

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Choir Portrait.



For the West Jersey Pioneer. LINES On the Death of a Child.

BY LINA MAY.

Oh, do not weep for thy angel child,
God hath called her away to heaven more blest;
Her spirit is soaring on that spirit life,
Her spirit is free, her soul's at rest;
God hath taken her home, then why dost thou
Mourn,
She's an angel in heaven, she can never return.
Oh, do not weep, when do you must die,
And leave this world of care and sin;
There's a home for all, beyond the sky,
Where the cares of this world can never look in;
Where sorrow ne'er reaches the bosom to blight,
Where night leaves no shadow, for God is our
Light.
Then do not weep, then do not mourn,
God has smitten thee gently to soften thy heart;
'Twas in anguish He placed in thy bosom a thorn,
'Twas in sorrow He led to the loved one, depart;
God hath taken her home, then why dost thou
Mourn,
She's an angel in heaven, she can never return.
Pleasant Falls, Cedarville, N. J., 1856.

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Late or early home returning,
In the starlight or the rain,
I beheld that lovely candle
Shining from the window-pane;
Ere of his tattered curtain,
Nightly looking I could see,
Aye inditing—writing—writing,
The pale figure of a man
Still discern behind him fall,
Far beyond the murky midnight,
By dim burning of his oil,
Filling aye his rapid leaflets,
I have watched him at his toil;
Watched his broad and sunny forehead,
Watched his white industrious hand,
Ever passing and re-passing,
Watched and strove to understand
What impelled it—golden fame—
Bread, or bubble of a name.
Oh! I've said, debating vainly
In the silence of my mind,
What the services he rendered
To his country or his kind.
Whether poet of ancient music,
Or the sound of modern gong,
Wisdom, love, humor, loyalty,
Sermon, essay, novel, song,
Or philosophy sublime,
Filled the measure of his time.
Of the mighty world of London
He was portion unto me,
Fused into my memory,
Twilight saw him at his folios,
Morning saw his fingers run,
Laboring ever, wearying never
Of the task he had begun!
Pleasant and content he seemed,
Like a man who toiled and dreamed.
No one sought him, no one knew him,
Undistinguished was his name;
Never had his praise been uttered
In the circles of fame.
Scanty fare and decent raiment,
Humble lodging and a fire—
These he sought for, these he wrought for,
And he gained his meek desire:
Teaching men by written word—
Clinging to a hope deferred.
So he lived. At last I missed him!
But might evening twilight fall,
But not taper lit his lattice—
Lay no shadow on his wall.
In the winter of his seasons,
In the midnight of his day,
'Mid his writing, and inditing,
Death had beckoned him away,
Ere the sentence he had planned
Found completion at his hand.
But this man so old and nameless
Left behind him projects large,
Schemes of progress undeveloped,
Worthy of a nation's charge;
Noble fancies uncompleted,
Gems of beauty unperfected,
Only needing kindly feeling,
To have flourished and endured;
Meet reward in golden store,
To have lived for evermore.
Who shall tell what schemes majestic
Perish in the active brain!
What humanity is robbed of,
Refer to be restored again!
What we lose because we honor
Over much the mighty dead,
And dimly live merit,
Heap scorn upon its head!
Or perchance, when kinder grows,
Leaving it to die—alone!

MISCELLANEOUS

A Winter day's thoughts in the Country, and a conversation with Uncle Jonathan upon the Present and the Past.

We who live in the country at this gloomy season of the year, are often troubled to find something with which to entertain our minds; books are our chief amusement, but when we have been kept within doors, by ill health, or the severity of the weather for several days; we yearn for more than the society of the dead. This morning I had been reading two or three hours; when I went to the window and looked upon things without. The ground was deeply covered with snow; the trees, and fences were glazed with glistening ice, nothing was stirring, not a whisper of wind could be heard. The storm of yesterday from off the ocean, was now over and save the bellowing of an angry surf, all was hushed. Within my view was a cow quietly feeding under the shed of the barnyard, she seemed so cold to move and I could almost see her stiffened limbs tremble as she walked through the crackling snow. A couple of Shanghai pullets were upon the fence near the window, apparently a good deal chilled, their position was very tottering and evidently they wished to fly; but could not make up their minds where to alight, no doubt they had strange thoughts as they looked upon things about them, for this was their first winter, probably they were wondering while no earth was to be seen, how on earth they were to live.—The boys drove them into the roost, where they were fed, and now I thought my morning's amusements had ended, when who should enter but my neighbour, uncle Jonathan, and I was supplied with entertainment for the day. So it is, let us be where we will, our gloomiest days have their bright spots. The old gentleman's conversation has been so interesting that I have determined to write it out for the benefit of my friends, and that they may judge something of his character. I will with his permission offer a short sketch of his life, and manner of living. Uncle Jonathan is a closely made, compact man about seventy three or four years of age and in the vigour of health. He is skilled in music, is a good singer and was a fiddler in the war of 1812. In his younger days he was fond of shooting, hunting, fishing and trapping; he is weather beaten and inured to storms and hardships. Most of his life has been passed in the still woods, where he has acquainted himself with all our animals and plants. Till in middle age, he was too fond of good company, and good cheer, but for the last twenty eight years he has been, a strong bulwark, in the cause of temperance, and so fixed in his principles, as to remind one of the sturdy oaks that surround his dwelling. He occupies a little farm in the woods, some distance from the public road. In winter he is a woodman.

"To wield the axe, and drive the wedge
In yonder forest drear."
There is a soberness, a grandeur and dignity in trees thus standing so quietly together, very impressive.
I do not wonder the poor as they always do should like the seclusion here found. My memory carries me back thirty years when uncle Jonathan was in the prime of manhood, and to that time and those events of my own life longest to be remembered. I was then a boy and so fond of rural pleasures, that I could not endure those of the city. The sail boat and the fishing line had more charms for me than all other things except the gun. It was now I had just learned to shoot, and manage a boat. While out upon these wild pleasures I often saw the hardy man, and his old dog Pilot, a large white spaniel, with an ugly woolly face; looking so sober that I thought he was wiser than common dogs.—He was tutored to great perfection, and understood the duty devolving upon dogs of his kind, so well that he was the admiration of the whole neighborhood. I can see him now slowly trotting behind his master; who has an ear-spear upon his shoulders or an old English musket under his arm, with a stocking leg drawn over the flint lock to guard the powder of the pan from dampness.
Yes uncle Jonathan had I the power of the quill as some have had of the pencil, I would paint old Pilot for you as seen in my imagination till you would go back in your mind to the days he slept and snored by your warm fireside. Your stories to me were always interesting, for you have a wonderful memory and can tell me much as it was told to you by your grandfather, and father who lived till they were far advanced in life, and loved

"Around the fire, an evening group to draw
And tell of all they felt and all they saw."
But to the conversation, I remarked to the old gentleman that although he had seen many winter, I presumed he had witnessed none like the present. No said he, though this new year has caused me to think a good deal of the past, I can remember nothing like this. The old people used to talk of the cold winter of 1780 when the Delaware bay was closed to its mouth, so that they could walk over to Cape Henlopen. How said I, do you account for such unusual winters? We can no more account for them than we can for our

occasional heavy gales of wind, yet there may be a time when some of the learned will tell us all about them and when we are to look for them. It use to be said that it could not be cold until the ponds and swamps were filled. This I believe was the Indian rule, but like almost all the Indian signs which have been handed down to us, it is of no importance, at least my observation has taught me very differently. The coldest winters I have known have been those following dry summers and falls. Who ever knew the swamps so dry as they have been for the last two years? In all that time our saw mills have not turned their wheels and the logs have rotted upon their skids for the want of water in the ponds. My belief is that there is something in the planetary system which governs the temperature of the seasons which is not yet understood. We have cycles or periods of years together which are colder or warmer than those which preceded or may follow them. We know the moon exerts a powerful influence upon the tides and in fact upon the animal and vegetable kingdoms. You smile at my old fashioned and probably humbug notions about the power of the moon. But we who have lived longest and seen most, all believe it, and you would were you to be a fisherman for many years. Did you never notice that the crabs shed their shells more upon the full and change of the moon than at other times? Indeed that when they are most plenty, you can scarcely find a soft crab, except at these times.

