



BRIDGE TON: Saturday Morning, Feb. 29. CIRCULATION 1,300. Only \$1.00 per Year! FRANKLIN FERGUSON, JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editors.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CAMDEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Bridge-ton, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1856.

SNOW AND ITS EFFECTS.

Snow storms have been more frequent and general this winter, and have extended over more of the area of the United States, than in any previous winter for a long number of years. The ground in this section was covered with snow and sleet about the commencement of the year and has remained so ever since. The average depth has probably at no time exceeded twenty inches. Whilst in N. York and some of the New England States it is reported to have fallen to the depth of eight or ten feet, and to have drifted in banks of from twelve to twenty feet in depth, impeding, and in some instances entirely obstructing Railroad travel. Even in the Southern States the cold has been severe, and an unusual quantity of snow has fallen. The value of the snow upon the ground is estimated by some of the Western Journals at several millions of dollars, and to be equal in value to several inches of manure. Snow contains a small proportion of ammonia, and acts as a sponge in collecting impurities from the atmosphere, which if returned to the soil would enrich it. But it must be borne in mind, that unless a country is perfectly flat, the snow as it melts runs off into the rivers, not infrequently carrying with it a larger amount of fertilizing matter than it contains itself. It is therefore extremely problematical whether it act positively as a fertilizer to anything like the extent claimed. It has however been ascertained that land kept covered through the winter, through some chemical action becomes improved, and in this way snow is an advantage to the soil. Perhaps one of the greatest benefits derived from it in a season of great severity like the present, is the protection it affords the winter grain and fruit trees against the action of the frost. If the ground had not been covered with it this winter, it must have become frozen to a considerable depth, and as a consequence wheat and clover would have been much injured, as well as the roots of many shrubs and fruit trees. Besides these advantages to the farmer, the unusual thick of the sleigh bells has imparted unusual life and hilarity to the community and sent "dull care" away. Everybody has had a chance for a sleigh ride for himself and his family. The very sight of the merry faces and twinkling eyes of the gay belles, and beaux as they go gaily floating past behind 2-40 nags, their happy hearts chiming in unison with the tinkling of the bells, has given a new life and activity to the streets and an unwonted cheerfulness to the firesides. Nor have the juvenile portion of the community, been unmindful of the sport to be gleaned from the fallen snow flakes. The mimic battles with snow balls, in which many a Schatopohl has been storming without bloodshed; the forts and roadside fortifications in all kinds of grotesque styles of ancient architecture; a terror alike to high-mettled chargers and sober plough horses, in the erection of which cold hands were unheeded—the doubly roscate cheeks just glowing from a gellant snow washing—the deeply loaded sleds gliding with lightning swiftness down the slippery hill sides, endangering the safety of unwarry pedestrians, attest, that despite the severity of the weather, the present winter will long be looked back to by the young, as an era of peculiar enjoyment. But if to these the snow and cold has furnished an unlimited amount of pleasure, it has to another class brought but little for pleasant reflection. To the poor, the destitute and the improvident, the cold and snow have proved a two-fold affliction. Many of the ordinary occupations have been stopped, by the continuance of which, the laborer could only hope for obtaining the comforts of life, and thus he has been left without means, at the very time when most is wanting to make life comfortable. The good sleighing has led to much fast driving by which horses have become stiffened and worn down at the season usually devoted to recruiting them up. In consequence of which they must commence the spring work in worse plight than when they had finished the previous season's labor and will therefore be more likely to give out before the season is through. The remark is often made that a winter of folly of consulting those charlatans is unfortunately not confined to that class which might seem peculiarly exposed to the temptation; but the educated and well-to-do in the world pay their twenty-five or fifty cents, according to their sex, into the open hand of the "revealer of secrets," and are ushered in, into the back room to listen with gaping mouths to the solemnly enunciated lies which the hard-faced cunning professor pours into their greedy ears. Now, if it were merely the loss of their money, we might be willing, perhaps, to smile at the ease with which they suffer themselves to be cheated, and would find it hardly worth while to waste words upon those who profit by their gullibility. We might let it pass as we do the hundred other ways in which the thoughtless and the idle are relieved by those sharper than themselves of their over-abundance. But it is a great deal more than this. It undermines the character and weakens the stability of those who fall a prey to it. And it cannot in any possible

Astrological Pretenders.

