

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.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

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TERMS.

The WEST JERSEY PIONEER is published every SATURDAY Morning, at \$1.00 per year, in ADVANCE, or \$1.25 at the end of the year.

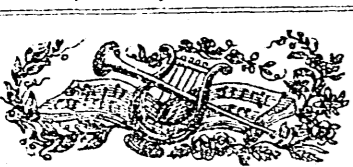
ADVERTISEMENTS

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All letters and communications must be post-paid, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention.

Office—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choice Poetry.



From the City Item.

LOVE LINES.

Heart that yet has never loved,
Thou knowest not how joy and sorrow
Come to gladden love's to-day,
Come to sadden love's to-morrow!
How the withering fires that passion
Scatters from her burning wings,
In love's fountain mingle madness,
With the rapture that it brings!
Oh, that off-breath'd name! its sweetness
Lingers on my lips like dew;
Oh, those eyes! their glances wander
In my dreams the long night through!
I will love her, and though vainly,
Why should I hapless be?
Oh, 'tis joy enough to love her,
Even if she love not me!
I will gather flowers of Spring time,
And strewn them in her way;
And the winds shall breathe my name
In sweet whispers all the day!
And I'll woe the dreams that charm her,
In the vision-haunted night,
To scatter dews of love around her,
From her fountains of delight!
Oh, flowers of Spring-time scattered,
Woo her on her way;
Oh, gentle winds that breathe my name,
Whisper what I dare not say!
Dreams, that haunt her while she slumbers,
Tell her ere the midnight flee,
That 'tis joy enough to love her,
Even if she love not me!

WE'LL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

We'll fight for Liberty, for Right,
We'll strike the freedom's blow,
And with our strong, united might,
Lay the usurper low.
Flag of our native land, to thee
Our faithful looks shall ever be,
And 'neath thy glorious folds we'll cry—
"O, give us death or Liberty!"
Land of the free man, whose haloed star
Led our forefathers on to war,
And round the blood-red field so gory,
Spread halos of transcendent glory,
For thee, our native land, for thee
Our love shall ever burn as bright
As yon far sun, on high we see
Enriched with unending light.
Sons of Columbia, ye, brave!
Shall we allow a foreign foe
At death of night to dig a grave,
Where we, unwarned, must be laid low?
No, no ye cry; we shall not see
The offspring of a foreign land
Arise to crush our liberty,
Or dare to break our sacred hand.
Ye Jesuit horde, beware! touch not
The status of this land of ours,
Or else thy mental name we'll blot,
And drive thee to thy native power,
For we, the sons of men made free
By shedding blood for Liberty—
Will ever protect high freedom's cause,
Her blessings and her holy laws,
And for her fight until our breath
Has fled before the tyrant death.

MORAL.

From the Chicago Homeopath.

ETHICAL.

Many in this world who live out an inbred philosophy which aims at the greatest good of the whole, are often unappreciated, and to some objectionable things, excuse disrespect, and are disposed to cast the mantle of charity over everything, they are none other than obsequious, not having opinions of their own, or if they have, not daring to pronounce or act; that being too weak to stand alone, they try to hang upon the skirts of others.—So long as they endeavor to smooth over individual errors, to conciliate the offended, and to heal all sores, their show of deference is often construed as an acknowledgment of inferiority, and they are considered good assistants to carry out covert designs, being so deficient in sensitiveness as not to feel an injury, and in perception as not to see treachery. Selfishness, self-aggrandizement, and egotism, are to be abhorred, and he who promotes the contrary of these, is worthy of our esteem, and he who reconciles conflicting elements and makes friends of those who were about to engage in destructive warfare, is worthy of our admiration. Any one can fan the flames of discord but it takes a wise man to quell them.

Men of this stamp are to be found in every community—for we believe there are yet seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee to Baal—but they are not apprecia-

ted until an emergency arises, or a crisis occurs, when their mastery control may be observed, and felt, and appreciated, and they are then seen to be, as before, just the opposite of their former criticising associates—the latter being active, words, and boisterous in time of quiet, but cowardly and weak in time of danger, the former being mild, wise and unassuming in time of peace, but bold, comprehensive and efficient in the midst of revolution.

Those who labor earnestly for the general good cannot avoid meeting and opposing those whose only promptings are self-love, and whose study, aspirations and labors are only for self-aggrandizement. The two classes are necessarily opposed to each other, for they start from different points, and travel in opposite directions; and, the greater the disinterestedness of those of one, the greater will be the clashing—and the more nearly they follow the "golden rule," the more obnoxious will they be to the charge of personality and vindictiveness. We believe such things will be done away when the millennial day dawns.

From Life Illustrated.

TOPSY ON BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

[Mothers, hear our earnest friend, Topsy, for a moment, on a subject which is much more important than it is hackneyed.]
"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."
Of many wise sayings of modern philosophers, we have found none wiser than this—and it would be well if some of the parents of the present day would read it again.
Compare the present generation of young wives and mothers with those who lived in the days of our grandmothers? Then, as I am told, women were rosy-cheeked at thirty, quite handsome at forty, endurable at fifty, even. A natural waist and good health were not considered so unfashionable as to be classed among the deformities of nature. They, a mother of two or three children had physician at hand, and moral courage enough to rise at sunrise, prepare the breakfast for her family, and superintend her domestic concerns personally. Now, things are done by proxy or steam. The mother, pale and faded as a rose-leaf in September, can scarcely muster energy enough to rise from her downy couch and pull at the silken tassel. With the assistance of a servant who is, after much fatigue, enmeshed in a morning wrapper and slippers, and comes languidly to the breakfast-table to sip hot coffee and fret at Bridget because it is muddy. To wish serious blessings on the head of the baker because his rolls are not quite "up" to what her dyspeptic idea of hot rolls ought to be. The breakfast finished, and the last new novel "looked over"; the nurse is summoned with the youngest child, which is examined—I mean its dress—to see if it will do show to "folgers." happens to wish for a peep at the little darling. "Bab!" appears with red face, feverish breath, and watery eyes, but the mother does not notice any thing unusual, only that "bab" is so cross that nurse must carry him away, which she does, and, finding her own nerves tired with his peevishness, gives him a dose of "God-frey's Cordial," and the child sleeps. Next day, no better! Doctor, no better! doctor again, lung-fever, croup, and finally dropsy on the brain, and the little cherub dies of "supernatural dispensation of Providence."
Mothers train up your daughters to take care of their own health and the health of their children. Every woman ought to know, the moment her eye looks on a babe, whether it is sick or well; 'tis a part of her province to take care of nurse, and doctor babies. But wealth, fashion, display, and a false gentility has murdered many an innocent babe, has deprived it of its natural life-sustaining nutriment, or converted that nutriment into poison. Not till mothers cease to be ashamed to nurse and assist in the taking care of their own children can we expect a healthy people, or a generation of children trained up in the way they should go.
Topsy.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Rural New Yorker.

