

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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For the West Jersey Pioneer.

A Trivial Fact with a Truthful Moral.

There was a little grizzly mouse
Hid from the winter's storm
Within a parlor warm:
No one could catch this grizzly mouse
Hid from the winter's storm
Within a parlor warm—
That chose the best place in the house.
The ladies were afraid to try—
For ladies it would seem
Must always start and scream
If but a little mouse pass by.
But mice must live like other things
In spite of pussy cat—
All are alike for that
For appetite its sizzling brings.
So thought the mouse 'tis evident
For fancy articles
Were gnawed by its pestilent
And mischief done where'er he went.
At length refinement reined him—
High life made him a fool—
For in a music-room
He took apartments neat and trim.
'Twas here he found him in a box,
And running round about—
To try to get a passage out
He thrust his legs into the stocks.
In vain he struggled, squeaked and cried,
The master without fail
Sized gray-head by the tail—
But would not have him scolded.
So thrust him out into the snow
To let the rascal see
How in adversity
With human ostent matters go.
Hard by there stood a dreary jail,
He ran about awhile
In the capering style—
Then ran to hide beneath a rail.
And finding out a tiny hole,
He slipped into the place—
Nor heeded the disgrace—
So out of sight at once he stole.
With mice-like men 'tis even so—
Observing this, thought I—
In mischief when they're high,
In degradation when they're low.

MORAL.

REVOLUTION AND REFORMATION.

The following extracts are from Rev. Mr. GILLET'S Lecture before the Bridgeton Lyceum, on Tuesday Evening the 22d ult:—
In nothing the means to be used to revolutionize and reform the world, the speaker remarked:—The obstacles in the way are various, so are the means by which they will be met and successfully overcome. National judgments and public calamities, will be as they have been, a powerful agent in the great work of reform.

Many of the Nations of the earth who have occupied high and important positions, have been overthrown by the engines of destruction working in their own mind. Where is Rome with her numerous population and her extended empires? Alas, we know her as taught upon the page of history. She has been, but she is not. Greece with her glory and popularity has fallen, and her splendid palaces have been laid waste. The Romish Church that has claimed universal control over both the bodies and souls of men, is now quite limited in her power, enforcing it principally through the influence obtained over mind, more than by legal ecclesiastical authority. Rome, that might inspire fear by the seeds of dissension springing up in her midst, and the Church has found her greatest foe in her own household. LUTHER struck the first successful blow, while a confessor in her communion; aided by his faithful colleagues, they successfully wielded the sword of the spirit, and ere they quit the field, agitation followed by national calamities and heavy Divine judgments swept its destructive influence through-out her entire domain, and from that time until now she has been bleeding at every vein, and in the midst of her death struggles, gasping for existence. As expressed by a certain writer, "O honest Martin Luther, you come to pull that unholy alter down." The early reformers justly called a confessional. "The slaughterhouse of conscience." It is well known indeed to have proved so to both Priest and penitents, by familiarizing them to the contemplation of sin, while each instructs the other in a knowledge of its modes and

temptations. If forgetfulness could be bought and if confession be all that it is represented, many might willingly give largely if they could forget all that is taught them in the confessional chair. Protestants may sometimes grow old in happy unconsciousness of many vices which are in a Popish confessional forced on the consideration of the very youngest members of society, who might often be inclined to say with the Poet Gray:—
"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."
The seeds of destruction have been sown, and as sure as there is a God in heaven, his word and his providences declare that Revolution and Reform will accomplish what Prophecy has foretold and what faith has long been waiting for.

The Prophet Isaiah, with his eye upon the future says:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine fat. I have trodden the wine press alone, and of the people there was none with me. For I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled on my garments, and I will stain all my raiment."
How faithfully and literally has this been fulfilled against God's ancient covenant people the Jews.

Though we as a nation boast of our liberty and independence, yet wrong among us will not by a kind Providence be tolerated, more than among them; we may boast of our increase of population, of wealth and growing popularity, but this great Confederacy at an unexpected time may by internal dissensions be completely overturned and destroyed, and all her beautiful things laid waste. Haughty, bold, aspiring spirits, may unwisely and unintentionally touch the flaming torch to the magazine of state, and the explosion may be both terrific and disastrous. The famine, pestilence and the sword, has laid waste countries and empires, and it may spread a similar destruction among us. *Wick, James, Joseph, Ly and Nita* cannot be tolerated here as in other countries, where much is given much is required. We as a people have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity from our earliest history, and under these circumstances to be wicked and irreligious, would be aggravated dishonesty. Does religion, morality and virtue increase in proportion to our numbers? If not, we should raise the alarm, "cry aloud and spare not." We desire no such means of reform, but if needful, if nothing will do it, shall we not submit, will it be for our injury? If amputation of a limb is necessary, the patient submits to it, and the judge of all the earth does right.