The following quotation on the subject of "Astrological Pretenders," was furnished us by a friend, for publication. It is from the Philadelphia North American, and is worthy a careful perusal. Too many persons, some of them otherwise sensible, are daily being gulled by some such delusions as here alluded to. "There are none so blind as those who will not see," is a very true saying, and it is almost incredible to hear of the number, who have an opportunity of seeing the fallacy of these money making schemes, yet are repeatedly being humbugged by them. That portion of the city and country press conducted by honest publishers, have taken a stand against this and many other species of humbuggery, and not only refused to advertise, at any price, for these public deceivers, but use their influence through their columns, to rid the public of such false pretenders. There is another class of publishers who will insert anything, no matter how obscene, or how much calculated to gull and deceive the public, so that it will "pay" and fill up their columns. This class of newspapers whether published in city or country, should be excluded from every well regulated, decent family. We trust we never shall need, or so grasping after money, as to induce us to publish any of the numerous advertisements of Astrologers, venders of Love Powders, and other nances sent us for publication, and which would have been published in the Pioneer long ago, if money could have induced us to insert such deceptive and indecent advertisements; corrupting the morals and robbing the pockets of all who are deceived by them. The plea is used by some publishers, in defence or justification of their course, for publishing such advertisements, that their circulation is so small that they cannot afford to print a paper without inserting such advertisements, to fill up, as they pay better than any thing else. Well if such persons choose to fill their columns thus, and their pockets with part of the spoils, at the expense of their patrons, they are welcome to do so. We envy them not, but our readers must look elsewhere than to the columns of the Pioneer for such vile information. "There are some follies which it seems impossible for human society to get rid of. Put down in one place or age, buried and forgotten as things passed by and done with, they rise again in some unsuspected way somewhere else, or at some subsequent time. They are forever coming up on the surface of social life. Thrust to the bottom by the hearty effort of the strong heel of common sense, they seem for a moment, destined to lie in their hidden quills from sight. But on a sudden their inherent lightness brings them up again, and they drift along quietly till they get entangled in the slime, and froth of the margin, where they fester and rot, creating malaria and disease. Not the least among these follies is the pretended science of Astrology. If any weakness of man's uneducated mind would seem unparadise in this age and country it is this. To believe in the influence of the stars heavens upon the individual man; to fancy that men and women by study, or in any other way, can interfere to others, what these stars tell of their lives, past, present and to come; such things would seem to belong to a state of knowledge and general spread of intelligence; as we find three or four centuries ago. They do not seem possible at a time when the influence of the press is everywhere, and where scientific knowledge knocks at every one's door, put into every attractive and cheap form conceivable. It is incredible that when science can tell, to a grain almost, the weight of each planet as it rolls along on its appointed course, and can measure that course, and note its variations; when it can show, and has shown, how much and how little the influence which each one, as it rolls around in solar center, exercises on each other; and when it demonstrates of how little actual influence that of all together is upon the whole body of this earth we live on, that men and women, sensible in most things, should be so foolish as to give credence to the mad claims of such pretenders. Yet how many in this city are daily guilty of the folly of going to the astrologer or the wise woman, to enquire of them about their future fortune, their marriage, or some other subject of interest to them, let the constantly increased number of those who make their miserable livelihood by thus beguiling foolish souls, declare. In fact it has become now so crying a nuisance among us, that the authorities ought to look to it, as to any other corrupter of morals and interferer with the well being of society. These "Astrologers" advertise boldly in the public prints, hang out perfectly distinguishable badges of their profession, and make no secret of it at all, but rather boast one against another of their great skill in deciphering the future. So that at any rate it is time for the Press to call public attention to the evil. For the traffickers in human weakness and folly need a rebuke as well as their victims need warning, and the unwarying to be set on their guard. The folly of consulting those charlatans is unfortunately not confined to that class which might seem peculiarly exposed to the temptation; but the educated and well-to-do in the world pay their twenty-five or fifty cents, according to their sex, into the open hand of the "revealer of secrets," and are ushered in, into the back room to listen with gaping mouths to the solemnly enunciated lies which the hard-faced cunning professor pours into their greedy ears. Now, if it were merely the loss of their money, we might be willing, perhaps, to smile at the ease with which they suffer themselves to be cheated, and would find it hardly worth while to waste words upon those who profit by their gullibility. We might let it pass as we do the hundred other ways in which the thoughtless and the idle are relieved by those sharper than themselves of their over-abundance. But it is a great deal more than this. It undermines the character and weakens the stability of those who fall a prey to it. 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For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Camden County Musical Convention. This Association will hold its first regular meeting at Bridgeton, in the Town Hall, Sheppard's building, during the first week in March, commencing on the morning of Tuesday the 4th, and closing on the evening of Thursday the 6th, with a Concert, of which further notice will be given. There will be three sessions a day of two hours each, the morning session to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., the afternoon session at 2 o'clock P. M., and the evening session at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Executive Committee have engaged the services of Prof. Geo. F. Root, of New York city, who is celebrated as a leader and conductor of Musical Conventions, who will lecture upon various musical subjects, give practical illustrations and conduct the exercises of the Convention. Books for the use of the Convention will be furnished by the Conductors. Persons who have not already become members of the Convention, can do so by paying the sum of 50 cents, which will entitle them to an admission to all the exercises of the Convention and to the Concert. Persons not members will be charged 12 1/2 cents admission to each session and 25 cents to the Concert. Ladies, who are singers, are respectfully invited to attend and will be admitted free and considered members of the Convention. The Committee have made arrangements for the entertainment of all singers residing out of Bridgeton, free of expense, during the meeting of the Convention. JOSEPH REEVES, President, NATHANIEL FISH, Vice President, HENRY NEFF, Treasurer, JAMES STILES, Secretary. N. Ayars, M. B. Rynack, Jas. Reeves, Feb. 23. Executive Committee.