And then again it is not always half flood tide at the rise of the moon, and are not these full moon tides much higher than when she is small? Again see how little motion our tides have when she is in apogee and their rapidity when she is in perigee. If the moon should have such powers over these things, why not she or some of the other planets have an influence upon the weather and the seasons which we cannot understand?
You seem to have thought more upon these matters than I had reason to expect and I have been much interested in what you have said. Tell me uncle Jonathan some of the changes you have witnessed in the course of your long life, for I am satisfied to hear you rather than talk myself.
I have lived in that age, that has done more towards making men comfortable, than any probably that was ever known. Did it ever occur to you how much more comfortable people of ordinary circumstances are, than they were forty or fifty years ago? I have always been what is called a poor man, I am no parlor bird, and I know all about poverty. I will tell you how I live and how I have lived. We have a little farm, a patch of ground so small that it can hardly be called a farm; it is enclosed and we have lined and manured it, till it is in pretty good order.—Winter is upon us and thus we are prepared for it. Our house is a good one, it is warmed with a ten plate stove and we have plenty of dry wood, to heat it. We have a carpet upon the floor, good beds and bedding which we have made ourselves.
We have a horse, a pig and a cow. We have corn, wheat and buckwheat, enough to last till next harvest. We have sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, poultry, pork, saucages, butter, eggs, fresh fish, oysters, and clams and are living just as well as a poor man should care to live. Our work is not hard, and we are taking our ease, in our own house, and upon our own land. We are living better, than did the rich of this country forty or fifty years ago, when there were few farmers in the township, who could give you a boiled dinner of pork and potatoes, between the month of May, and killing time.
How do you account for this change in the manners of living which you have witnessed, or do you live better than your neighbors?
I think most of my neighbors live as well as we do, and that all who have their health can whenever they choose to try. We have natural facilities here for getting a good living which are not in most places. Our soil is easily cultivated, lime acts upon it most beautifully and it will produce about anything we choose to plant. We have sea weed, and plenty of other vegetable matter to enrich it. Lime has probably done more for us, than any one thing. But there are many things that have done much for us. In old times we did not know how to live. Our houses were poor, we had large open fire-places, which consumed a great deal of wood, so much indeed as to keep us all winter busy to supply them. Our land was not properly drained. We lived badly, and in the latter part of summer and fall, had chills and fevers till we had no heart to do anything. Our farm implements were miserable things compared with those now in use. We had wooden ploughs, poor hoes and forks. Our grain was threshed with flails. Our wool was carded, spun and woven by hand. Our clothes were home-made and cost four times as much as they now do, and were not quarter as good. We had nothing to do with, and no spirit to live at all. The Indians had just left, and the white folks partook a good deal of their character. Within twenty years we have had many improvements which you can readily recall. Up to about that time, we used the

tinder box, which consisted of a cow's horn, sawed off and plugged up, in which we kept some burned rags, a flint and steel, to kindle our fires, sometimes we had not even this.—Many a time I have flashed powder from the pan of my old gun, till my eye-lashes were singed, and then I had to tramp before day a mile thro' the snow, to our nearest neighbor, to borrow a live coal before a fire could be made. Since then we have had the introduction of the loco loco matches, percussion locks, double barrel guns, steam cars, telegraphs, self sharpening ploughs, mowing and reaping machines, and in fact everything that can be thought of and a good deal that we did not think of. When these labor saving machines were first brought into use, we supposed there would soon be nothing for men or horses to do and that we should all starve. But instead of such being the case; there is now more work and better wages, than there was then. Horses are higher, and laboring men can hardly be had in some districts at any price. In fact I do not know how the work could have been performed, if we had not imported foreign laborers to help us through.—In proportion as improvements are made, the poorer classes of people live easier and better, so that now I am ready for anything like improvement, for railroads, turnpikes and good schools and if necessary I am willing to be taxed to support them.

It is really pleasant unto Jonathan, to hear such sentiments from one who has lived as you have lived, and I wish they could be understood and appreciated by many who have been more favored.
I cannot understand how any one can object to them, while they minister so much to his own happiness, yet I know there are those who do. However I suppose we should not be surprised for innovations are always cautiously let in upon old habits, and these feelings of opposition to general improvement are gradually dying out, so that I apprehend in a few more years our people will submit more liberally. As for the railroad which we have so long anticipated, I must say I feel disappointed that it has not been made in accordance with the promises of those I had been taught to believe equal to their promises. I suppose the want of means, is the reason of our disappointment and I am sorry to believe it will not likely come in my time, for I hoped of all things as they have surveyed the road right by my door, to hear it whistle as it passed and if possible to ride upon the cars. I never rode by the power of steam and I think it would warm the blood of my veins thus so rapidly to go through the world.
As I am a farmer like yourself, but one of much less experience you would oblige me by condensing your advice upon the improvement, the management and the culture of land into the compass of a nutshell that it may be stowed away.
I fear I have not the sweetness of speech to entice others to follow the arc as I do, every one seems to have his own way of doing things and I know of no pursuit in which there is so much difference of opinion. Still it will afford me pleasure to accommodate you.
1st. Learn that the good of all things, are not only the best in the end, but are the cheapest, and that there should be no departure from this rule. Poor land, poor tools, and poor seed are always dear. If you are cultivating poor land, make it good as quickly as possible, or it will make you poor too. For like begets like. If you have more than you can enrich, sell part of it and put the proceeds upon the remainder, which will soon be worth more than was the whole. No man knows what a little land, well cultivated, may be made to produce. Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, half of it, well kept is worth more than the whole half kept. Too much stock impoverishes the land which feeds it. Do not strip your fields of all their herbage and leave them naked to the summer's heat, and winter's cold; but always leave them well coated, and in the spring help them to a little more than you robbed them of the year before. F your soil with all the varieties of food, that has been consumed in the formation of your stock, grains, roots and fruits.
What have been the changes in our manner of farming? In old times we had no lime applied to our land, ashes were thought of a heating nature and were spread upon our low lands only to make them warm. Guano, bone dust and our modern fertilizers had not been heard of. I remember the first load of barnyard manure I ever saw carted out. The man who did it was laughed at and no one believed it would pay. The cattle were foddered in the open bleak fields. In those times there was a great deal of murrain, and bullocks, which left many of our cattle where they were foddered for the buzzards to feed upon. These diseases are not known among cattle kept properly. In the spring, the fields where the stock had been kept were burned off, and ploughed with a wooden plough. I saw the first iron plough that was used here, it was made by one of our blacksmiths, and was four feet on the landside. The first cast iron plough which came here was in 1810.—This was David Peacock's patent. Peacock was a Jerseyman and there was a man by the name of Wood of Penn., who also claimed

the discovery. There is no alteration in this plough since it came from the hands of the inventor. In some respects it is the very best we have ever had, in fact all our ploughs have been made from David Peacock's model. I will add that since conversing with uncle Jonathan, I have been permitted by Samuel Springer, Esq., to read a couple of original letters from David Peacock to his father Jesse Springer, who was his cousin and acted as agent for the sale of those ploughs. Said letters acknowledge the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars, being the proceeds of the sale of the first twelve cast iron ploughs ever introduced into our county. They are dated New Mills, Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 15th, and Nov. 6th, 1810. Probably these were among the first cast iron ploughs used in the United States; or for aught I know, the first ever made. R. C. H. Cape May C. H. Jan. 28, 1856.