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

HOW SHOULD IT BE PREPARED?

This is a very important question, both for the wool grower and manufacturer. There are three ways of doing it. The easiest and best is that recommended a few years ago by Messrs. Perkins & Brown, of Ohio, of washing the sheep and allowing them to stand in the yard until they have become warm, when the oil becomes "soapy," requiring but little labor afterwards to wash them entirely clean, and shear in three days or so soon as dry.—Another way is to wash without the "soaking and warming" process—the usual way practiced—leaving a large proportion of oil in the fleece, and allowing them to run from one to two weeks before being sheared. The third is to shear without washing.
The wool through the country is usually bought by small speculators, or by agents of manufacturers, generally at a commission of one per cent. per pound, with directions to get up a lot at an average stipulated price for each particular locality. The wool of different sections has in each a distinctive character, and is known in market as Vermont, wool, Michigan wool, &c. If the buyer finds one cent a pound more than it is worth, in order to make his cent a pound, he is a matter of course buy of the next, who has a choice lot in good condition, for ten cents less than it is worth, and the thing is accomplished.—The manufacturer gets his wool at a price satisfactory to himself, and the buyer gets his cent a pound. The operation of this average principle affords poor encouragement for preparing a choice lot of wool for market, when 100 dollars from the value of every 1,000 pounds is to be put into the pockets of another as a premium for his slovenly management.
I have no hesitation in saying that all wool growers whose clip is sufficiently large to enable them to sell directly to the manufacturer, should prepare it in the way first mentioned. The washing and shearing re-

quires less labor and time—the wool has an appearance and character of which the owner may justly be proud—and there can be no apology or reason for refusing a fair price for the clip. But for the small wool grower, who is compelled to sell to the speculator or agent, the matter is entirely different. The writer of this article, with a desire of having his wool in the best condition, and in the expectation of receiving a price that would be satisfactory, followed that method three years, when he found to his cost that, instead of having a desirable lot of wool in the market, he was difficult to find a purchaser. When the buyers were securing the country, his question was often asked him, "Has your wool been washed?" "Oh, no; he has a very choice lot, and it ought to bring what he asks for it—but we are not authorized to pay so high a price for any wool,"—and the consequence was, he has been forced to leave in the usual quantity of grass and gum, to make it merchantable.

S. H. Mason, of Ohio, in an article in the April number of the *Rural New Yorker*, suggests the propriety of shearing without washing, on account of injury and loss of sheep sustained by him and others from its effects. No doubt the loss sustained was caused by washing, but not necessarily so. It may be accounted for in this way; being anxious to wash clean, they were kept in the water too long. Had he followed the "soaking and warming" process, the very short time required to keep them in the water would not have produced that result.
The practice of shearing in the dirt would be liable to serious objections. By many the value of the sheep would be estimated by the quantity of grease and dirt they would shear—frauds and deceptions would with greater facility be detected—the character of American wool would be greatly depreciated, and even the extra expense for freight in transporting to market would not be a small item in the account.
But the question is—How should Wool be prepared for market? The answer may be given, whether the method first described should be followed, or the usual way of washing and shearing, there should be uniformity in doing it in each locality depending upon the same market. As the oil cannot be taken out by the common method of washing with water, and is warmer in winter and cooler in summer; they are a security against rust; prevent the passage of sound; have less unnecessary material, and are lighter; are better dried, and burnt harder and stronger; are more cleanly and capable of ventilation; are cheaper and applicable to inner partitions; and are impervious to heat and moisture.

BARN YARD MANURE.

One chief conclusion arrived at in our recent series on this general subject, says an extended writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, was that the dung of animals possesses its manurial value in a fresh or undecomposed state. Hence, to secure the greatest value of the contents of our barn-yards—to prevent the least loss of the fertilizing elements there stored away—the best method is to plough it under the soil as soon as so far decomposed that it can readily be done. One of the most profitable courses to pursue this spring, will be to clean the barn-yard, sheds, &c., and apply their contents to land intended for corn or roots, which are not to be followed by winter or spring grains the next season, and then stocked to grass or clover—making this, or something near it, a regular system of rotation.

HOLLOW BRICKS.

Mr. Chadwick, an eminent English builder, says that walls built of hollow brick possess many advantages over those in common use, and are superior both to common brick and stone. The advantages consist in the fact that they prevent the passage of humidity, being drier; they prevent the absorption of heat, and are warmer in winter and cooler in summer; they are a security against rust; prevent the passage of sound; have less unnecessary material, and are lighter; are better dried, and burnt harder and stronger; are more cleanly and capable of ventilation; are cheaper and applicable to inner partitions; and are impervious to heat and moisture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Life Illustrated.

WAY MEN LIKE PRETTY GIRLS.

Sermons are frequently preached for the purpose of "justifying the ways of God to man." Why do preachers never attempt to justify the ways of man to man? Why should our table be littered with the commendations of the human race, or directly charge it with some specific fault? Men are not perfect, it is true; but it really seems to us that some of the things whereof our correspondents most commonly accuse their fellow-creatures are rather to man's credit than otherwise.
How often, for example, do we hear men blamed for loving pretty girls, passing by the quality of their beauty every exclaiming quality except beauty. Yet nothing can more expostively ingenuously in providing for the perfect propagation of every species; and this instinctive preference of handsome men for beautiful women, and of beautiful women for handsome men, is one of the manifestations of that ingenuity. The farmer selects the best for seed.—The most perfectly developed buffalo drives away his weaker brethren, and becomes, by right divine, the father of the herd. The strong man has a right to found a family by first conquering, in fair fight, all his rivals. Through all the realm of nature, provision is made for preventing the continuance of an imperfect race, and for securing the multiplication of the best specimens; and it is in accordance with this benign principle that beautiful women carry the day in competing for the love of the other sex.