New Jersey Colonization Society.—The eighteenth annual meeting was held last evening in Trenton, Geo. Price presiding. After prayer by Rev. E. R. Cravin, the annual report was read by Dr. J. G. Noble, detailing the operations of the society for the last year, showing that the cause is increasing in interest in this State, and has accomplished much. An eloquent appeal was then made in favor of colonization as a means of eradicating the African race by Rev. Thomas Vermilye, D. D. of New York, followed by a very able address, full of valuable statistical and historical information, made by Hon. Wm. C. Cressler, President of the Senate, Rev. J. D. Durbin, D. D. of Philadelphia, closed the speaking exercises with a fine speech on the proposition that colonization was a measure of great public peace, in averting the dangers to the country and in redeeming the African race from slavery, and moral degradation. The exercises were closed by a hymn by the choir, and the benediction. The audience was large.

A conciliatory movement with regard to the M. E. Church North and South, appears to have been started by the members of that denomination in this city. Speaking of the expected presence of Bishops James and Simpson, of the Church North, and Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, at the dedication of the new church in this city, next Friday, the 22d, the Sparta Georgian says: "Newark Daily." "The movement was regarded as an important one, and pregnant with good results nationally as well as ecclesiastically. That the same people who, in effect, deposited a Bishop for his connection with slavery 12 years ago, should now send hundreds of miles to get another Bishop equally implicated with the former to perform an act of holy consecration for them, looks very like a relinquent for the past, and that a conservative spirit yet lingers among the hierarchy of the North, despite the acts of their conferences, or their representatives in Congress."

Morrille.—A Mr. Harris, of South Camden, who was crossing the river Delaware on the ice, on Saturday night, fell and broke one of his legs. After shouting for help for some time the unfortunate man gave up the hope of receiving any assistance, and managed to drag himself upon the ice a half a mile to the Jersey shore, where he was picked up and carried home. Burned to Death.—We are indebted to a friend at Woodstown for the particulars of a melancholy accident which occurred near that place on the 14th inst: Elizabeth Robinson, a colored woman, aged 35 years, was burned to death while alone, it is supposed, by her clothes taking fire. Her body was found at the well, with a cup close by; whether she had repaired for water to extinguish the flames. The corpse was horribly scorched and disfigured.—Salem Standard.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Elections has before it three cases of contested elections from the States of Louisiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Louisiana, and Maine. Gen. Collum, clerk of the House, was seized yesterday evening with illness, owing to his severe business duties. He is in a condition this morning inspiring the hope of an easy recovery of his health. The steamer Cahawba arrived at New York yesterday with Havana dates to the 13th. She encountered strong gales and heavy seas on the passage. There was very little news stirring at Havana. The sugar crops will be short, and freights are declining. Great preparations were making at St. Jago de Cuba, to receive the Captain General, who is to be present at the inauguration of the new railroad at that place. An unsuccessful attempt had been made at Holquin, to assassinate the venerable Archbishop Clarot, of St. Jago de Cuba.