The Origin of Paper Money.
The invention of Paper Money is much more ancient than the establishment of the earliest banks. The bank of St. George, of Genoa, the most ancient we know, was founded in 1407; but before the thirteenth century, Koblart, grandson of Genghis, Khan, the Tartar conqueror, introduced Paper Money into China, and his example was at once followed by his cousin, Kaigaiton, the sultan of Persia; both were obliged to abolish it on account of the great disorders it produced in their extensive dominions.
In Turkey, also, the collectors of certain taxes delivered receipts to those who pay them, and these papers have the currency of money.
It is not pretended that Paper Money was first invented by the Mongols; on the contrary, its invention was everywhere as easy as its use was obvious, and particularly attractive for all governments for its temporary advantage in crisis of difficulty.
The idea of substituting a token or promissory obligation, for a present intrinsic value, could occur even to simple or barbarous people, of which there are many examples.
Aristotle, in his Economics, tells us that Denis, the Tyrant of Syracuse, coined money of lead, which he declared to be legal, and equivalent to silver.
Timotheus, the General of the Athenians, in a moment of difficulty, coined brass money, assuring his murmuring soldiers that he would receive it, in the purchase of the spoils he was to make. We have heard much of the leather money used by the Carthaginians.
It is true, none of these are Paper Money but they resemble it, as merely "tokens of value," the money of confidence; the I. O. U.
We read also of the iron money of Byzantium, and of some of the ancient cities of Greece.
In England, copper money, is only a token or sign, current for nearly double its value in metal.
In Russia, skins and furs have been used for money, but their inconvenient bulk gave rise, in early time, to an ingenious representation of these natural coins, which was small pieces of leather stamped, which were used as money, to be liquidated by furs and skins, as expressed. This leather coin was used in some parts as the fastions of the silver current, down to the year 1700.
Among the simple Hindoos, whose winters are few, and the produce of the earth scanty with little labor, gold and silver and even iron or copper, are of no great value in comparison; and their small money is cowry shells, collected on the shores of Ceylon, and of the Maldive Islands; these shells have been the current money of the Mongols, of Bengal, and Boman, as well as of Guinea. On the discovery of America, grains of cacao served for money. In Abyssinia, their merchandise are valued by salt and pepper; on the island of Newfoundland by codfish, in Iceland, by a sort of wool; pieces of nankeen serve for the money of comparison, in the exchanges between the Chinese and the Russians, at Kishio, among the Creeks of the lower Empire, pieces of silk performed this function; in ancient Chronicles, gold silver and silk, are mentioned equally as money.
The basis of the currency of the Chinese and of the Russians seem to be more curious and substantial than any other. The small coins of the Chinese appear to cost more in the labor of fabrication than any are worth in their currency; they cannot, therefore, be forged, and the material is a mixed metal worth less in the crucible, or for exportation, than in its use as coin.
In Russia, the abundant base of their currency is copper, whose value in coin is less than in commerce as a metal; this is an unusual condition, but a happy one as far as it extends.
As riches and circulations increased with civilization and confidence, and after the discovery of America and the working in its mines, gold and silver took with advantage the place of all these expedients: one step further has been taken on the basis of credit in the issue of Paper Money.
Metallic money, in its value, its quantity, its facility and rapidity of circulation—in its transport and presence, can no longer be suitable or equal to the exigencies of our trade and exchanges; paper has become indispensable everywhere in foreign commerce, and as useful as necessary in the great internal trade of an improved, active, and productive country.

Jonah Outdone.—The Petersburg Express fishes up the following paragraph from a paper published in 1777:
"On a passage to Jamaica, with troops on board, a little boy who was a filler, sitting on the gunwale, by a sudden roll of the ship fell overboard and was directly swallowed by a shark. A hook was baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern; which was seized by the shark, and he was presently hauled on board." On opening his belly, the boy was found snugly seated between two ribs, and unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife."

A LADY ON BEARDS.

A fair correspondent of the Home Journal has the following sensible remarks on the wholesome habit of wearing the beard, which has lately come into the fashion:
"It is astonishing what change a few years has wrought in regard to shaving. Once, everybody shaved, but now, I much mistake, if every gentleman has not found to shave or not to shave, a question suggested by his morning toilet. Was for the razor-strop man. His occupation is nearly gone. I hope he will succeed in finding another, for the present generation will be a bearded race."
"I was quite interested last winter in reading a 'Natural History of the Human Species,' by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith, in which he states that the bearded races are the conquering races. For this reason the bearded races are avers to the present generation will be a bearded race."

"I cannot imagine why a beard is given to man, unless it is to try his patience, if he is to spend his time in daily cutting it off, as it daily asserts its right to a manifested existence. The beard is an emblem of manly power and dignity, and is certainly an element of manly beauty. The Father of the Faithful and all the old Patriarchs and Prophets wore a beard; so did our Saviour, when he dwelt as man among the hills of Judea.—So, too, most of the venerable divines who have transmitted to us their schemes of theology. It is a modern innovation to shave off the whole beard. It was not common before the commencement of the last century. Moses forbade the Jews to mar the corners of the beard, and David, when his Embassadors were insulted by Hannan's shaving off half their beard, permitted them to tarry at Jericho till their beards had grown.
"While the beard, properly worn is an ornament, it is sometimes rendered hideous by the manner in which it is trimmed. A round mass of bristles on the chin is never becoming, yet sometimes thin-checked, long-faced gentlemen elongate their countenances in this way; often these tufts impart a low animal expression; they never confer dignity nor beauty. Some few are greatly improved by full whiskers, others by a moustache. Some look best with the beard trimmed rather close. It requires an artist's eye to decide on what is most becoming. Nature leaves a varying outline to the beard which is more perfect than any semi-circles cut by the razor.
"Perhaps you may think I have wandered from my proper sphere in writing about beards. I had no idea of doing so when I commenced this letter; you may lay it all to the snow-storm. I must leave the subject of ladies dress for another day.
Yours, &c., ANNA HOPE."