The science and literature of the age, is an efficient instrument in the destruction of tyranny and superstition in the world. Ignorance is said to be the mother of superstition, and a people properly taught, are not deceived by it. That government that keeps the people in ignorance, will not stand the result of ignorance, it will prove her destruction. That church that locks up the cabinet of knowledge, and takes from the people the bread of life, will not stand; there is written upon her "Mene Tekel."

The science of the nineteenth century has surpassed any of the former. The improvement in printing has been beyond all expectation, so that printing may be done and executed with astonishing rapidity. The editor sits quietly in his office, unknown and uncares for; and at the same time, with his pen, inditing important thoughts, he is preparing a mould by which a new impress is entamped upon nations, and kings upon foreign thrones are made to tremble, and haughty despots and cruel tyrants often fall. To preside over the periodical press is an important work, and a profession not of ancient, but of modern date, and who has the power committed to him that an editor has. He sends forth his thoughts upon the wings of the printed sheet, to penetrate alike the closet of the scholar, and the cottage of the humble laborer. How extensive his influence, how great his responsibilities, when he may be the means of setting a whole nation in commotion, or successfully stilling the troubled waters as they rise. Happy will it be for America's sons and daughters, if editors are men of the right stamp, aiding in revolutionizing the world in every good and noble work alike honorable to man, and aiding in glorifying God; and if any of you my young hearers engage in this work with right motives industriously applied, you may be benefactors to the world, and materially aid in the work of reform. The pen has more to do with the revolutions of the world, than the cannon, the rifle and the sword, education is not confined to the aristocracy, but the masses are to be educated. Advantages will be equal to all, and ignorance will no longer be a misfortune, but a crime of unbounded magnitude. A reading community will advance in all the reforms of the age connected with their occupations. A farming community who are a reading people, give to the passing stranger an evidence of their attained knowledge in the every aspect of things around him, his fields, his barns, his dwellings, and all con-

nected with them show the benefit, the intelligence of the place. Reading and intelligence is productive to good morals.

Almost every enterprise is furthered in its progress by these reading, thinking people, who find society and enjoyment in their own dwellings, and with their own families; who are those who are dissatisfied with home and no enjoyment there; they wander to the restaurant, to the theatre, to the low degraded grogery; are they those who read and think, and labor? No, indeed, they are not. The periodicals published are generally teachers of good morals, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to give them proper encouragement, for the progress of reform depends much upon them. The enjoyment of the comforts of life depends upon the progress of intelligence. Fifty years has made a great change in these things.

The mechanic, and the day laborer have as many of the luxuries of life now, as the rich had fifty years ago; and the intelligence and improvement of the age has done this, and nothing else. The farmer can get double the amount of produce with the same labour, and the mechanic can accomplish double with more ease; and the learned professions are stripped of much of the unpleasantness, toil, anxiety and care that was formerly connected with them. What boy thought of being dressed in a pair of boots fifty years ago, and now the poorest enjoy those luxuries equal to the rich, distinctions in appearance have passed away, and he who judges from the outward appearance may judge wrongfully, and be greatly disappointed. In those days a gold watch was an uncommon article, and now they are the constant companion of the young lady, both in the city and in the country. A clock was seldom seen except in the dwelling of the most wealthy, they were dependent upon the dial, and the hour glass, and now they are to be seen in every dwelling, and they are to be found in the most humble cottage in the land. The science of the age has overcome distance, bridged the ocean, levelled mountains, and sent intelligence upon lightning speed, until the most distant nations are within speaking distance, and may be with much propriety called our neighbors. Science has sent the mirror down into the bowels of the earth, and brought up its long hidden treasures for our comfort and benefit; others with their submarine armor, go down into the deep and bring up the hidden, lost treasures to its shipwrecked owners. An aged man informed me that in his young days in this country, he was in the practice of laboring for thirty-three cents a day, a half crown—and at the same time he gave fifty cents a yard for the shirt he wore upon his back, at the present day an article equally as good can be bought for ten cents, and a man for his labor gets his dollar per day. The revolution and reform in those things in which we are personally interested, has been secured to us, not by the force of arms and the use of carnal weapons, but by the liberty and equality secured to us, and the rapid progress in science, in which we as a people excel. The work of revolution and reform is a progressive one, even faith itself cannot see its final triumph. Another efficient instrumentality in revolutionizing the world, is the diffusion and spread of the English language. But a few centuries have passed since it was known among the spoken languages of the world, and now it stands foremost and there are none to compete with it. The Island of Great Britain, where it was first introduced, is but a little spot on this fair earth, and no language so expressive, and evidently many of the now spoken languages will give place to this, and they be known only in the things that have been. It is the leading spoken language in England, Scotland, Ireland, N. America, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast. The West India Islands, and in many places in South America it is being introduced by an increasing commerce; and in the Russian possessions of North America, it is introduced by the Fur Company who are Englishmen, and very generally in the Islands of the Mediterranean, and throughout the entire English possessions obtained by the English East India Company, throughout the coast of Hindoostan, Burmah, Siam, and many other spots we might mention, where the Merchant ship—and the man of God, as the Missionary ship—and the cross has gone, they have carried with them the English language, introducing it in their schools, and it is by the blessing of God, working an astonishing reform. It has passed within the walls of China, and soon in the empire of Japan it will begin its reform. And in Africa, among that dark sable race, light has been kindled upon her shores, an English literature is given to them by the Missionary of the cross.—Schools are taught and the gospel is preached in the English language, and it will eventually, by the blessing of God, revolutionize the whole continent of Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope, an English colony are accomplishing wonders, extending along the coast, and extending in the interior, and on the Western coast lies the young, but prosperous Republic of Liberia, extending more than three hundred miles along the coast and far in the interior where their schools are taught, the government conducted and the gospel