Altered Bills.—We were shown this morning a three dollar bill on the Orange Bank in this country, which had been altered to a five. By a chemical process, the upper portion of the figure three had been erased, and a five substituted, the body of both figures being the same. The word three in the face of the bill, and immediately over the signatures, had been erased, and the one shown us totally torn out. The work is rather clumsily done, but to one in the habit of not closely scrutinizing the money of Newark and vicinity, it is calculated to deceive.

An old lady in Morristown, N. J., nearly ninety years of age, has had a growth of fine black hair on her head for a year past. She is also getting new teeth, and her sight has come to her for the second time.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Feb. 16th.—The Lavenworth Herald of the 9th, says a pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d inst., at which it was determined to effect the influence of the free state agents sent abroad, by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern States, to give the people there the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the Territory and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of Abolitionists of Lawrence—Robinson, Lane, Brown, &c. who are doing everything possible to bring on a civil war. They apprehend that many free state men will refuse to follow them into rebellion against the federal authority and the laws of the Territory.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the Forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service; an attack being expected.

The Topka Herald appeals to the people of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice; it says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die rather than surrender. The President's special Kansas Message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence. From Havana.—We learn by the last arrival that the constant rainy weather is fast destroying all hopes of a large crop from Cuba; the pressed cane will not dry, and, for want of proper fuel, more than half of the cane will be left standing in the fields—the planters having been unable to grind it. The Carnival this year was kept up with great spirit. Several fancy and masked balls were given by the Captain General and other fashionable of Havana. All festivities prior to the actual commencement of Lent were to close on the 10 inst., with a grand masquerade ball for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. An unusually large number of strangers from the U. S. have been spending the winter in Havana and on the Island. Every facility has been afforded them to render their visit agreeable—especially by the Spanish officials.

The Cunard steamship Persia was visited at her dock in Jersey City yesterday by about 6,000 persons, who were charged an admission fee of one shilling each, the proceeds to be given for the benefit of the poor fund in the hands of the City Missionary. The vessel was thronged from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and much delight at the magnitude and beauty of the ship was expressed. Several slight robberies, perpetrated by the pickpockets, occurred. The ship was again to be open today for visitors. Her coal and most of her cargo are ready for her departure to America. A party of some fifty gentlemen, including members of the financial and political dignitaries of New York and Jersey City, with several representatives of the press, were sumptuously entertained on Saturday afternoon, on board the Persia, by M. E. Cunard and Capt. Judkins. After inspecting the vessel, the company set down to an abundant and elegant dinner, and through the occasion was a strictly private and informal one, the usual glow of genuine feeling in the form of speeches and sentiments was manifested.

The Cruise of the Powhatan.—A correspondent on board the United States steam frigate Powhatan, at Norfolk, furnishes an interesting account of the performances of that vessel during an arduous but eminently useful cruise of three years in the waters of China and Japan. She sailed from New York in Feb. 1853, and after touching at St. Helena, Cape Town, Mauritius and Singapore, arrived at London, where Captain McCluney concluded a treaty with the Sultan of that empire. She then left for China, where she arrived in 84 running days from the United States. After a little rest the Powhatan joined Commodore Peiry's squadron in Japan where she took an active share in the negotiation of the important treaty then pending between our representatives and the Emperor. Here she relieved the shipwrecked Russians of the frigate Diana. Returning to China, she took up Mr. McLane, United States Commissioner, and steamed to the mouth of the Pei-ho river, near Peking. In October she was in the shoal waters of the Yellow Sea, and was the first American war ship that ever dropped anchor at that of Great Wall. Here her crew had look at the Manchou Tartars. The successful engagement of the Powhatan with a fleet of Chinese pirates is well known. In this combat she destroyed 21 large junks and killed 1,000 men, having at the same time 5 men killed and 13 wounded. 21 men and 2 officers died during the cruise. On her homeward voyage the Powhatan ran nearly fourteen thousand miles in seventy-five days, consuming two thousand two hundred and forty-two tons of coal.