RATHER TOUGH.
The following story was told in Sandusky, Ohio, and appears in the Massillon News, which says:
"A party of young men in that ancient city amuse their leisure moments at the hotels in drawing a long bow, or telling wonderful yarns to each other for the benefit of those apparently verdant, who may happen to come in from other parts. They tried the effect of a few extraordinary wolf stories upon a venerable and sedate customer not long since who had come to spend the night at the best hotel, and he listened to them with much apparent surprise and interest until their stock appeared to have run out and the conversation flagged, when he remarked that he had been much interested in the news they had given him, relative to the primeval inhabitants of that country; but regarded an event in his early life as more peculiar than any he had named. Said he:
"When a young man, I was travelling in Western New York, and late of a stormy night applied at a log cabin for lodging. The occupant, a woman, refused it, saying that her husband and sons were out hunting and if they found me there, would murder me.—I preferred the chance to the storm, and also consented that I might lie down before the fire. In the night I heard them coming, and scrambled up the chimney.
"Thinking I was safe when at the top, I stepped over the roof, and jumping down at the back of the cabin, and jumped plump into a wolf trap. A scream of pain brought the men and boys out, and they declared I deserved a more severe punishment than death, so they kept me in the trap and in suspense until morning, and then, heading me up, in a hoghead with no air, light but through the bug hole, they put me on a sled and drove me some four miles up a hill and there rolled me off to starve. This undoubtedly should have done but for a very singular occurrence. The wolves smelled me out and gathered round my prison, when one of them turning round happened to thrust his tail into the bug hole. It was my only chance. I caught firm hold and held on like death to a negro, which frightened the wolf, of course, and he started down the hill, followed by the hoghead and me. It was a very uneasy ride over the stones and stumps, but I had no idea how long it was until the hoghead striking a stone fairly, the staves work by long travel were broken in, and I jumped out to find myself away down into the lower end of Cattaraugus county, some thirty miles from the scene of the disaster." Good night, gentlemen—I did not express any doubt of truth of your stories, and I hope you will not of mine."
It is currently reported that the "all club" of Sandusky, has not had a full meeting since that occurred.

Unpopular.—Quarrelsome women, rainy days, and those dirty-faced boys who are continually boring you about "that little bill" you owe to Mr. Grip.

THE SNOW

The snow was proverbially called the "poor farmer's manure" before scientific analysis had shown that it contained a larger percentage of ammonia than rain. The snow acts as a protecting mantle to the tender herbage and the roots of all plants against the fierce blasts and cold of winter. An examination of snow in Siberia showed that when the temperature of the air was 72 degrees below zero the temperature of the snow a little below the surface was 20 degrees above zero, over 100 degrees difference. The snow keeps the earth just below its surface in a condition to take on chemical change which would not happen if the earth were bare and frozen to a great depth. The snow prevents exhalations from the earth, and is a powerful absorbent, retaining and returning to the earth gases rising from vegetable and animal decomposition.—The snow, though it falls heavily at the door of the poor and brings death and starvation to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, is yet of incalculable benefit in a climate like ours and especially at this time, when the deep springs of the earth were failing and the mill streams were refusing their motive powers to the craving appetites of man. If, during the last month, the clouds had dropped rain instead of snow we might have passed and bored the earth in vain for water; but with a foot of snow upon the earth and many feet upon the mountains the hum of millstones and the harsh notes of the saw will soon and long testify to its beneficence. Bridges, earth-works, and the fruits of engineering skill and toil were swept away, but the man will still rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal.—Immediately after snow has fallen melt in a clean vessel and taste it, and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some of the water that has been melted, and you will rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal.—Immediately after snow has fallen melt in a clean vessel and taste it, and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some of the water that has been melted, and you will rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal.—Immediately after snow has fallen melt in a clean vessel and taste it, and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some of the water that has been melted, and you will rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal.—Immediately after snow has fallen melt in a clean vessel and taste it, and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some of the water that has been melted, and you will rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright.

BACK LUCK

Appears to have attended Barnum in all his recent speculations. He failed signally with the Erie Annihilator, with the Illustrated Paper, with his Meuninger and Circus, with the Crystal Palace, with the Baby Show, with the Premium Beauty affair, and now, last and greatest of all, with the Jerome Yankee Clock Co., which has made him insolvent.—The Ledger says the public are much interested in knowing all the business qualifications. The Hartford Courant publishes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Clock Co.—The former is set down at \$177,159, according to Mr. Jerome's valuation, which is reduced, however, by amount of deductions on various items and by mortgage collateral, to \$229,144. The amount of debts is \$555,543; \$159,000 of which is mortgage debt to Barnum. Barnum says he is endorser for \$510,000, and as we are informed by the Courant, "proposes to give \$100,000 to be released from his endorsements and acceptances, and the creditors propose to release him if he will relinquish all his mortgage and pay \$150,000. The creditors propose to make a new Company with a capital of \$250,000, made up of the paper of the old Company.—There is a large amount of material which is of little value except to be worked up into clocks, and it is said that there is now a large demand, and the business, with economy can be made good. It is believed by those who say they know, that if this proposition is carried out all will get their pay. The Jerome Company had some ten or fifteen agencies in different parts of the world, which is the cause of their failure." The Courant states that there had been some other failures at Bristol, growing out of the Jerome suspension.

THE DO-AS-YOU-LIKE PRINCIPLE.

The Independent, in an article on the physical degeneracy of the American people, has the following true and important remark:—"The child's will governs too much." If they do not choose to go to bed they sit up, if they choose certain articles of food they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them in their delicate organization, keeping late hours, when they should go to bed with the birds; sleeping often in warm and lighted rooms, when the sleeping room should be cool and dark; and eating hot bread and cakes, sweetmeats, cake, meat and vegetable, poultry and pudding, drinking tea and coffee, to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach. The injury thus early done can never be repaired, as a machine imperfectly constructed at first can never be made to run faultlessly.
This is the secret. Parents should know that instinct is no safe guide to a child, particularly when the child is surrounded on all sides with poisonous delicacies. To ask a child seated at a modern table what it will have, and give it what it asks for merely because it asks for it, is a very common practice. But it is as cruel as it is common. Have mercy on the children.
"I understand that your father is dead," said a man to a little boy, as he entered the house. "You're right now, old boss," said he; "he's laid out as cold as a wedge."

The West-Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGE TON: Saturday Morning, March 3. 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 BRIDGE TON, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1866.