It is folly, nay, it is impious to complain of this. The first duty of woman is to be lovely, as it is the first duty of man to be strong. It is not, of course, in the power of any woman to change her features or to remodel her form. But beauty—true beauty—the beauty which attracts and wins the other sex—is not so much a result of health as it is health itself. And HEALTH, which gives bloom to the countenance, sweetness to the breath, elasticity to the step, sprightliness to the demeanor, and brilliancy to the eye.—HEALTH, ROY HEALTH, without which there is no beauty, with which no woman is repulsive, is within the reach of most young women, and can be bestowed by most mothers upon their daughters. As a rule, no woman can be offensive to men who possess these three things, good teeth, a clear complexion, and good temper—neither of which can be possessed unless the bodily constitution is essentially sound.

Let no woman repine that men should prefer the beautiful of her sex before all others. Let her rather become beautiful herself. Or if she can not make herself beautiful, let her become as beautiful as she can, and thus conform to nature's behest.

Heavy Work.

The Reading, Pennsylvania, steam forge, has completed one of the pair of shafts ordered for the new steamship Adriatic, for forging of the same steamer completed, and it is now undergoing the process of finishing on the lathe. These shafts weigh forty tons each, and are the heaviest of the kind ever manufactured in the United States. It is also said that no other establishment in the country is capable of welding together such immense masses of iron. Besides these shafts a pair of cranks, forged in the same steam, are now being worked for the same steamer, one of which is "slotted" to make it ready for delivery. The other has not yet been commenced.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Another Great Railroad Opening.

The opening of the Warren Railroad in the western part of our State, and its connection, the Southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, which has just taken place, marks another very important event in the Railroad progress of our country. It is one of especial interest to the people of New Jersey and New York, inasmuch as it completes a great chain of railway entirely across our State, connecting the Northern Lakes and Western routes with New York City, by an almost straight line running down from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, by way of Great Bend, where it crosses the Erie road, thence by the Lackawanna and Western road over the great coal, lumber and iron fields of Pennsylvania, through the Water Gap in the Delaware river, and thence by the Warren and New Jersey Central roads to Elizabethport. It is a work which has been completed at an immense expenditure of money and skill, which only such men as the enterprising capitalists of New York, who left the city on Tuesday, the 7th of October, for Elizabeth, where they were joined by two or three gentlemen from this city, and a rapid flight of 36 miles over the Central road, which has just been regraded and improved for its prospective business, brought us to New Hampton where the Warren Railroad commences.—From this point the route is entirely new, having been completed through the courtesy of John I. Blair, Esq. The villagers on the line through Warren were all out to holiday costume, and at Washington, where it crosses the Morris Canal, a welcome speech was made by Mr. Vleet, on behalf of the ladies, who crowned Mr. Blair with flowers, and invited the whole party to a collation. Passing on through the beautiful valley of the Masonetcong, and past Oxford Furnace, the track leads through the Pass Gap tunnel, which pierces the solid rock for nearly 1,000 feet, and on emerging, the celebrated Water Gap looms up in the distance—and about seven miles below it the train crosses the Delaware on a fine bridge to the Pennsylvania side.—Thence the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road follows the left bank of the stream up through the Gap, and past Stroudsburg to the Pocono mountain range, which it mounts at a grade ascending some seven or eight feet per mile.

The route thus far affords some of the most beautiful, varied and stupendous scenery of our country, in which artists and poets have sought inspiration for the pencil and pen, and humble admirers of such freaks of nature have submitted to tedious journeys to witness it. From the summit of the Pocono, also, a splendid panorama is seen, extending over a circuit of some twenty-five miles radius, with a grandeur of amphitheatrical mountains, and stretching away to the South, where the hazy outlines of the Water Gap rises in Titanic majesty. Through such scenes the train rushes triumphantly on over valleys, piercing rocks, and scaling hill tops, and the science of man has added sublimity to the natural grandeur.

The remainder of this division passes through miles of spruce, hemlock and beech trees, which the Topham Company are beginning to convert into marketable lumber. Thousands of acres were purchased a few years ago for less money than a moderate building lot would command near Newark, and many of them being rapidly taken up now, however, for speculation or investment.—Passing the picturesque course of "Roaring Brook" and the junction with the Lackawanna road, now partly finished, at Greenville, this part of the road terminates at Scranton, in the Lackawanna Valley, about 61 miles from the terminus of the Warren road, and nearly midway from terminus of the Delaware and Western road at the Delaware and Great Bend. The whole population were out, numbering several thousands of miners, mill-tary and fire companies, with a band of music, and the train made a triumphal entry amid the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the tumultuous cheers of the populace, who seemed to be rejoicing in a national holiday. One of the citizens, Dr. Troupe, mounted the stand, and welcomed the party to the place, and on behalf of the citizens, invited them to his hospitalities. After some further interchange of courtesies, the train passed a short distance up the northern division of the road—which extends 48 miles further north, to Great Bend, and some hours were passed in visiting the coal mines, and a short trip over the new Blossburg road, to the celebrated Wylling Valley, which consumed the time till dark, when the party were provided for at the Wylling House.

The town of Scranton is charmingly located in the Lackawanna valley, embosomed in the gently sloping hills, which are highly cultivated, and underlaid by inexhaustible beds of anthracite and semi-bituminous coal, which crops out in every direction. A large number of companies have commenced mining in the place, which was half covered by a forest six years ago, is already settled by nearly six thousand industrious people, and everything gives promise of a large and important city, rivaling in rapid growth the most celebrated emporiums of the West. Its advantages for iron manufacture are especially great, coal being cheaper than anywhere else in the world—costing the consumer only about one dollar per ton! The principal works as yet are the machine shops of the Railroad Company, the extensive blast-furnace and rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron Company, which is producing some 60 tons of rails per day, and a new factory for making horse shoes by power, having been recently removed there from Connecticut, in consequence of the economy of iron and coal. The furnaces employ an engine in blowing air

along, which is said to be the largest of the kind in the world—2,000 horse power—yet they are obliged to put up a still greater one to supply their wants. There are two hotels, one of which is a first class house, far superior to anything in New Jersey, and the churches and other public improvements have all been projected on the most liberal scale of human morality and enterprise, with a view to great increase and permanence—and the results already begin to justify the wise foresight of the founders; among these are the Messrs. Scranton, who emigrated there a few years ago, followed in an exceedingly interesting career, and he was followed successively by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., who responded for the Erie road, Messrs. Murray and Baldwin, of the Syracuse & Birmingham road, J. I. Blair, President of the Warren road, Mr. Gale, of the Cayuga & Susquehanna, J. T. Johnston, of the New Jersey Central; J. P. Jackson, of the New Jersey; Mr. Sloane, of the Hudson River road; Dr. Troupe, of Scranton; J. H. Phelps, of N. Y., and several others. They all dwelt with admiration upon the extent and value of this work to the whole country, and the prospective reward of its energetic projectors. The proceedings terminated about midnight by "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Mr. J. Woodruff, of Elizabeth.