In the National American Council, at Philadelphia yesterday, the question between the two sets of Pennsylvania delegates was decided, the anti twelfth section men being admitted, by yeas 54 to nays 45—the vote being entirely sectional and the South voting say. The Louisiana delegates, American Catholics, were admitted, by a vote of 60 to 50. The N. Jersey delegates, three of whom were present, voted No. There is some talk of the South seceding in consequence of the triumph of the anti twelfth section men, but of this there is nothing worth worthy of confidence.

In the Irish Convention at Buffalo yesterday the committee appointed for the purpose, reported an address to the citizens of Canada and the U. S. It explained the object and design of the Convention, shows the benefits to accrue to settlers and emigrants, if it be faithfully carried out; calls upon Irishmen to give aid and support to the colonization movement; and appeals to the clergy to co-operate. Ten supreme directors were appointed, five from the U. S. and five from Canada, to whom convention powers were delegated. The Com. on Canada Lands, recommended Ottawa Valley, situated in Huron Territory, Canada West, as the most suitable soil and climate for colonization purposes. After the transaction of some minor business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Cheap Sewing Machine.—Good News for Girls.—The latest sewing machine out is a wonder of simplicity and cheapness. Its retail price is only \$10, placing it within the reach of every family. It is the invention of Mr. Robertson, a Connecticut Yankee. It is scarcely larger than the little sewing birds used by the ladies, and may easily be carried in the pocket. Its construction is so simple that a child of five years can operate it with success. We are told that a seamstress with the aid of one of these machines, will be able to do in one day the ordinary hand labor of an entire week.

An organized gang of Thieves has just been discovered and broken up in N. Y. city: whose operations were confined to watching porters and errand boys sent from stores to copy goods to the residence of buyers, and stopping them at the latter, and claiming the goods on pretence of being the purchasers. Two of the men have been arrested, and in one of their depots, stolen goods were found to the amount of upwards of 1,000 dollars. One of the shawls found was valued at 150 dollars.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer Canada, reached Halifax at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, having left Liverpool on the 2d inst. for Boston. She brings no tidings of the Pacific which sailed ten days before her. The company to which she belongs, and scuffling men concur in the belief that some accident has occurred to her machinery which may have rendered it necessary for her to put back, and in that case, we may not hear from her in some time yet. Capt. Nye, and his commands, we understand, acquainted with her capabilities, we understand, feel no doubt as to her safety. The Atlantic which left Liverpool on the 6th, and is now due at New York may bring some intelligence of her.

The steamer Belgique, which put back, was still at Southampton, and her agents had returned the passage money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out and was found to be but little injured. She was to go into the graving dock for repairs. The news is very meagre in consequence of the telegraph which transmitted it from Halifax being disabled by a storm, but some important announcements are made. The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement: "We regret to hear that an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them, relative to the Central American question."

GREAT BRITAIN. On Thursday, Jan. 31st, the Queen of England opened Parliament with the usual ceremonies. The Queen's speech is quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs. The persons most noticed in the gorgeous assemblage in the House of Lords were Mr. Buchanan, in citizen's dress, the Turkish Minister, because he wore a fez, and the Haytian ambassador, on account of his color. In the House of Lords the Earl of Gosford moved the address, and the Earl of Aberdeen seconded. The Earl of Derby did not oppose but considered the royal speech bare, cold and meagre, saying, it ought to have referred to the state of affairs with America, Mexico, India and the colonies, and to the fall of Kars. In carrying out the foreign enlistment scheme the government, he conceived, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the U. States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech in reference to the subject.—The Queen's speech, he said, was replete with water gruel. The Earl of Clarendon replied, stating that England had offered to refer the whole matter to the arbitration of any third power, but that Mr. Buchanan did not accept it. He was satisfied that Mr. Buchanan did not violate any law of the U. States.

Lord C. hoped the difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and no slight was meant by the nonmention of America in the Queen's speech. Great Britain is about to seize the Kingdom of Oude to allow its King a pension of 500,000 dollars, to reduce its army from 80,000 to 15,000 men, and to appoint the English General Outram, Governor General of the country. The Peace Negotiations were progressing favorably. It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on Feb. 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th. The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference, now on its way to the capital of the Turkish Empire. The despatches of the Russian Government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London. A memorandum embodying the propositions, had been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Peace Conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Tiöff and Feuton. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis D'Azeglio, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; M. Walewski, France; Darwish Pacha, Turkey. A short armistice, it is thought, will be forthwith agreed upon.