THE WAR NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic and Asia from Liverpool, diplomatic relations between the American minister at London, Mr. Buchanan, and the Earl of Clarendon, the British minister, are reported to have been interrupted in consequence of a disagreement on the Central American question. A war panic had again been created in England and the English press were discussing the probability of a war with this country, in a manner not at all flattering to Yankee pride. We have before stated our conviction, that no war would grow out of the questions now at issue between the two governments. In the present aspect of affairs we see no adequate cause to change that opinion. While we refer our readers to the foreign news as found in another column, we probably can perform no more acceptable service, than to give some of the most prominent features most likely to involve a war, together with the reasons for believing none will occur. Foremost in the former class may be placed the dissonant state of the public mind in England relative to the conduct and probable termination of the Russian War. Vast expense has been incurred, and immense amount of the material of war prepared to crush the rising pretensions of Russia. But after two campaigns, the people find that they have acquired neither aggrandizement, glory or conquest in their military operations, and that their fleet have accomplished comparatively nothing, except blockading a few Russian ports. Disappointed in their expectations of acquiring glory in the East, the public feeling in England is represented as anxious, to get up a fresh war to return the ill success of the last. If such be the popular feeling in that country and the government is weak enough to be compelled to submit to it, then a most dangerous enemy to the continuance of peace exists. England is essentially the great commercial country of the world; and as such would find a war with the United States a very different thing from a war with Russia. Her leading men are well aware of this. While Russia could not injure her commerce with other countries at all, because her few ports are so situated as to be easily and effectively blockaded and consequently not injure her revenues, the cruisers of the United States would nearly destroy her foreign commerce and thus in addition to the loss of treasure, also cripple her revenues, by which alone she could hope to maintain armies and navies in effective condition. England without her commerce would be shorn of her strength. As this power was sufficiently strong to plunge the nation into a war with Russia, to curtail her naval power, it is but fair to infer that it is also strong enough to prevent a war with the U. S. States, when its interest so powerfully induce to such a course. The leading British journals are filled with the bombast and self-importance which seem to be the peculiar attributes of an Englishman, with an occasional streak of honest confession. In a late number of the London Times in an article on a war, with this country, the editor compares the size and condition of the navy of the two countries, and imagines the sweeping of the American commerce from the sea as a very small thing for their navy, and professes a regret that in such a contest there should be such a disparity in force. As the danger of a rupture between the two countries seems more apparent, its tone changes and the editor admits that they "could hardly expect to suffer much less damage than they could inflict." This admission is significant, and shows that however much they may bluster about being "driven into a war" with us, that such an expedition would be but an extremely doubtful way of settling the difficulty, even with all the advantages of their large navy. However much temporary loss might be inflicted on this country by such a war, there can be no reasonable doubt that the effect to England would be more lasting. By stopping entirely for the time being the commerce of the two countries, it would also stop the importations of foreign fabrics, and would thus build up in our midst a system of domestic manufactures that would tend for the future to make us more independent of them. Upon our varied soil, and different shades of climate we can produce every thing needed for man's comforts, entirely independent of other countries. It is not improbable that British statesmen can anticipate something of the kind, and therefore will act with more caution. It cannot be denied that the war feeling is not confined to the other side of the Atlantic. There are thousands, particularly among the Irish portion of our population, who are extremely anxious for a war with England, thereby hoping to achieve for Ireland what they cannot agree long enough to achieve for themselves. Between no two countries on earth should a war be so fratricidal. In the relationship by descent and obligation between the two countries, an additional bond of amity should be felt. Though our government seems firm in its determination to op-

pose the colonization of any part of the North American Continent by Europeans, it does not follow that the peaceful relations between the two countries need be broken. England is accustomed to grow whenever this country inclines to extend its territory, as she is continually enlarging her own boundaries, she can have no just cause of complaint against the United States for doing so. In this country there is a class ready for a war it must be admitted that there is a much larger class, directly interested in the preservation of peace. The commercial and agricultural interests require for their success a state of peace. And as they are the predominant interests, it is safe to infer that peace will be preserved. Besides these, the slave-holders are also much interested. Because in any agitation such as war would produce, their peculiar property would be rendered particularly insecure. We therefore say again that while the leading pursuits of both countries are so generally acknowledged to demand a state of peace, it is hardly probable that war will ensue upon grounds so trivial, as those now in dispute between the two governments.

Want's a Wife.

It is customary in some parts of the country for persons to advertise in the newspapers for a wife or husband, when they wish to find a congenial partner for life. When the correspondence is conducted in sincerity and good faith, we know of no serious objections to this mode of securing a companion. We have known acquaintances to be formed and happy matches resulting from this method, and why not some of our bachelors and old maids try the same experiment, by advertising in some newspaper, for a congenial companion, describing themselves and the kind of a person desired by them for a partner. No longer since than to day, a bachelor friend of ours who often calls in the office to read the exchanges, said to us, "I have been advised to advertise for a wife, what do you think of it?" A grand idea, replied we, and adding at the same time, you had better write out the advertisement at once, and as the thing is novel in this section, we will publish it for you gratis. We will not give his reply, but can assure the ladies that he is serious in the matter and earnestly desires a true wife to share his lot with him in life. He is not over particular about the style of a wife, but one something like the following would be preferred:—She must be not less than eighteen, nor more than thirty-six years old, with good physical structure, well proportioned, not below five nor above six feet in stature, a plain unadorned, sensible woman, of good morals and manners, one with a knowledge of household duties is preferred—no matter about the complexion—she may be light or dark, with rosy cheeks, or pale, so they are not colored with rouge, or lily-white. In short, almost any loving affectionate "right sort" of a respectable woman would suit this bachelor. As we have described what kind of a person will suit him, we will, on our own responsibility, describe him to some extent and the ladies can address him for "further particulars." He is not less than twenty-one, nor more than twice that age, not less than five and a half, nor more than six feet in height, well proportioned, a plain sensible man, with his own views, and willing that his wife should have hers, if she does not express them too plain on Mondays, he is quite intelligent, and would be contented to remain at home in the evenings and entertain the family, he does not consider himself handsome, is no fop, but rather a plain unpretending man, has an abundance of that for which the ladies generally enquire about first, viz: money.—He intends going West early this Spring to settle down on his own land. He is a "man of leisure," his interest alone of his money is sufficient to maintain a family in style, though his economy will prevent him from living beyond his means. This being leap year, the ladies should not be backward about making some enquiries in letters addressed to this bachelor. He is in the market, and lucky is the one who captivates him. Now is your time, ladies, while he is "sick and tired" of a bachelor's life.—All letters for him addressed to R. J., Pioneer office, Bridgeton, will be delivered to and answered by him in a respectful manner and in all sincerity.

A Surprise Party.

We were very agreeably surprised one afternoon of this week, by the entrance of three of the "fair sex" into our office—notwithstanding they found us with our sleeves rolled up to the elbows.—It being one of the most pleasant days of the season, they determined to leave the monotony of the country and take a ride to Bridgeton, for the purpose of shopping and making a few calls, one of which we had the honor of receiving. We were not so much surprised at the young ladies for calling at the printing office, as we were after they had retired, on opening a small package which they had left for us, containing a pair of handsome cloth slippers, beautifully worked, accompanied by a delicately written note, expressive of the pleasure afforded in presenting to us this token of friendship. If it be true, that "there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving," (and we cannot doubt it) then we can imagine somewhat of the pleasure afforded in the gift of these slippers, by the pleasure and gratitude with which they were received by us. Coming as they did, from one of our most favored correspondents, and accompanied with an original contribution, which appears with her assumed title in the Pioneer of this week, we receive them with even more pleasure than could have been realized, had they come from any other source whatever. We return our most sincere thanks to the fair donor for her dis-

interested kindness in presenting us with such a handsome gift. There is but one objection we have to them, viz: they are too good to be constantly in service while at our occupation during the week; we shall therefore have them for that more holy day, and let our thoughts follow us; in the midst of which we shall cherish the pleasing assurance that we are not alone, those who go to the same place.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.