A torch light procession, composed chiefly of hands and miners, visited the hotel during the evening, each bearing a flambeau, with occasional transparencies, and a band of music creating a very brilliant scene.

A dinner at the Wylling House terminated the festivities, and notwithstanding the absence of liquor, and the fatigues of the travel, it was one of the most spirited and interesting entertainments of the kind ever given. Some two hundred and fifty guests were present, filling 3 long tables, over which Geo. D. Phelps, Esq., President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad presided, but our account of the previous proceedings has already extended over too much space to permit more than a brief notice of the admirable speeches which succeeded each other till after midnight.

Judge Jessup, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, was the first speaker. Judge Porter, of Easton, followed in an exceedingly interesting address, and he was followed successively by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., who responded for the Erie road, Messrs. Murray and Baldwin, of the Syracuse & Birmingham road, J. I. Blair, President of the Warren road, Mr. Gale, of the Cayuga & Susquehanna, J. T. Johnston, of the New Jersey Central; J. P. Jackson, of the New Jersey; Mr. Sloane, of the Hudson River road; Dr. Troupe, of Scranton; J. H. Phelps, of N. Y., and several others. They all dwelt with admiration upon the extent and value of this work to the whole country, and the prospective reward of its energetic projectors. The proceedings terminated about midnight by "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Mr. J. Woodruff, of Elizabeth.

On Wednesday morning, after a night's sleep in the hotels, and private dwellings, the party left at 10 o'clock, retracing the route with great rapidity, and reached Elizabethport about 5 o'clock, making the whole distance of about 122 miles in seven hours, including stoppages.

At Delaware, where a collation was provided, the invited guests organized with Mr. C. O. Halsted, of New York, as Chairman, and a following resolution prepared by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Vermilye, Butler, Jackson and Thompson, were adopted: Resolved, That we have viewed with the greatest interest the magnificent and solid works which connect New York with a coal field of Pennsylvania, of 200 square miles in extent, and containing a supply of coal equal to 25,000 tons per acre, which cannot be exhausted for centuries.

That the grateful thanks of the community are eminently due to the Companies for the wisdom which planned these great avenues of transportation, and for the energy they displayed in their completion, and for the skillful and successful adoption of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to such connections and intercommunication with the Warren Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as will enable these several roads to co-operate in their great business, and thus realize the large results so confidently and justly anticipated by the patriotic projectors of these important works, and by the public.

That as guests of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, we offer to that Company our sincere thank for the pleasure afforded on this occasion, on which we have had high speed with entire safety, with the opportunity of observing the costly viaducts and tunnels of this and the Warren road; of inspecting the various mines; of seeing the celebrated Delaware Water Gap, and the Falls of Roaring Brook, and the extensive and picturesque views from the summit of the Pocono Mountain, with other scenes of unparalleled grandeur, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Company intend to commence sending coal over the line to Elizabethport immediately, landing 300,000 tons by January. We learn also that some seventy thousand tons are contracted for by Mr. T. F. Russell to be delivered on the Morris Canal at Washington, partly to supply this city.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Air Line Railroad Celebration at Port Monmouth.
Port Monmouth, May 20th.
Where in the world, you ask, is Port Monmouth? It is no where on your maps or gazetteers, having sprung into a geographical position since the latest of them were made, and though it contains only a recently constructed hotel, a small grocery shop, and a dwelling house or two, if the railroad just projected is ever completed, its name will doubtless be as familiar as any of the important railroads in our land. It lies on Raritan Bay, 20 miles east of Keyport, in Monmouth county, and two and a half miles from Middletown. Indeed, it is just the spot which a cannon ball would strike first, if it could be projected, for twenty miles from the New York Battery straight through the Narrows, and was deemed the fairest point to commence the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, which is intended to form the first link in the chain of the great Air Line Road, and the projectors hope to continue down the Jersey coast to Capo May, and so on through parts of Delaware and Maryland, to Norfolk, Va. as to shorten the route between New York and the South.
It was the commencement of this work, which formed the great event of this section

to-day, and several hundred people were present, including a number from New York, and portions from New Jersey; the latter were brought down by the steamer Eagle, arriving about a quarter past ten o'clock, after a pleasant sail of about an hour and a half from New York. Here they were welcomed by a salute from the cannon, and a procession formed, with Dodworth's stirring band, and marched over the long bridge—which extended 2200 feet into the bay, to reach steamboat navigation—thence through the heavy sand some hundreds of yards to the place of ceremony; which was marked by a covered stand over which the stars and stripes were waving, and wheels, barrows, and other railroad implements were stuck in military array.

Wm. Torrey, Esq., a Director, announced the absence of their President, F. B. Chetwood, Esq., of Elizabeth, in consequence of sudden indisposition, and, acting in his place called upon Rev. Mr. Roberts, who invoked the Divine blessing. Mr. Torrey then remarked, that as they were about to commence a great and good work which he hoped would never stop till it was accomplished, he could call upon no one more fitted to strike the first blow than Gov. Price, who had signed their charter, and whose term of office had been signalized by many other public works into which he had thrown his whole heart. He only regretted that though he opposed his election he should not have an opportunity of voting for him at the next contest.

Gov. Price stepped forward and was received with three cheers, amid which he picked up the shovel and drove it into the sand with a vigor which showed how much more inspiring to a Governor are the eyes of the populace than ten shillings a day are to the laborer.— His wheelbarrow was quickly filled, and then Mr. Torrey pulled off his coat and "went in." Several other members of the company followed, some of them though evidently green at the business, acquitting themselves in a manner that would have done credit to any son of the Emerald Isle. The company retired to the stand; around which the yeomanry were gathered.

Gov. Price was the first speaker announced. In response to the call, he remarked that the Company had done him the honor to invite him to strike the first blow in this great and important work, and while he cheerfully complied, he feared that he should not meet their expectations in showing the benefits that may ensue, or do justice to the enterprise, and forecast of its projectors. Indeed, he hardly knew who should be most congratulated on the commencement of so great a work—whether the people of New Jersey, or of the adjoining States of New York, or of the West, to be most benefited, or which are most entitled to our congratulations on this occasion.