Letters received to the 30th ult. speak of mild weather and the resumption of navigation more or less, at Peking, Menzel, and Cuzhaven. The ice was breaking up. THE CRIMEA. The correspondence from the Crimea from the English camp to Gen. Lyttel reports the army healthy. The Russians continue to fire from the North Forts. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to Gen. Luders, and issued a new valdicator to the commanders in the Crimea. On the 9th of January the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

Execution.—Jacob Ambruster, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at Doylestown, Pa., on the 15th inst., within the walls of the Jail. He made some remarks on the scaffold denying that he was guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer, and saying that the trial was conducted by perjured counsel, and perjured witnesses. He was attended to the scaffold by his two sons, on whose testimony he was convicted, but he refused to shake hands with them, and denied the minister leave to pray. He said repeatedly to the sheriff—"You dare not hang me, you know you dare not," and continued to protest his innocence to the last. His dying words were—"I want no judge but God." The drop fell, and he died without a struggle.

A Popular Editor.—George D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, albeit a most perverse Know Nothing, has managed to make himself very popular in Kentucky.—One of his subscribers writes to him: "I have the handsomest young wife in Kentucky, and she has borne me five sprightly American sons in six years. I had two she presented me the 1st of January a New Year's present. I have thought of calling one George and the other Prentice." In reply to this, the Journal says: "We beg leave to suggest to our valued friend that he wait another year. We believe confidently that his beautiful young wife will bear three sprightly Americans next New Year's eve before, and then he can call one of them George, the second D. and the third Prentice."

The Mississippi river is still closed above Cairo, but is navigable to New Orleans. The Ohio river is open to Smithland. The Connecticut 10 dollar bills on the bank of North America have been put in circulation in New York city. They are well executed and calculated to deceive.

An arrangement has been entered into by the Reading Railroad Company, Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, and Com. Vanderbilt, of New York, by which Atlantic city, and Asbecon, will be made a part of an extensive and extensive operations. Commodore V. having recently visited Atlantic, has determined to establish a line of steamers between the inlet and New York, in connection with the railroads mentioned. This the Commodore thinks will be of the utmost importance to this city and New York; for while it will, at all times, afford an outlet from, and an inlet to Philadelphia for her commerce, when the Delaware is blocked up with ice, as has been the case for more than a month, it will also be a means through which New York can receive her usual supplies of anthracite coal in the most severe weather. The first of these advantages appears to us very visionary, for the Commodore informs us that the Brigantine House, on Brigantine Beach, northeast of Asbecon, occupied by Maj. McNeelis, was entirely washed away, and carried out to sea, during the recent heavy storm, and though uncoccupied at the time, not a single article of furniture was saved; that the two schooners sent by the New York Board of Underwriters to take away the corn saved from a wreck of a vessel on the southern part of the beach, were frozen upon in Egg Harbor Bay, and that there are four schooners now frozen up in Asbecon Bay, and two of them were driven on the marshes during the late severe gale. Now, we are pleased to know that another outlet to Philadelphia trade is to be opened, and we wish Com. Vanderbilt all success in his new scheme, but we object to this depreciation of the city of Philadelphia as a part of an arrangement which has no other object than to be impeded by ice. Two good boats could always keep open, as the successful experiment of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. has proved, by keeping the ferry over the Susquehanna river navigable during the unprecedented severity of the present season. But if ice boats are sent down to the Breakwater, to serve as more steam tugs, while King Frost is achieving his coup d'etat here, we may have good skating on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, but very little commerce in winter. Philadelphia Sun.

Asbecon, a Port of Entry.