The lecture of Rev. N. Vansant, before the Bridgeton Lyceum, on Tuesday evening last, was listened to with remarkable attention, by a large and respectable audience.—The speaker divided the subject into three parts, and did not attempt to canvass more than the first branch of the subject. After speaking an hour and a half, he concluded without showing up spiritualism and other modern isms and delusions, which he designed doing, but time would not permit. The committee has requested it, and we expect to be favored with another lecture from the same productive source. The author has cheerfully furnished us with his manuscript, from which we make the following disconnected extracts: All are familiar with that saying of a modern poet, "The proper study of mankind is man." The sentiment contained in this brief line is not less truthful, than the language which gives it expression, is poetic. A full justification of this sentiment is found in the Bible, as well as elsewhere. Well nigh 3000 years ago, that illustrious bard—"the sweet singer of Israel"—was led to say, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Nor was David peculiar in his constitution. He belonged to a race, every individual of which, may safely make the same assertion—"I am fearfully and wonderfully made." This is true whether we consider ourselves physically, intellectually or morally. Indeed of all the strange and curious enigmas ever presented to the human mind for thought and explanation, man himself is the strangest and most curious. He is at once the strongest and the weakest of all the animal creation, the greatest and the smallest, the wisest and the silliest, the truest and yet the most capricious, the gravest and the gayest, the sharpest sighted and yet the most easily duped, the nearest allied to God and yet the most "earthly, sensual, and devilish." How numerous and how strange are the contraries which meet in man! No other race of created beings whatever, exhibits a conglomeration of noble and ignoble traits, of good and bad qualities, equal to that presented by the human race. The history of mankind has been a history of cunning, falsehood, and imposture on the one hand, and of ignorance, servility, and superstition on the other. Never did Solomon utter a sentiment more in accordance with truth, than when he said, "God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." These inventions have been employed to dazzle and deceive the less informed and the more unsuspecting portions of mankind, from the vile arts practiced by the magicians of Egypt, who confronted Moses, down to the equally vile impostures of the modern "spirit rappers."

There is a two-fold view which persons are wont to take of the ages that are past, as compared with our own times. In respect to moral excellence, and religious zeal, they are continually extolling the past, and despising the present. They are fond of dwelling upon that passage, a garbled portion of which is—"The former times were better than these." The Churchman, for instance, may be heard lamenting the decline of piety and religious zeal, in his ecclesiastical communion since its organization under good queen Elizabeth; the Presbyterian recalls the strict conscientiousness, and solemn devotion of the Puritans, and the Pilgrims, and with a sigh deploras the present diminished state of these qualities in his denomination; the Baptist turns back his thoughts to the days of Williams, and his compeers, and as he familiarized his mind with the self-sacrificing courage, and far-reaching charity, which then abounded in his communion, may be heard to murmur—"Would that it were so now! And the Methodist, as he looks abroad upon his wide-extended branch of the Christian Church, and beholds the lack of plainness, simplicity, and zeal, which almost everywhere meets his eye, feels constrained to acknowledge—"It was not so in the days of Wesley and of Asbury. Such is the fault finding, rooking spirit, which characterizes the present age, in questions relating to moral goodness and religious activity. But in reference to intellectual progression, exactly the opposite sentiment prevails in the public mind. Nevertheless it is true, that as men were once deceived so they are now, as they once became the unwary subjects of well-adjusted trickery and fraud, so now they are made the unconscious victims of the most ridiculous impostures, and the most shameless delusions. In treating of ghosts, or apparitions, the lecturer related many interesting incidents, by way of illustration, and concluded the discussion of this point by the following just remarks:— It is therefore quite safe to conclude that modern spectres or ghosts, are tangible objects like other material bodies. Whenever they have been overtaken and caught—as we have seen has frequently been the case—they have always been found to possess physical qualities as other mundane substances do. A rough student with a sheet wrapped around him; a goat carried into the college belfry and tied to the bell-clapper; a bush or stump near a graveyard or in some deep and dark place; a loose thistle tapping upon the roof; the limb of an old tree chafing against the clapboards, or a screech owl in the garret; any of these will make the very best kind of a ghost, provided it can have an "impressible" subject to work upon.

The practice of divination or fortune telling was shown up in a vein of well directed satire, and received a good share of merited rebuke.

The superstition relating to dreams was exceedingly interesting and the fallacy of this prevalent delusion satisfactorily demonstrated by the speaker. The closing paragraph of the lecture was as follows:— I must be allowed to say, however, in concluding this point that at least one modern dream deserves to be looked upon as prophetic, or if not prophetic, as containing a most wholesome direction. It is stated thus:—"A person dreamed three times, in one night that he must turn to the 7th verse of the 5th chapter of Ecclesiastes and he would find important instruction. He arose in the morning, and referring to the specified passage, found these words: 'In the multitude of dreams there are divers vanities.'" Solomon of old, after all, was wiser than some of his modern rivals.

NOMINATION OF MR. FILLMORE.

The National American Convention at Philadelphia, terminated its session yesterday after nominating Millard Fillmore of N. Y. for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee, a relative, and formerly private Secretary to General Jackson, for Vice President. After Mr. Killinger's resolution declaring that the Convention would nominate no man who was not in favor of interdicting slavery in the territories north of 36° 30' latitude was laid on the table, Mr. Brownlow of Tenn., moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of a President and Vice President. Many speeches were made for and against the proposition in which Sectionalism and Republicanism, were especially denounced, and of devotion to the Constitution and its compromises expressed. The motion was finally carried and amid much applause, by 151 yeas to 51 nays. Mr. Perkins, of the Convention then spoke in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise as a right due the north, and finally withdrew from the Convention, inviting others of the same opinion to go with him, and take measures to call a Convention upon that basis. A large number of Northern delegates also left the Convention. It was then resolved to call the roll informally, and each member be entitled to nominate. The following was the result: Massachusetts was divided between McLean, Stockton, and Bell. New Jersey—All voted for Stockton. 7 votes. Rhode Island—Bolted. Indiana—Voted for McLean and Bell. Virginia—All for Fillmore. Michigan—Lyons named George Law. Delaware—Mr. Norris voted for John M. Clayton, the other delegates for Fillmore. Maryland—Fillmore. Kentucky—Garrett Davis of Ky. North Carolina—Fillmore. Louisiana—Fillmore. Ohio—Had the delegates bolted. Two named Lewis D. Campbell, Lippett and two named Millard Fillmore. What was named George Law; Harris named McLean. New York—Brooks named Fillmore; Serogs Wagner; Bennett, Clark; and several others named George Law; J. Taylor voted for Erastus Brooks; Gilbert Dean for Sam Houston. Pennsylvania—Stillwell and three others named Fillmore. The others were for W. F. Johnson. Governor Johnson then withdrew his name. Mr. Jones then voted for Davis; Mr. Erwin for Fillmore. Arkansas—Mr. Fowler said this State had no nomination to make. At the proper time she would vote. Illinois—Danenhover named Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina. Fillmore had a majority of one on the whole vote, leaving out the bolters. The Convention then took a recess, and met again at five o'clock, when the States were called on to vote. The New Jersey delegates, when their names were called, gave one vote to Mr. McLean and 6 to Stockton, but before the result was announced, Mr. J. W. Weeks, by authority of his colleagues, changed 6 of the votes from Stockton to Fillmore. Mr. Grandin, of N. J., desired to speak for himself. He would change his vote from Stockton to Fillmore, because he knew Fillmore was nearest to the heart of the son of New Jersey, Stockton. He promised that the 2d Congressional district of his state would give a majority for the nominee of the Convention. Several others changed their votes, and the result was finally announced as follows: No. votes cast 241. Necessary to a choice 122 For Millard Fillmore, - - - 179 George Law, - - - 24 Garrett Davis, - - - 10 Judge McLean, - - - 13 Sam Houston, - - - 3 Kenneth Raynor, - - - 14