After the speeches the company retired to the hotel, where a collation was prepared. After the champagne corks began to pop away, Mr. Torrey announced that he found himself in a rather delicate situation in calling upon them to drink toasts, being himself a teetotaler, but he begged them to understand that what he now did was done as Mr. Chetwood, and not as himself.

Regular toasts were then read, and responses made by Gov. Price, Hon. F. A. Talmage, of N. Y.; H. Morford, Esq., and Judge Layton, of Delaware.

At half past four the steamer Eagle was on its way home, and reached New York about 6 o'clock.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

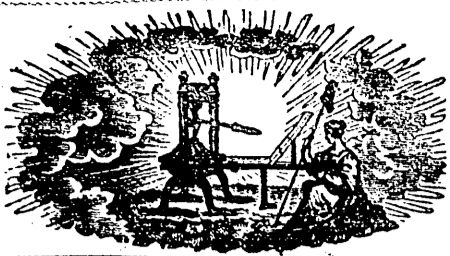
Every boy should have his head, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten.
By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is wise and what is foolish, what is right and what is wrong.
By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right; and to hate whatever is foolish, evil and wrong.
And by proper education of the hand, he will be able to supply all his own wants, and to assist those around him, and to administer to the needy.

Wonderful Instance of Sagacity.—We hear, says the Columbus (O.) Capital City Post, of an instance of sagacity practiced by the elephant attached to Herr Driesbach's Menagerie, which deserves record. Coming into Newark, Ohio, last Saturday, the elephant's keeper fell in a fit from his horse.—The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some members of the company went forward to pick up the man. But the elephant would not allow any person to approach the senseless form of his keeper. Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him on the ground, and kept watch over him. Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay watched by the sagacious animal. After lying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, and yet the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the animal was docile and obedient in a moment, and the keeper was properly cared for.—The elephant, all the while, expressing the utmost anxiety for the sick man.

Pat, arriving at an inn after night, went to bed, and was called up in two or three hours to see his journey by coach.
"What will you charge?" I he, "for the bit of lodging?"
"A shilling," was the reply.
"Sure," he replied, "and 'twas lucky I had to rise so early; for if I'd slept till morning I'd not have the money to pay my bill!"

A magistrate asked an Irishman whom he was questioning—
"Have you ever seen the sea?"
"Ever seen the sea? Does your worship suppose I whined-barrow?"

The West-Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGETON: Saturday Morning, June 7.

CIRCULATION 1,300

Only \$1 00 per Year!

FRANKLIN FERGUSON, Editor.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at Bridgeton, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1856.

Cumberland County Bible Society.

The 29th annual meeting of the Cumberland County Bible Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Deerfield, on Tuesday next (June 10th) at 3 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. CHASE, of the M. E. Church. The Board of Directors will meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ETHAN OSBORNE, President.

June 7, 1856.

Library Meeting.

The contributors to the Bridgeton Library, assembled in Union Hall, Crosscup's Building, on Thursday evening last, appointed officers and committees. Much interest appeared to be manifested by the few who were present, and some good suggestions were made by the chairman and others. After the business of the meeting was over, they adjourned to meet in the same place on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. Those who have not yet subscribed are requested to do so before or at the next meeting.

DR. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, was nominated for Governor by the Union Convention of this State, assembled at Trenton, on Wednesday last, the 4th inst.

Cincinnati Democratic Convention.

The first day's proceedings of this body appears in another column. The prevalence of a severe storm at the West, interrupted communication with Cincinnati via Pittsburg yesterday afternoon and soon after, the Buffalo line also became disarranged, so that up to midnight no intelligence as to the doings of the afternoon, had been received. Communication also between Philadelphia and New York was interrupted during most of the afternoon and evening.

Opening of the Warren Railroad.

We call attention to an article in another column, giving an account of the opening of this Road and the country through which it passes, as another sign of the progress of this age in travelling facilities, and as another example worthy of the imitation of citizens of West and South Jersey.

Why is it that Railroads can be built over valleys and through mountains at enormous expense in other sections, and yet, none can be made over the level country of South Jersey? Are the people here so much poorer than elsewhere, or do they lack enterprise and public spirit? Who can tell?

KANSAS.

There is a terrible state of excitement at present at Kansas, resulting from the outrages committed against the free state men by the border ruffians from Missouri, under the sanction of National Administration. Lawlessness has been destroyed by the ruffians, and several free state men have been slain, while many others have been compelled to leave their homes to save their lives. It was reported that the free state men were about to make a stand at Topeka, and should they do so, blood will no doubt flow freely, for the border ruffians are prepared for desperate deeds, and the free state men must feel that they have arrived at that point when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and moreover that they are contending only for their rights and their homes as citizens of this free Republic; and furthermore, that they have nothing to hope for in the way of protection from the General Government, which seems to have surrendered itself entirely to the control of the slave power to do its bidding implicitly.

Nor is Kansas alone the scene of excitement, but throughout the country both North and South to an alarming extent does this excitement prevail. And if things go on as they have been going for some time past, it looks very much as though the country would be involved in a civil war.

RICHES OF GRACE—Is the title of a book which the borrower will please return to the owner or to this office.

SEAL FOUND.—The seal of Emanuel Tent No. 551, I. O. of R. may be had at this office.

THE WORKING FARMER.—The June number of this valuable Agricultural paper is upon our table with its usual variety of light and knowledge. Those who wish to subscribe, will send their address and 1 dollar, to No. 113, Fulton street, New York.

CORN.—General complaint is made of a failure in the coming up of corn, attributed in most cases to the decayed state of the seed. There is also large quantities of corn damaged or rotted too damp, and the severity of the winter has frosted it.

Great Haul of Herring.—Fifty thousand herring were taken at Chippaganusset Creek, Holmes' Hole, Mass., a few days ago. Over 300,000 have been taken this season.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Albany, May 31, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—I must not take my friends to Canada, without paying a tribute of respect to the noble river Hudson. The railway bearing its name runs by its side from New York to Albany. Expedition being by my plans necessary, we took the cars. How beautifully panoramic the whole of the route! what must it be on the river itself? Rocks cropping out from the water's edge, such as one might think Hon. Miss Murry would, if she could, stop a railway car, to geologize upon. Splendid palace-like edifices and beautiful villas and pretty country seats like Swiss cottages adorn the banks in amazing profusion. The gentle surface of the river is now dotted with silver-white sails and then disturbed by the paddle wheels of the gigantic "floating palace," and Fishermen are seen hanging their nets in the sun or employing them in the waters. Then the view breaks off into blue and distant mountains that gradually become like a moving scene—more distinct as you glide along until you can see towns and villages scattered at their feet and spreading out down to the very margin of the river and throwing their white beautiful reflections far over the waters. One of these towns turns out to be Nyack, the station of one of my late predecessors who well deserves such a situation. Tarry Town is opposite and communicates by ferry.