preached in the English language. Our Missionaries say that it is difficult to give in full the true meaning of the spirit in translating the Scriptures only in the English language.

The largest proportion of the commerce of the world is conducted under the superintendence of English and American merchants, and this must and will increase as we increase in population and wealth, and our firm of government gives us power over the minds of those who are under despotic governments and struggling to be released therefrom. The freedom of the press, as it is with us, gives us an unbounded influence, and by this means intelligence is imparted to other nations, in our own language, and slowly yet certain, we are putting upon them our impress; and it is too much to say that revolution and reformation will progress, until all nations will become one, and all speak the same language, and the same thing, and God's law be engraven upon every heart.

What may we do and what may we expect as Jerseymen, in this and the adjoining counties. The change and reform that has been slowly progressing, is apparent, and often we hear the aged say: "what hath God wrought." The worn out commons that disgraced the farmer, has been fenced in and is now a fruitful field. The old distilleries and cider houses have been converted, or have given place to barns or other out buildings, in which the farmer stores his fruits, the rich and certain reward of his labor. The old dilapidated School House, a disgrace to the country, in some instances has been torn away, and new ones erected; comfortable, convenient and respectable; in which teachers are placed capable of leading the rising generation in the paths of wisdom and at least pointing them towards the hill of science.

A system of instruction has been introduced that takes away the awful horrors of the School room, occasioned by the ferula and the rod, and it has become to the child a pleasant place; the home of the scholar, in which he delights. The books used are better adapted to the juvenile mind than they were formerly, and all the necessary branches of an English education to prepare a child for business and make useful men and women are brought within their reach; yes we have them, they are among the reforms that progress has secured to us.

There is an evident improvement in the morals of community. In past days, it was not uncommon to hear, even from the lips of the young, profane oaths, as a stepping stone to places of distinction and honor. If heard now they are noted as the low, the vulgar, and the untaught. Anciently games of chance were no uncommon things, card playing, pitting quills, wrestling, running, jumping, and often fighting was seen even at midday, but now when practiced, it is under the cover of night, they are ashamed to practice them in the light and in public. A few years since and drunkenness was no uncommon, and rather a fashionable practice, so that it was done gently, but it disgraces the man, and in a measure destroys his humanity, and sinks him beneath the brute.

Thus quietly and peacefully the work of revolution and reformation has been progressing. The providences of God, his judgments, &c., have added to the velocity of the car in her onward speed. And with the addition of pure and undefiled religion with which every land is to be blessed, she will increase her onward flight, until the sword of the spirit, the word of God, wielded by skillful hands, will strike the last successful fall, and the beast and the false prophet shall fall, sin be demolished, nations become one, and Christ the Lord reign triumphant, and righteousness fill all the land.

In conclusion, I see before me a congregation who are mostly of that class, who have just arrived to that age when much importance may be connected with the course you pursue. You have passed, or are now passing from a state of pupillage, to enter upon the more active duties of life, you cease to be under masters, parents and guardians, you are to become masters of your own pursuits. And those who have not arrived to that period, you are looking for it with some degree of anxiety. At that critical moment you will find it necessary to make a consecration to which you have been strangers, and such a consecration, at such a critical moment, in your history will be a sure presage to a happy and a useful life.