The chair declared that Millard Fillmore, having received a majority of the votes cast, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States. Mr. Serogs, of N. Y., said he had first nominated George Law for President, he now moved that Millard Fillmore be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. The motion being put, it was carried by a tremendous majority. Mr. A. H. H. Stewart, former Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Fillmore, was loudly called for. He said he had the honor to be one of Mr. Fillmore's confidential Cabinet Council during his administration, and saw him amidst his trials. Without going into a detail of his virtues, he would content himself by saying that he never knew him to utter a sentiment or do an act that was unworthy the character of Washington. Even Mr. Wise, at the time he stumped the State of Virginia, said that the administration of Fillmore was Washington-like throughout. With Fillmore as the standard bearer, the speaker promised the Convention that even old Virginia would be carried. Mr. Wise claimed his election by the vote of 17,000 outside Whites, and he could now promise the vote of those Whites for Millard Fillmore. On his way to this Convention the editors of the Richmond Whig and National Intelligencer promised that if Millard Fillmore was nominated by this Convention, they would place his name at the mast head, and keep it there. They then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Vice President, resulting in the nomination of A. J. Donelson. The votes were A. J. Donelson 181, Henry J. Gardner 12, Percy Walker 8, A. H. H. Stewart 2, Kenneth Raynor 8. Mr. Donelson was then declared the nominee unanimously, and he subsequently acknowledged the honor in a speech. Other speeches followed from delegates from the different States.

The Bolters from the Convention, consisting of Northern and Western members, met at the Merchants' Hotel, ex-Gov. Ford of Ohio, presiding, and delegates being present from New Hampshire 2, Connecticut 7, R.

Island 3, Massachusetts 7, Pennsylvania 17, Ohio 16, Iowa 2, Illinois 1. The proceedings resulted in a protest against the principles of the Convention, and demanding a reformation of the Missouri Compromise. They also recommended the States to send delegates to a Convention in New York of the 12th of June to nominate Presidential Candidates.

Legislature of New Jersey.

SENATE. THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1866. PASSED—Relative to the Lunatic Asylum. 3d Reading.—To authorize the purchase of Lippincott's Gazette for the use of common schools. Mr. Smith gave notice of a further sup. to the act concerning taxes. The Houses amendment to the sup. to the "act respecting executions and regulating the sale of personal estate by virtue thereof," on motion of Mr. Robertson, were agreed to, enclosing a letter from Com. Stewart thanking the Legislature for the joint resolutions asking his restoration to the U. S. Navy. Passed—sup. to act to incorporate companies to erect lye-cum buildings, &c. 3d reading.—Joint resolution relative to construction of breakwater at Cape May. Mr. Bramhall offered a concurrent resolution (of the House concurring) that the Legislature will adjourn on the 7th of March—adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Lost—Sup. to act concerning marriages; relative to freights and fares on railroads. 3d Reading—Relative to the Orphan's Court and the power and authority of Surrogates. The Senate resolution to adjourn, sine die, on the 7th of March, was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Lafetra, from the committee on Banks, reported the Millville Bank bill, and others, with a recommendation that they be not passed. Adj. Feb. 20. By various members, several petitions for the extension of the Central Railroad. By Mr. Speer, (Judiciary), to authorize N. York and Erie Railroad, to hold land, &c. Passed—Sup. to act respecting executions, (with House amendments); sup. to act relative to mode of docketing judgments in the Circuit Court. Afternoon—Mr. Rafferty, from the Militia Committee, reported the following bills:— Further sup. to the Militia system, relative to the alteration of certain arms at the State Arsenal; to authorize repairs of the State Arsenal; to repeal a sup. to the Militia system. The Assembly bill to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors was taken up, amended by the introduction of three additional sections, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Riggs gave notice of a bill to prevent road companies in this State from passing members of the Legislature free. Adj.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Collin (Education) reported back the Public School bill with amendments, recommending the same to be postponed to the next session of the Legislature. Report adopted. The committee reported a sup. to school act respecting duties of Superintendents and teachers. Mr. Gould (ways and means) to prevent the sale of adulterated Guano; sup. to the N. Jersey Historical Society. A. White, Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Bills on final passage—Sup. to Camden and Atlantic Turpike Company was passed. Afternoon—Mr. Collin, by leave, noticed a bill for the suppression of tipping houses. The bill respecting freights and fares on railroads, lost yesterday, was reconsidered. SENATE. Feb. 21. Mr. Howell introduced a bill to authorize the planting of Oysters on land covered with water in Maurice River cove. Mr. Laird, for the promotion of the Agricultural interest of the State. Passed—To authorize the purchase of Lippincott's Gazette, for the use of common schools; to authorize the N. Y. & E. R. Co. to hold land, &c.; joint resolution relative to construction of a breakwater at Cape May—advocated by Mr. Diverty; joint resolution in commendation of Dr. E. K. Kane. Afternoon—From 117 citizens of Morris county, for a law to muzzle their dogs. ASSEMBLY. Mr. Edmunds introduced a sup. to Cape Island Turpike Co. The joint resolutions respecting the protection of life and property on the New Jersey coast from wrecks, were passed. Mr. Edwards gave notice of resolutions—relative to the act concerning roads—relative to the act concerning the State with Lippincott's Gazette, with explanatory remarks. Mr. Ward, from committee to whom was referred the Governor's Message respecting the survey lines and harbor encroachments, reported that the documents accompanying the message ought not to be printed. Mr. Perry offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to furnish a tabular statement of the expenses of the State since 1845. Mr. Plummer offered a resolution to furnish to each member 100 letter and 100 blue stamps. Adopted—10 to 12. Passed—sup. respecting claims and oysters; sup. to act respecting pilots; respecting Orphan's Court, and the power and authority of Surrogates. Mr. Dutcher, from the judiciary committee reported the bill concerning the usury laws with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed; a minority and a majority report allowing seven per cent. interest in Bergen was presented; the report concerning the usury law was adopted, and other reports were laid on the table. Lost—For the protection of deer and other game. February 27. The Senate went into Executive session and confirmed the following nominations of the Governor: Secretary of State.—Thomas S. Allison, re-appointed. Clerk in Chancery.—William M. Babbitt, vice Daniel B. Bodine. Prosecutor in Elizabeth City.—Isaac H. Williams, re-appointed. Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.—Joseph L. Riskey, re-appointed. Prosecutor in Hunterdon County.—D. Trifera. Prosecutor in Bergen County.—Maning F. Knapp. Trustee of State Normal School 5th District.—Henry G. Darcy, vice William M. Babbitt, resigned.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. The steamship Atlantic arrived in N. Y. Feb. 24, having experienced strong westerly gales for 10 days in succession from Liverpool. The Atlantic brings no news of the Pacific. The main feature of the news brought by the Atlantic is that Great Britain is much excited respecting a war with the U. S. It is even reported that Mr. Buchanan has demanded his passports. The story of high words between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon is repeated, and the latter gentleman's absence from Buchanan's service, lately given, is attributed to that cause. The general tone of the government and press is insulting towards the U. S., but the feeling of the people seems friendly. The Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce deprecate a war with the U. S. Matters seem at a crisis. France and England have sent envoys to Brazil, to influence Brazil in the Central American affairs. Prince Paskewitch is dead. Lord Palmerston had promised to lay part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament. The peace question was apparently progressing favorably. A preliminary protocol had been signed at Vienna on the 1st instant by the representatives of France, Turkey, Russia and Austria, agreeing to convene the Peace Conference at Paris, within three weeks. Lord Clarendon had been appointed Plenipotentiary for Great Britain to attend them. The Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference. An armistice had been agreed to, to last until the end of March. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at N. York, Feb. 24, with three days later intelligence than brought by the Atlantic. We regret to say that we have no intelligence of the Pacific. The protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris has been definitely signed, and matters are progressing favorably in the direction of peace. There is a report that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference. The last of the docks of Sebastopol have been destroyed. At Edinburgh the contest has terminated in favor of the liberal candidate, in place of Macaulay, for the House of Commons. General Codrington has communicated to the armies Russia's acceptance of the peace proposals. The English press is threatening and denunciatory towards the U. S. The purely commercial press, however, form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce, both of Manchester and Liverpool, protest earnestly against any interruption to the amicable relations of the two countries. The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that so confident are the Russians of seeing in Brussels had already arrived in Paris. On the 8th Lord Palmerston said that the Americans wished to put a construction on the treaty of 1850, different from what it was originally intended. He thought that nothing would be more calamitous than a war with America, but he believed amicable arrangements would be made.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