On we pass—the scenery opening with increasing grandeur as the cars dash along—There is analogy in everything, and similarity to something else everywhere. I could not divert my mind of the notion that I was in picturesque Wales. Among other things that struck me forcibly, I noticed the stone walls, instead of hedge or rail—mysteriously hanging together without mortar or any other adhesive stuff running and twisting around the crest of hills and threading the valleys. This part of America is to our country what Switzerland is to the European continent—and Wales and the Highlands of Scotland to Great Britain. Men who live on the flats cannot know what the mountains feel or surely they would make their dollars fly to bare them on to the top of yonder hills. See the shadows of the clouds high up there, how they beckon the wanderer's footsteps to ethereal regions far above the din of care and the noise of water-falls, trickling and wriggling among the rocks and leaping foaming down the precipices, how they call like some holiday bells to nature's joyous festival of rural and sportive recreation.

Here I had almost reached a state of reverie and was thinking of honest John Bunyan's "Delectable mountains," when my eye was struck with large letters painted on the rocks in glaring white, and, in my innocence, thought that they gave indication of some geological information in reference to the kind of strata we were passing through, but no—no, I was soon reminded that this is a money getting day of avaricious avarice—what I did not see? These were advertisements! I think you may have noticed of the West Jersey Pioneer, but I did see publications of so and so's "magic hair dye" and this and that and the other philanthropist's pills, and drops, and elixir, &c., &c., almost to a pharmacopoeia. This is a great country and a fast age, and must have physics and coloring, even amongst mountain fastnesses, and rocky strongholds! What a change has taken place in this region since Henry Hudson took his little "half moon" up this river that now bears his name, and explored its shores as far up as Albany and Troy and Lansingburg. He spent a whole month in going the distance now run over in a few hours! I am told that his waters were the theatre of the first successful attempt to apply steam to the propelling of vessels by Fulton and Livingston in 1808. Little did those who saw the Clermont often laid upon the river side through the failure of some part of her frail machinery, that in less than forty years a passage from Albany to New York would be made in about nine hours, and that the wide Atlantic, to speak like an American, would become a ferry which would be passed in little more than 9 days! What river but this can boast of such towns as these in the whole sweep of our mighty continent? New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Newbury. I was surprised that though apparently so winding it is nevertheless so straight between Albany and New York, that the distance by water is less than that by land. The influence of the tide is felt a little above Albany, though it properly flows not so far. It is navigable for large ships 118 miles above New York to Hudson, and for sloops and large steamboats, 145 miles to Albany. Sloops and steamboats also proceed 6 miles farther to Troy, and sloops, by a dam and lock, to Waterford, 8 miles above Albany. Through a considerable part of its course its banks are elevated, particularly on the West side, and in some parts they are very high, rocky and precipitous. In fine, no part of the United States, which I have seen, presents more picturesque scenery, than the banks of this river, and the passage thro' the Highlands 53 miles above New York, is grand. Here mountains over 1,400 feet high come down to the very margin of the river. Being connected with the great Western Lakes by the Erie Canal, and with the Lake Champlain to the North by the Champlain Canal, it becomes the medium of an immense commerce. It forms one of the great connecting links of the chain which binds the East to the West, hence its borders are literally lined by many large and flourishing cities and towns. I find that this enchanting view has floated me away so far, that I shall have to leave Canada to another sitting. But I shall be thought hard of by your politicians if I do not say something about the state of the National pulse here in reference to the strange doings now afoot from Washington to California, and from Central America to Kansas; some say even Mexico is better governed now-a-days than the "United States of the North," that we are becoming disorderly and lawless, and permitting political questions to be decided by the sword and the bludgeon—

that though we have laughed at, or sighed over the attempts of the Spanish American countries to establish governments founded on liberty and law, and have contrasted their failures with our success; yet things have changed, and in a manner and to an extent that must shock the Americans of Anglo Saxon origin. Hence the Boston Daily Journal says, "Life and limb are much safer in Mexico, Lima, and others of the Capital cities of Spanish Republics, than they are in Washington. We do not know whether it is the practice of Mexican and Chilean legislators to go armed to their official duties, but such is the custom of American legislators, who can look for personal safety only in their skill in the use of arms. Such is the change that has come over the country that the worst predictions of our worst European enemies have been more than realized by the events of the last two or three years. There cannot be found, in the severest things that have been said about what would be the consequences of the existence of Republican institutions in America, anything approaching to what has been done here since the Pierce Administration came into power." This is strong enough for a respectable Bostonian Chronicle. But I am not amongst those who 'stand in doubt' of the safety either of our country or institutions.

Your correspondent, W. H. B.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1856. Mr. Editor.—The dog days are upon us. Roasting humanity creeps along for relief, ice in all its forms is in much demand, but with all the appliances of modern art, those who are unable to leave the city during the "hot term," are now melting at their posts. As I write, the thermometer is playing its silvery stream in region of the "Eighties."

But, in spite of the sudden coming of Summer, I am happy to inform you that the health of our city is very good; in fact, the rate of mortality is much below the average. At the meeting of the State Medical Society, cheering reports of the general health from all parts of the State were received. This body adjourned on Friday, after electing their permanent officers for the ensuing year. Dr. J. A. Roche is the President elect.

We have very little of interest stirring amongst us. The Mayor is engaged in making new appointments on the Police force, in which he seems entirely guided by the old saying "to the victors belong the spoils," as he has already appointed a number of men, who have figured quite extensively among the breakers of peace. Rowdism again seems reviving. Several fights, assaults on the police, bold burglaries, etc., have recently occurred. I much fear, for the next two years, that our city will be under the control of the Bouncers, Killers and Schuykill Rangers.

Though our Liquor Law is now in force, and the appraisers of Licenses are at work, drunkenness seems on the increase. Very few of the taverns have yet been closed, and so far, the law appears to be a nullity. This remains much to be done by the friends of temperance to relieve this growing evil, and save its poor victims from themselves.

