Dwelling House, containing 15 rooms in a desirable location, on PEARL Street.

PLEASANT ROOM, on Pearl Street, nearly opposite the Baptist Church, inquire of Feb. 5, 1886. WM. BROOKFIELD.

VENUE!

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1886.

House & Lot at Public Sale. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1886, on the premises

SHERIFF'S SALE. By Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued and returned by the Superior Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, N. J., to the Sheriff of said County, at Public Vendue, on

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MONEY LOST. PRINCIPALLY in Gold, was lost by the subscriber, on Saturday the 26th of January, at or near Newport, Cumberland Co., N. J. It was a paper and also a silk handkerchief.

Employment! A few active and energetic young men to canvass for a rapidly selling work, (see full description) in the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. This is a good chance for persons out of employment to do well in.

Office—Commerce Street, four doors East of Pearl, opposite Presbyterian Session House. TETH set on Gold, Silver, Platinum and Gut-Percha. Bridgeton, Feb. 5, 1886.

Rare chance for a Farm! THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a FARM handsomely situated in Colmans township, within sound of Bridgeton Town Clock. This property contains 34 acres—28 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

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Yen, O'Yer Gentlemen!

AND LADIES, this way to the Yonkers. O'Yer gentlemen, the conditions of my sales are such that I will sell you my goods, at the approved credit, and five per cent off for cash.

Carriages Ironed. In all the most improved styles and warranted. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. Axes made, laid and warranted.

FRUIT TREES. For Sale, at the Nursery of the Subscriber, a large and desirable assortment of Fruit Trees of various kinds, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, and Cherries.

JUST OPENING! An Extensive Assortment of Fall Goods, at ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S, CO. Satisfactory assortment of Dress Goods, including Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and various styles of Suits.

MAUL AND CLARK'S VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY. COMMERCE Street, opposite the Surrogate's Office, BRIDGETON, N. J. An assortment of plain and fancy Blinds, always on hand at the lowest prices.

COAL! COAL! JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Superior Quality Coal, for sale at the lowest prices.

BLACK SHAWLS. A large and desirable assortment of Black Shawls, for sale at the lowest prices.

KID GLOVES. A nice assortment of Kid Gloves, for sale at the lowest prices.

WHITE GOODS. A large and desirable assortment of White Goods, for sale at the lowest prices.

ZEPHER MANTILLAS. A large and desirable assortment of Zepher Mantillas, for sale at the lowest prices.

BROCHIA SHAWLS. A large and desirable assortment of Brochia Shawls, for sale at the lowest prices.

DRESS GOODS. A large and desirable assortment of Dress Goods, for sale at the lowest prices.

WANTED. One Hundred thousand bushels of clover seed for which an advance price, \$7.50, will be paid for cash on delivery.

Wanted. 20,000 lbs. wool, for Cash, by Wm. G. MacL. Bridgeton, June 9, 1885.