It will thus be over you a shield of divine protection, and kindle up for you a sure and an infallible light of divine guidance.

If this be your path my young friends, the presence of God will be with you, and give you rest. Under such conduct you will never descend to the mean and degrading paths of profligacy, you will never break a parent's heart with pain and anguish, nor pollute your associates with your wicked example, you will never be the dupe of a corrupted Christianity, Deism or Infidelity, or fall into the snare of those who, "hunt for your precious life." You will never dissipate your energies in foolish and unfruitful purposes, nor waste your life in laborious trifling; your mind and heart will be unfolded under the happiest influences—bright principles and affections to

wards God and man, will shape and determine all your views, plans and labors, your example will be pure and salutary, you will enjoy the satisfaction attendant upon increasing knowledge, and ripening into goodness. And those interested in you will be gladdened by the opening promise and substantial fruit of your career; you will go on in the work of progression to be a light and a blessing, whether destined to an exalted or an humble sphere you will fill it with honor and usefulness.— Says a certain writer, If I was to point out to a youth that I loved the surest road to honor, usefulness and greatness, I would say to him, go, take the attitude of Paul at the feet of Jesus and say, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

You are looking forward with some anxiety to know what profession you may engage in for a livelihood. Every person should when young prepare for some useful position in Society. The choice of a profession is one of the first exercises of self control; in this the young generally have their choice, and it is one of the most important decisions in all your history. Much of your honors, usefulness and enjoyment will depend on the wisdom with which the choice is made. In a few instances these are early indications of particular talent for some special pursuit, and stray propensities towards them which cannot be suppressed without great detriment. It is said that *Parson*, in childhood, covered the walls of his father's house with Greek and Latin inscriptions in charcoal. He became the greatest linguist of the age.

Attenhouse, having been taught by his father to follow the plough, yet much of his time was spent in drawing and marking As before in the calculations on the buildings and fences of his fathers farm. As an *Astronomer*, he excelled.

Dr. *Watts*, when a boy, was so addicted to verse-making, that if he asked or answered a question it would be in rhyme, much to the annoyance of the family, until his father threatened him with punishment if he did not desist. His propensity and the power of habit it was so strong that the rod was applied, and in the midst of the chastigation he cried out—

"O father, father, pity take,
And I will no more verse make."

These and other circumstances that I might mention are to me clear indications, that in some instances, the future pursuit of some individuals are fixed by the laws of Nature, by the impress of their Creator. If you could find the very place that Providence would have you to fill, and drop down just in the niche designed for you, it would be a very happy discovery, and desirable indeed, you should aim at the sway of nature in God's working. If you have a strong desire for any honorable calling in which you may be useful, I would not advise you to row against nature's current, when the force of that current, would, if yielded to assist in the attainment of excellence. The stations you may hereafter fill should be the result of a calm and unbiased choice of the mind. The farmer drives his plough deep before he expects a bountiful harvest. And in every exercise you must climb the hill before the landscape can be seen to advantage. The most humble calling is better than none, and of this society may occupy those from the most exalted even to the most humble, and through these influences the revolution that will result in happy reform, will be gradually developed. You who are under parents and guardians, remember that you are blessed of God, render to them the honor that is justly theirs. And you who are masters of your own pursuits, move with much caution, beware of the many snares set for your feet, seek counsel of God, and from the aged, and never attempt to gratify a corrupted propensity, at the sacrifice of honor or virtue. The different pursuits of human life, are but different means of attaining the same end, to perfect the reform that God requires of man on the earth. The laws of our country are for our protection, yet in the weakness of human nature they are imperfect, and the wicked are duty to deprive the righteous of their just dues; therefore, it becomes necessary that some should make this their honorable calling. The right exposition of law and its application to particular cases, for the protection of the innocent, and the just punishment of crime. Another important profession, is that of the healing art, your history will be a sure presage to a happy and a useful life.

It will thus be over you a shield of divine protection, and kindle up for you a sure and an infallible light of divine guidance. If this be your path my young friends, the presence of God will be with you, and give you rest. Under such conduct you will never descend to the mean and degrading paths of profligacy, you will never break a parent's heart with pain and anguish, nor pollute your associates with your wicked example, you will never be the dupe of a corrupted Christianity, Deism or Infidelity, or fall into the snare of those who, "hunt for your precious life." You will never dissipate your energies in foolish and unfruitful purposes, nor waste your life in laborious trifling; your mind and heart will be unfolded under the happiest influences—bright principles and affections to

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called to occupy the most responsible station given to man, that of the right exposition of His word, to plead with offending man, to be reconciled with his God.