On Monday evening, five young ladies, from different parts of the Union received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from an institution called "The Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia." This will be liable to be confounded with our old time honored University. I apprehend it will be some time before the latter will confer the degree on the ladies.

At present, the general topics of conversation at Kansas cause much excitement, coupled with great indignation at the assault on Sumner. These things certainly are of infinite service to the editorial fraternity, as each morning, we are treated to a column or so of remarks, surmises, etc., on one of the many leading subjects. The Democratic papers are delightfully engaged in surmises, calculations, proofs, and imaginary votes for the different Presidential aspirants. If we may repose confidence in all who announce themselves as speaking from positive knowledge, it is evident that each one of the prominent candidates will be nominated. It is my decided opinion that the much looked for event will not be decided under "several" ballots, and then it would not be surprising if, as in 1852, we might say "parturient montes nascitur mus."

From the statement of the fire department we glean the following:—Loss by fire during May, including the great fire at Market Sts, 702,210, on which, the insurance was \$625,560.

The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church is still in session here, very little of interest is being done. They had the subject of Marriage before them, yesterday, which seems to excite quite a lively discussion.

House Burnt.—A small tenant house belonging to Mr. Jonathan Taylor, on his farm, in Lower Alloway's Creek, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, with its contents. It was in the occupancy of Eli Stewart who lost nearly all his household goods by the calamity. Two of his children who were fastened in the house would have been burned to death but for their timely rescue by neighbors who were attracted thither by the smoke. The house was valued at 200 dollars.—Standard.

Rain at Porto Cabello.—The schr. Bronzes, which arrived at N. Y. on Sunday, reports that the inhabitants of Porto Cabello were favored for the first time in seven months by several fine showers of rain; the produce is all dried up in consequence of the dry weather, and scarce and high. The Bronzes left on 15th May.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Society of Cincinnati will be held at Freehold on the Fourth of July. This Society was formed immediately at the close of the American Revolution by the Officers of the army, as a Society of Friends, to endure while they or any of their male posterity endured. It takes its name from the Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF JAMES HOOD, County Collector, with the County of Cumberland, from May 9th, 1855, to May 14th, 1856.

Table with columns: 1855, Amount Received, Dr., and Cr. Items include Balance on settlement, Fees for Assessors, Sheriff's Office, and various taxes.

Expenses Paid Out. Items include Cash paid to Board of Chosen Freeholders, School Fund, and various administrative costs.

Appropriation of interest of surplus revenue by County Collector to P. schools, for 1856, for Bridgeton Township.

Tax to be raised for 1856, Expenses of Alms House, Farm on the door and in door, papers, stewards and physician's salaries.

County in debt exclusive of surplus revenue, Surplus revenue due by the Co., Number of Children between 5 and 18 years, returned by Superintendents of Public Schools.

Managers of Bridges. Cornelia Lupton, Bridgeton, Farman L. Mulford, Millville, Stephen Murphy, Port Elizabeth.

Trustees of Alms House. George M. Swing, Stephen Murphy, Archibald Minch, Steward, Richard B. Fithian, Physician, J. Baron Potter.

Director of Board of Freeholders, Jonathan Elmer, County Collector, James Hoop, Committee on Public Buildings, Jonathan Elmer, Cornelius Lupton.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Board: Resolved, That the Freeholders making out views for Bridges, shall specify the time the Bridge was viewed, the place, the number of Bridges, Action on the Oyster Law postponed until next meeting of the Board.

House meets at Alms House, 2d Wednesday of July 1857. No poor person received at the Alms House, without an order properly authenticated.

West Jersey Railroad.—The completion of this road to Woodbury, and the running of cars upon it, has been so often announced, that we have refrained from anticipating the time any longer. The track however, and the Depot buildings, are so nearly finished, that we suppose there will be no mistake now in the announcement that the cars will be running by the middle of this month.

Watermelons from Bermuda, are among the delicacies of the season they have now at Savannah, Ga. It is said there is still a snow bank near Niagara Falls 40 feet deep. Early in the spring it was 120 feet deep.

The water in Lake Ontario, at Oswego, is two feet, nine inches higher than it was at the same time last year. The Tobacco Trade at Richmond, Va., is quite extensive, and at present very active. The average inspections are said to be about 275 Lbds., and this, it is expected, will continue for two months to come.

New Orleans, June 2.—The election for municipal officers is progressing to-day. Considerable disorder has occurred at some of the polls, and there are vague reports of some person being killed. Washington, May 29.—A grand celebration of the Union Sunday School Association is now in progress here. It is estimated that over ten thousand children and adults joined in the procession.

The value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts during the year 1855 is estimated at thirty-seven millions four hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars. The boiler of the steam propeller "Union" exploded on Thursday last, while on her way to Philadelphia, and seriously injured eight persons, four of whom were employed on the boat.

The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, who kill the water (kiting) at Willard's Hotel, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children. Immense Farm.—H. L. Ellsworth, who some years ago presided over the Patent Office, has nearly 4000 acres planted in corn this year, on his little farm in Lafayette, Indiana.

Caterpillars.—The Norfolk Argus states that there are immense quantities of these destructive insects in the surrounding country—more than have been for many years. The young leaves of the sweet gum and other trees are greedily and quickly devoured by these voracious little creatures. Buffalo, June 2.—The propeller Cataract came on collision yesterday with the brig Oxford, off Long Point, on Lake Erie. The latter went down in three minutes. The captain, his wife, and two seamen were drowned. The Oxford was bound to the upper lakes with a cargo of railroad iron.

Persons in any part of the State who may form Republican Associations, are requested to send the names of their officers and the number of their members, either to the President of the Trenton Association, Jonathan Cook, or to the Secretary E. R. Burden, or to Mr. J. B. Swartz. They will direct their letters as above to Trenton.—State Convention.

Messrs Eugene Roussel and H. D. Johnson of Philadelphia, killed last week in two days, on the Brigantine Beach, N. J., 515 head of shrew birds, consisting of Robbing Shipe, Plover, Brownbacks, &c. The New Jersey beaches are now swarming with these birds. Arming.—The Panama Railroad Company at New York have sent down to the Isthmus supplies of rifles and revolvers in order to arm their employees, to enable them to defend themselves in case any further outrages should be attempted against them; and have so advised the government.

A Common Mistake of Farmers.—A farmer in Ohio last fall put up his wheat crop for a high price. In February he was offered 10,000 dollars for his wheat, and he refused to take 700 dollars; in April he offered to take 7000 dollars; in June he will probably sell for 500 dollars. There is a lesson in this for other farmers.