A Faithful Domestic, says the Philadelphia North American, died a few days ago in Easton, a few miles from Medford, N. J., and the length of her services may be stated as something unusual in this country. She was a white woman, about eighty years of age, and though her relations were poor when she commenced her services, she prospered, and are now well to do. For sixty years, at least, she adhered to the faith with which she had cast her lot, and to the last she lived quiet, and always would be busy in the same work, modest way which characterized all her career. So completely had she become identified with her employers, that her surname had been almost forgotten. All of them respected her as they did each other, under such circumstances, tribute to genuine worth in the humble walks of life. How few instances there are of this kind in this restless, bustling, changeful, and unsettled new world of ours. The very idea of domestic service is scorned by many industrious poor people as though it were a disgrace; whereas, it would be much better to be content with a good home, under such circumstances, than to toil and worry out their lives, at wretched wages, for the sake of supposed independence. It is a false pride which looks upon any honest and respectable employment as degrading. A good servant is not less honored than a good mechanic or a skillful artisan—though many thousands of persons seem unable to perceive it. The Great New York Park.—The long avenue is over, and we are to have a great park of five hundred acres in the neighborhood of the Croton Distributing Reservoir. The report of the Commissioners of Assessment and Award has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, from which there is no appeal. The Central Park is the "first four," and it only remains for the Common Council to devise ways and means to pay for the land, and put it in proper shape for public use.—It is a desolate waste at the present time, and it will probably be many years, before it will begin to look like a public pleasure ground. A million dollars will be required to lay it out, grade it and erect the necessary buildings. It shall be completed, and after surrounded with magnificent dwellings, it will be an ornament and a blessing to the city, well worthy the expense involved in securing it. We shall yet have the pleasure of asking our country cousins, when they visit us, to "take a walk in the Park," without meaning the little strip of land in front of the City Hall. The Commissioners value the land for which the city will have to pay the owners, at about five and a half million dollars, and those whose property will be benefited in the vicinity, are required to pay the city about one million five hundred thousand dollars. Brother Jonathan.

A correspondent of the North American, writing from Asbecon Beach, on the 14th inst., says such a severe winter has not been experienced there for 33 years. Ice a foot thick has been taken from the fresh water ponds. The Brigantine House, on the Brigantine Beach, was entirely washed away by the recent storm, and carried out to sea. It was not occupied at the time, and a single article of furniture was saved. It belonged to a company; the loss estimated at 5000 dollars.—The writer goes on to say— "The coming season will develop some new enterprises here, which cannot help but benefit your city. The Railroad Company have agreed to extend the road from the present terminus at Beal's hotel to the inlet, as soon as the weather will permit. Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, paid us a visit a few days since, and it has leaked out that he has agreed with the railroad company to run two steamers from New York to the inlet. A joint stock company has been formed in accordance with an act of the Legislature, by which Com. Vanderbilt's line of steamers, the Reading Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad will open a new trade with your city. A successful experiment has been made in blasting the ice on the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis. It was done by means of stone jugs, containing five pounds of powder each, sunk under the ice, and ignited by means of a fuse five feet long. The explosion of each battery made a hole from 10 to 15 feet across, and cracked the ice for the distance of 100 feet.—It is said decisive measures for blowing up the ice around the boats lying at St. Louis are about to be adopted.

Feat of an Elephant.—The Charleston Evening News understands that the elephant which was overboard from a vessel bound to that port, made its way safely into Mount Pleasant Harbor. The vessel was 30 miles out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing when the elephant was overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm is the most remarkable instance on record of animal strength and endurance on record.

THE CRIMEA. The correspondence from the Crimea from the English camp to Gen. Lyttel reports the army healthy. The Russians continue to fire from the North Forts. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to Gen. Luders, and issued a new valdicator to the commanders in the Crimea. On the 9th of January the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

Execution.—Jacob Ambruster, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at Doylestown, Pa., on the 15th inst., within the walls of the Jail. He made some remarks on the scaffold denying that he was guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer, and saying that the trial was conducted by perjured counsel, and perjured witnesses. He was attended to the scaffold by his two sons, on whose testimony he was convicted, but he refused to shake hands with them, and denied the minister leave to pray. He said repeatedly to the sheriff—"You dare not hang me, you know you dare not," and continued to protest his innocence to the last. His dying words were—"I want no judge but God." The drop fell, and he died without a struggle.

A Popular Editor.—George D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, albeit a most perverse Know Nothing, has managed to make himself very popular in Kentucky.—One of his subscribers writes to him: "I have the handsomest young wife in Kentucky, and she has borne me five sprightly American sons in six years. I had two she presented me the 1st of January a New Year's present. I have thought of calling one George and the other Prentice." In reply to this, the Journal says: "We beg leave to suggest to our valued friend that he wait another year. We believe confidently that his beautiful young wife will bear three sprightly Americans next New Year's eve before, and then he can call one of them George, the second D. and the third Prentice."

The Mississippi river is still closed above Cairo, but is navigable to New Orleans. The Ohio river is open to Smithland. The Connecticut 10 dollar bills on the bank of North America have been put in circulation in New York city. They are well executed and calculated to deceive.