These are but several parts of the great plan that infuse wisdom has devised. To revolutionize and reform the nations of the earth to strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die, for he has not found our works perfect before God.

As we learn by the Prophet of God:—"I will overturn it, and it shall be no more, until he comes whose right it is, and I will give it him."

MISCELLANEOUS

A Compliment to Jerseymen.

Col. Delahay paid a high compliment to Jerseymen, in his Lecture on Kansas, the other evening. He said that in his experience on the frontiers, he had always found settlers from New Jersey to be more thrifty and prosperous than any others.

In Illinois, he knew several settlements composed entirely of people from this State, and they were the most prosperous to be found in the West. Those who go West and devote themselves to agriculture, always show themselves to be excellent farmers, they raise better stock, occupy better premises, and gather more abundant harvests than any of their neighbors. Much of the fine stock which finds its way from Illinois to the East is raised, according to Col. Delahay, by settlers from New Jersey. The best mechanics in the Far West, also hail from this State; and they constitute, with the agricultural community, the backbone of that great and growing region.

Col. D. said that a colony of New Jersey farmers and mechanics could not fail of doing well in Kansas. The farmers would prosper because the soil is highly productive, and there is a home market, with the best prices for everything that can be used; and the mechanics would flourish, because their labor is everywhere in demand, and commands the most excellent wages. He hoped yet to see one or more bands of Jerseymen on the fields of Kansas, battling for Freedom and striving with nature for homes of comfort and affluence.

In these days, when it is the habit to denounce and sneer at Jerseymen, this testimony of Col. Delahay, who has mingled largely in Western life, as to their character and position in the Territories, is eminently fitting, and we put it on record as a rebuke to all those who insist that no good thing can come out of our State. For our own part, we have never yet been ashamed of the soil on which we were born; and whatever may be the future of our Commonwealth, we have no fear that the light which hurls our past history will be obscured. And excluded from privileges which were emphatically their own, and more than this we have seen and regretted. The mechanic himself, no doubt, has felt that he was struggling with obliquity and prejudice, and in too many instances has abandoned his respectable place in society, to follow an employment which exposed him to ridicule and contempt, however honorable in itself, or lucrative it might have been, and embarked in enterprises which were ill calculated for his situation.

But the eyes of the community are at length open, the real worth of the mechanic is beginning to be acknowledged, and he can now look up amid his fellow men, proudly and independently. He can now pursue his calling, with the animating consciousness of meriting and obtaining the esteem and confidence of his neighbors; and with industry, temperance and frugality, he is certain of rising in the world, of obtaining an influence and an honest name, unobscured by ancestral honors or hereditary wealth.

If there is any situation truly enviable, it is that of the industrious mechanic, who by his own unaided exertions, has established for himself a respectable place in society, who, commencing in poverty, has been able by his own skill and perseverance to overcome every obstacle, to vanish every prejudice, and build up for himself a reputation, the value of which is enhanced by the knowledge that it was undervalued from others.

And let it be remembered that this situation is attainable to all who have health and a practical knowledge of their business.— Fortune will sooner leave, crown their efforts with success. It is a mistaken idea, she deals about her favors blindly and with a reckless hand. Industry and a virtuous ambition are seldom extended in vain.

The *Chicago Journal* says:—"We must have large crops next fall. The snow which has fallen during the past sixty days is equal to five inches of manure. People capable of estimating matters, imagine that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest ever raised in this country. To estimate the value of snow upon the ground at ten millions of dollars, would be a low figure."

Speculators Bitten.—The Louisville Courier states that speculators in corn on the Wash-bash have sustained great losses the present season, 40 and 43 cents have been paid for corn, and it is now selling for 25 cents. The crop is unusually large, and unless there should be an extra demand, of which there is no prospect, it must go down still more.

EDUCATION.

"The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together, and as a whole, the Scots are the most moral people on the face of the globe. Education in England is given separately, and we have never heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin a larger number of girls turn out badly who have been educated alone until they attain the age of maturity, than of those who have been otherwise brought up—the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious. It is stated on the best authority that of those girls educated in the schools of convents, apart from boys, the great majority lose on society and among the other sex. They can not, it is said, resist the slightest compliment or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural selection actually generates the very principles desired to be avoided.

We may repeat that it is impossible to raise girls as high, intellectually, without boys as well; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls.—The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this—girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Girls brought up with boys are more positively moral, and boys brought in school with girls are more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls; from the age of two or three years to fourteen or fifteen, have been trained in the same classrooms, galleries, and play-grounds without impropriety; and they are not separated except at needwork."