One feels, while writing on the present difficulties with Great Britain, that his words possess very small power, and will be attended with little or no utility. This dispute, even more than previous ones, demonstrates the value of politeness between nations. Most of our misunderstandings with Great Britain, if not originating in the want of this quality, have been largely aggravated by the patronizing, sometimes insultingly supercilious bearing of one nation, and the irritable temper, and sometimes impudent manner of the other.—The predicament in which the two countries now find themselves is the consequence, in a great degree, of the discourtesies which have been mutually practiced from time to time. It is at present a war of the press, but it ought never to be forgotten, that such a quarrel may foster shadow future contests in another field. If writers on both sides of the water are ambitious, they frequently seem to be, to se which can brandish the sharpest pen and distill the bitterest gall; which can wound with the most cutting sarcasm, or keep rational animosities from healing up by a constant process of probing them, sometimes maliciously, often playfully as a trial of wit; if these habits are indulged, as they have been, there is no wonder that an ill natured or boasting remark may be swollen to an altercation, and that a spark then struck out may be blown into a flame endangering the security and happiness of two kindred nations, who have a thousand causes for the maintenance of peace, in one of a war.

If a war should now spring up between us and England, it will be owing to this absence of mutual politeness and to a mutual excessively nervous, irritable disposition of a few politicians in both countries, and to the wicked wit of ambitious writers. Perhaps there is a single cause in operation—the interest of demagogues, who hope to help their party to office by unbecoming pretensions to public spirit, and a superior regard for the honor and dignity of the country. All these conspiring have brought us to the present pass. These causes have been doubtless aggravated by the sore, at least the feverish state of the English government just at this crisis. She imagines, we suppose with some truth, perhaps, that Pierce's government has seized upon the moment of her war with Russia to push his demands on her offensively. Now that there is a prospect of a European peace, Palmerston in his turn takes the favorable opportunity to retaliate on the attacks of our Senators in Congress, and others, which we censured at the time as impudent, if not unjust. But their excuse probably was, that they only meant to lend some help to Buchanan in his diplomacy, and a great deal more to themselves in the elections. It is natural that the English government should be piqued. They have shown that they are. But even though peace should grow out of the Congress at Paris, it will suffer all the wrath and vaporing which now are at their elbow, to cool and the away, and afterwards deliberate well, before they proceed to extremities about a point of honor, or a point of contemptible interest. To some it may seem to be a favorable moment, should peace in Europe be concluded, to use their powerful warlike preparations in the direction of the United States, though intended originally for another field. We do not think so. In the first place, peace has not yet been made, and may not be. In the next place, whenever it shall be, Britain will find enough employment for her accumulated means near

home. She is in the midst of those who do not love her, who are all in arms as well as she. Peace will give birth to new complications and alliances, and it would not be strange that by most intimate friends in the present conflict may, by a dash of the pen, become enemies more dangerous than she. We her enemy! It is not so. We have no good reasons for hostility. We are naturally allies, certainly in substantial interests, and ought to be, and are to a large degree, in feeling. But we are exposed to the silly bickerings that so often estrange relations.— But should peace, as it may, leave England isolated with combinations retaining her security, she knows very well whether to turn her eyes for sympathy and countenance. Of this, she sure she is never oblivious. The time will come, it may come soon, that Britain will be left almost alone in Europe for the defence of free institutions and the Protestant rights of conscience. In contemplation of this chapter in the history of the future, doubtless deeply reflected on in advance by British statesmen, the majestic form of this Republic, the offspring of her loins, will appear to their imagination, emerging from the gloom upon her side, unfurling the glorious stars and stripes. The United States will then be flouted as a colonies, as they were a few days since by the London Times. To them will then be assigned the place of honor—the right wing of the grand army of liberty arrayed against despotism, civil and religious.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 28th ult., at the house of the bride's brother, by Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. Theodore Wilson Elmer, of Fairton, and Miss CATHERINE OVERDORF of Bridgeton. (Potstown, Pa. papers please copy.) On the 23d ult., by the Rev. W. Bakewell, JONATHAN HESTER of Bridgeton, to Miss STRANNA BARNES of Canton, Salem County. On the 24th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Chew, Mr. Wm. G. HOLDBESS to Miss CATHERINE WOODRUFF, daughter of Judge Woodruff, both of Deerfield township, Cumberland County, N. J. At Millville, 23d ult., by Rev. C. S. Dawes, Mr. JOHN F. CHERMELLE to Miss ELLEN CRAWFORD, both of Millville. At Roadstown, on Wednesday the 27th ult., by Rev. J. M. Challiss, Mr. RICHARD M. DUNN to Miss ELIZABETH MULFORD, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mulford, dec., all of lower Alloways Creek, Salem County. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. CHARLES NATION of Salem County, to Miss MARTHA MARIA REEVES of Cumberland County, daughter of Mr. Jarvis Reeves. At the residence of the officiating clergyman, near Roadstown, Feb. 9th, by Rev. D. F. Woolston, Mr. FREDERIC THURAS to Miss WHELMINA RICHARDSON, both of Greenwich township. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON to Miss ELISTINE RICHARDSON, both of Hopewell township. On Monday evening Feb. 25, by Rev. William Smith, Mr. JOHN STARR to Miss ANNA CONDON, both of Millville, N. J.

DIED.

In Bridgeton, suddenly, on Friday the 15th of Feb., Mr. JOHN GRAYES, aged 63 years, 7 mon and 3 days. On the 22d ult., after 3 days' illness, Miss RUTH R. DAVIS, daughter of Alfred and Sarah Davis, in the 21st year of her age. "Dearest sister thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal."

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

New Firm.—Robinson & Co. THE undersigned, take this method of informing the citizens of BRIDGE TON and vicinity, that they intend carrying on the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS In all its branches, and are now ready to supply their friends with Ready Made Work or make to order; any work they may favor them with, in the best and most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. They also give us a call. GEO. M. ROBINSON, G. B. SWING, THEO. TOMLINSON. Fairton, March 1, 1866.—f.