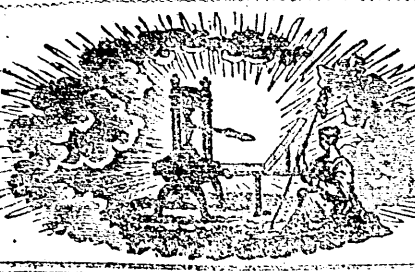
Profusion of Foreign Fruit.—The Havana fruit trade, which is now drawing to a close, has been larger during the present season than at any time during the last fifteen years; the orange plantations in Cuba having recovered from the disastrous year of 1844, when insects, storms, and other adverse influences almost annihilated them. The quality of the fruit is quite good. The total importations from Havana have been about 6,000,000, of which 2,000,000 were brought in steamers—there having been twenty-five arrivals each bringing, on an average 800,000 oranges. Fruit brought in this expeditious manner receives the preference in the market, on account of its freshness and superior flavor.

About an equal quantity is received here by schooners, and 2,000,000 more as deck-loads of sailing packets. There were six cargoes by schooners, averaging 300,000 each cargo. A few oranges are brought from Porto Rico and Mantanzas. Cuba oranges have sold, on an average, for \$8 per box; though some have sold as low as \$5.50, and some as high as \$13—according to quality and supply. The common belief is, that Havana oranges are always sweet, but those first received, in the Autumn, being picked before fully matured, are invariably sour, and it is only in January, February, March and April, that the orange is in its best condition. Later in the season than this, it is dry and spongy. The total value of the importations of Havana fruit this season is estimated at \$100,000.

Fortunately, when the supply of oranges fails in the West India trade, the supply begins to arrive from the Mediterranean, and the trade from that direction is by far the most important. The latter description of fruit is already becoming abundant in our market, so that there are now eight or nine cargoes in port unsold, and boxes were sold yesterday at the remarkably low rate of forty four cents (3s. 6d.) Vessels have recently made long passages, and the fruit is often in bad condition. When in prime order, \$2.75, or \$3 is realized. The best Mediterranean fruit is received about the last of April or early in May. It is judged by one of our largest importers, that about fifty cargoes will be received at this port the present season, of which twenty have already arrived, and that the total importations will amount to 200,000 boxes, mostly from Messina and Palermo. About one third of this quantity is lemons. The total valuation of this fruit exceeds \$500,000. A large deduction has to be made for losses from decay. Supplies of fruit from the Mediterranean continue until about the first of the domestic fruit trade commences in the Fall, but it is finest about the first of May, when the Havana fruit fails.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The West Jersey Ferry Company have adopted an excellent plan for the safety of passengers from fire, or the sinking of the boats. The benches in the cabins of their large boats, which are divided off into seats, are each to be supplied with cushions stuffed with cork, in quantity sufficient to sustain 200 pounds, so that, in the event of fire, each passenger will only require the cushion upon which he has been sitting to sustain him after jumping into the water. In addition to these there will be two chests, one at each end of the boat, containing 100 cork life preservers each.—These, in addition to the cork, will afford over 300 floats, ample to accommodate all the passengers generally crossing at one time. A new boat for this company, now receiving her machinery at Port Richmond, will not only be supplied with the cork life preservers, but she is to have a steam force pump, hose, and an arrangement to fill the hull with steam in case of fire.

Washington Daguerrotypy.—Greeley seems to have discovered and treasured up some of the peculiar characteristics of the city of Washington. He says—"It has no commerce but that which ministers to her own immediate want; no manufactures, but the manufactures of claims on the Treasury; no arts but the art of boring gimlet-holes into the public chest, and enlarging them to auger holes as rapidly as possible." This picture is overdrawn no one will say who has ever spent a week at the Capitol of the Nation.



HERALD GAZETTE

Saturday Morning, May 3.

CIRCULATION 1300

Only \$1 00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, Editor.

JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE CUMMINGS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Bridgeton, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1856.

Our Manufacturers.

Under the above caption we gave an article

before last, on the manufacture of Glass

Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c. and

will now present some statistics in reference

to the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, &c.

There are about a dozen establishments in

this town, giving employment to at least thirty

hands in the manufacture and sale of Boots &

Shoes. It is next to an impossibility to give

the number of pairs manufactured and the

amount of sales in this place, during the past

year. We are informed by one of our townsmen,

engaged in the business, and who has

made the calculation, that the amount of sales

is about fifty thousand dollars per annum,

thirty thousand of which is for Boots and

Shoes manufactured in Bridgeton, and that

not less than twenty thousand dollars worth

is imported from Philadelphia and the eastern

cities. The facilities of the eastern manufac-

turers for making Boots and Shoes, enable

them to sell at lower prices than they can be

manufactured for in this town, but those made

here are of a superior quality and wear much

longer than the imported ones.

Extensive preparations have been made

the present season by the proprietors of the

leading establishments in this place, and if

energy, enterprise and superior workmanship

will secure success, they deserve to have it.

They have not only laid in a large stock of

ready made work, good material, and secured

the best of workmen to put it in shape, but

they have fitted up shops that richly deserve

the name of "Fashionable Shoe Stores," and

let the public know that they are prepared

to furnish anything in their line, or the most

reasonable terms, they have not neglected to

advertise extensively and judiciously, so that

no one need go barefoot this Summer (speci-

ally the readers of the Pioneer) for want of

information where to purchase to the best ad-

vantage, something to protect the under-

standings and add to their appearance.

"Dress has a moral effect on the conduct

of mankind," says the sensible philosopher,

Sir John Harrington—people in modern times

understand this well, and hence it is, that

neat Boots are essential to complete the dress

of a gentleman of taste; an ugly shaped boot

destroys all the fine effects produced upon

mankind by the skill of the tailor—a gentle-

man is not attired as a gentleman should be,

unless he displays a neatness about the feet.

We believe of all the articles made of leather,

for the covering of the feet of man, Boots

have proved for over two centuries, to be the

most useful, the most convenient and most

admired of all the different styles and kinds

of Shoes put together. King Charles the

XII—this great man, so great was his pro-

jects that we, who quite forget ourselves and

the wants and requirements of our own bodies—

In the grand drama of life which is every

day enacted around us, the American is al-

ways under a condition of excitement about

external affairs which makes him as unmind-

ful of himself as the soldier is reckless of dan-

ger on the field of battle. He gives less at-

tention to the wants of his mental and bodily

nature, is more indifferent to the laws of

health and life, than any other civilized peo-

ple on the face of the earth. The consequen-

ces are witnessed in the premature death of

one half of all the children before they reach

the age of six years, in the frightful frequen-

cy of chronic diseases among Americans of

all classes; in nervous diseases, dyspepsia,

State far from fertile, utterly unable to hope

for any great degree of prosperity from agri-

culture, achieving wealth and power by en-

ergetically devoting her whole strength to

manufacture. There are many branches of

manufacture pursued at present here and

there, in many places, which a single city or

village might make its own and afford better

and cheaper than the present rates, if it so

chose. It is very frequently or very gene-

rally the case, that in New England, where a

town has succeeded in one special branch of

manufacture, it has almost invariably been

owing to the energy of a very few individ-

uals, or even of a single one—a degree of en-

terprise which is, however, not without fre-

quent parallel in every part of the country.

A thorough history of the rise and progress

of manufactures in the United States, would

be invaluable from the indications which it

would afford for their future protection. It

would—if properly written—supply material

which would leave but little ground for the

peculiar fancies of the free trade men, and

would abundantly prove that there is a wide

field still open for numerous branches of

manufacture, which are at present far from

being perfected.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The people of this age seldom think of the

many advantages they possess which were de-

ned to their forefathers. The first settlers

of a new country are fully occupied in sub-

ducing the wilderness, in cutting down and

clearing away the forests which encumber the

land, and in destroying the savage beasts

which threaten their safety. The while of

their time and energies are expended in pro-

viding the necessities of life. The next gen-

eration improves the land still further, by

making roads and bridges, building better

houses to dwell in, and by erecting mills,

churches, school houses and other public

buildings. Cultivation of the soil improves

the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the mi-

asmodic fevers peculiar to all new countries

gradually disappear. Each succeeding gen-

eration inherits a richer legacy, until comfort

is too often followed by luxury, and the very

cheapness of vice lures its victims to their

ruin. This has been the history of many na-

tions. From the necessities of life to the

comforts is one step, from comforts to luxury,

from luxury to extravagance, from extrava-

gance to vice, from vice to mental and bodily

debility are the successive steps to national

ruin. In this country we have reached the con-

dition of life for all, and many are already en-

joying the luxuries. What is to be the next

step? Shall the age of newspapers, of steam,

of the magnetic telegraph, of schools, of cheap

books, and of all the means and appliances

by which the human race can be improved

shall this age take the next step downward

into that censuous indulgence which leads to

efficiency and is the destruction of nations,

or shall our progress be onward and upward

in the road of human improvement and hap-

piness? We do not believe that the history of our

country will be brief or inglorious. If it

should see this day to be known as one of

the great powers of the earth, what it has al-

ready accomplished for human freedom and

happiness would stand as a beacon light to

other nations for ages yet to come. Our des-

tiny is yet far from its fulfillment, and a glo-

rious future has before us. Every day en-

richness some new triumph of mind over mat-

ter, by which machinery is made to do the

work of human labor is wonderfully increas-

ed. In this great torrent of results which flow

from the glorious privileges we possess of free

thought and free action under a republican

form of government, we are borne so rapidly

along, and our attention is so constantly at-

tracted by external objects, that we quite for-

get ourselves and the wants and require-

ments of our own bodies. In the grand drama

of life which is every day enacted around us,

the American is always under a condition of

excitement about external affairs which makes

him as unmindful of himself as the soldier is

reckless of danger on the field of battle. He

gives less attention to the wants of his men-

MATRIMONIAL.

The advertisement inserted in the Pioneer

some weeks since by Mr. R. J., for a wife,

called forth more love letters from the fair

sex than any one old bachelor deserved to

have the reading of, "and still they come."

For the information of those who are still

writing at this late date, we would say,

"there is no use." The bachelor who adver-

tised for a wife, has gone out West, and if he

did not succeed in securing one suited to his

mind, out of such a large bevy of fair ones,

we were anxious to leave the "present

state," then he did not deserve to have "such

a blessing." It was enough to excite the

sympathy of a single person, to read some

of the loving letters addressed to this adven-

turer, but from what we can learn, the most

lovely of them were not shown to any one,

but returned to the authors with respectful

replies. We accidentally heard of one or two

such, and while in the city of Camden, not

long since, a young lady informed us that she

too, (being smitten by the advertisement) had

addressed a billet-doux to Mr. R. J., and re-

ceived in reply, her own letter, accompanied

with a very polite note, stating that he knew

he would not make a suitable husband for

such a loving and perfect being as she had

represented herself to be. He stated (what

we did not like to hear) that his friend, the

printer, was over anxious for him to have a

wife, and in writing his advertisement, had

overdrawn the picture, making him (Mr. R. J.)

out a much more desirable object than he

really was. As our friend, "R. J." has thus

been exposed to us, we think it no more than

"tit for tat" that we should publish one of

his love-letters, received at this office since

he left for the West. We shall give no names

further than to say that the letter came from

a beautiful town in Burlington County of

this State. The letter being unsealed, the

girl edge of the fancy colored paper excited

our inquisitiveness, when the following rich

epistle written in a delicate and beautiful hand

was revealed.

We shall forward a copy to our friend "R. J."

and to the address of the fair one who

wrote the following letter. She deserves a

better husband than he who exposed "his

friend the printer," by saying that "he had

overdrawn his picture,"—just as if a printer

could do anything wrong?

The following is a true copy of the letter:

March 22, 1856.

R. J. Sir:—As I have seen in the columns

of the Pioneer, your advertisement for a partner

for life, and knowing the law for Ladies

in Leap Year, I think myself well adapted to

your wishes, as described in the advertise-

ment. I am somewhat acquainted with

household duties, nor do I use the "illy-white

or rouge; well proportioned, and age about 24,

courteous and polite, and most of all, affec-

tionate and loving. Not wishing to deceive

you in any way, I must tell you before going

any farther, I am not wealthy, but can take

care of myself well, I think, as I am not at

all extravagant. In your advertisement you

stated as having plenty of what the Ladies

usually look for—money. Not so with me, I

scarce have money, it is the heart I crave for,

money has not the charm a true and loving

heart has for me. In return, I have a heart

to offer, as true, frank, generous, innocent

and loving as ever woman offered to man—

My disposition is always mild and peaceful.

I think I have already written enough for

you to judge whether I will suit or not. Un-

til I hear from you my mind will be unset-

tled, so please delay not if you intend writing.

It would be very desirable to know your true

age, as I have given mine. No more at pre-

sent from Yours, &c.,

P. S. Direct your letters to

L. M.,

M., B., Co. N. J.

Grand Juvenile Concert.

The Concert on Tuesday evening last, given

by Prof. T. E. Pennington, with his juve-

nile class, numbering over three hundred

children, was a grand affair. The pieces were

well selected, and the singing remarkably

Telegraphic Despatch.

Desperate Conflict between the American

Passengers and the Native. Thirty

Americans reported killed, and

twenty to forty wounded.

This unfortunate affair which occurred at

Panama on the evening and night of the 15th

of April last, originated with a drunken man

from New Orleans, who arrived at Aspinwall

by the Philadelphia, called "New York

Jack," and who had been some time strolling

around the suburbs of the city, insulting all

he met. Stopping at a fruit stand a few