The East Tennessee Railroad.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 22d inst., says: "The cars on the East Tennessee and Virginia road are now running to the station, five miles above New Market, and thirty-three miles above Knoxville. The Virginia and Tennessee road is expected to reach Abingdon by the fourth of July.

Decision in Church Cases.—The Court of Appeals in Virginia, has decided the church cases (three) to the satisfaction of the Synod, reversing Judge Tyler's doctees therein and giving the churches in each case in dispute to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The churches above referred to were those of Salem, Reetortown, and the Cliff church on the Rappahannock river.

Laying on City Property.—The Sheriff of King's county has levied upon the office, hose and other fire apparatus of the city of Brooklyn, together with portraits of all the Ex Mayors of the city, hanging in the Governor's room, City Hall, to satisfy an execution for \$23,513 71, on a judgment for that amount obtained by Samuel R. Tobey, a Street contractor, for work done for the Corporation.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. GENTLEMEN, if you wish a good French Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, go to N. AYARS, Corner Store, opposite Green's new Building, the Store lately Mail & Webster. There is no one keeps a better assortment of mens and boys' boots, shoes and gaiters than N. Ayars, nor sells cheaper all kinds of boots and shoes made to order and warranted. Call and see. N. AYARS, Bridgeton, April 19.

BRADLE seethes, grass do, hay rakes, hay forks, grass hoes, scythes, scythes, rakes, May 21. H. J. MUELFORD & BRO.

Corrected weekly for the Pioneer. W. Wheat \$1 50 ets. Potatoes to 15 ets. R. Wheat 1 20 " Butter, 20c per lb. Old Corn 2 25 " Eggs, 12 c per doz. New Corn, 50 " Hams, 10c " lb. Oats, 87 " Lard, 14 " " lb. Rye, 35 " Pork, 12c per lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. Philadelphia, Thursday, June 5. The supply of Wheat is moderate, and with a diminished demand; prices are 5c. but, lower, with little disposition on the part of millers to operate, it being anticipated that the Niagara, now hourly expected at Halifax, will bring advices of a further reduction in prices abroad. Sales of 5000 bush at 135a142c per bu. for good to prime Southern and good Penna Red, including a lot of inferior, at 125a130c, and 2000 bush good Penna White at 137c per bu. Rye is in limited request, and steady. Sales of 2000 bush Penna's and Western at 72c per bu. Corn is in less active demand, and a trifle cheaper. Sales of 450000 bu. prime dry Southern yellow at 58c per bush, and 250 bush damaged, a part very slightly, at 43a51c. Oats are in limited demand, and unchanged in price. Sales of 1400 bush good Delaware at 33c, and some lots of Penna at 33c per bush.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. S. B. Jones, Mr. HENRY LEAKE, to Miss MIRIAM YOUNG, all of this place. At Ireland's Mill, near Bridgeton, on Tuesday, June 3d, by the Rev. A. B. Patterson, Mr. RAYMOND N. BRADLEY, of New York, to Miss JOHANNA W. DAVIS, of Bridgeton, N. J.

On the 24th ult., by C. W. Heisley, at Pittstown, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN to Miss HANNAH P. HUBBARD, both of Bridgeton. DIED. Drowned on the 2d day of June, 1856, in the Delaware Bay, on Ben Davis's oyster beds, from on board the sloop Atreus; Ambrose Ladow, Captain; Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, son of Levi Shaw, of Downs township, Cumberland County, N. J., high complexion, five feet eight inches high, rather slender stature, had on when drowned, oil cloth overalls, red flannel shirt and coarse boots. Whoever will find the body of the above named and bring or take him to any port, and inform the parents, living near Dividing Creek, will be well rewarded by LEVI SHAW.

1776!! Citizens of Bridgeton. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 7th, at the COURT HOUSE, at 5 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the coming 4th of July in a National manner. Come one, come all, June 7.

Sunday School Convention of the M. E. Church for Bridgeton District. A Convention of the friends of Sabbath Schools will be held in the M. E. Church, Salem, on THURSDAY, June 13th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interesting matter will be presented, and applications for Sabbath School work, and it is expected to effect an organization designed to promote the efficiency of this Christian institution in the pastorate of the M. E. Church, embraced in the Bridgeton District, is requested to send at least two delegates. A sermon will be delivered in the evening, by Rev. Charles S. Downs, Minister of the Gospel. GEO. HUGHES, T. V. F. RUSLING, Committee.

P. S. A full attendance of the pastors is desired, as it is proposed at the same time to consider the propriety of forming a Ministerial Association for mutual improvement. June 7. Saddle & Harness Maker's Shop For Sale. The subscriber wishes to sell his Stock and Fixtures of the above business. The stand is a good one, in the business part of the town, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For further particulars, call on BRIDGETON, June 7, 21. DAVID STEPHENS. F. GINENBACK & SON, Saddle, Collar and Harness Makers, Shop West of the Bridge, Bridgeton, N. J.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity, that they have just opened a new Store, a few doors West of the Bridge, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of HARNESSES of all kinds, collars, whips, saddles, trunks, flynets, &c., at the very lowest prices. June 7. F. GINENBACK & SON. Corn has Fallen—Wheat has Fallen, So Have H A T S. YOU that want proof, call and see for yourselves. I have reduced my profits 75% and I will give buyers a chance—just as it should be. N. B. Goods will be shown at Cash prices, and all goods sold on time, will be charged five per cent, and the goods will be delivered in full, and originally. All risks, once and see, at the sign of the "Red Hat." JOSEPH BERT, West side of the Bridge, at the corner of the Court House, A. M. Bridgeton, June 7, 1856.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS. REVES & DAVIS continue in the sale of Stock Manufacturing Goods, both Ladies and Gents' de partment.—being practical workmen ourselves, employing the best hands, and selecting the best material, we are enabled to give our customers satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom. SAMUEL REVES, URBAN DAVIS, N. B. Shoe Findings of all kinds, constantly kept for sale. June 7, 21.

JUST RECEIVED. A few more of those extra French calf boots, at the low price of \$8.50 per pair, at REVES & DAVIS, Commerce St. Bridgeton, June 7, 21. LADIES' fine silk gaiters and children's fancy shoes, cheaper than ever, at June 7, 21. REVES & DAVIS. LAWN, LAWN. D. FITHIAN & SON have just opened a choice lot at very low prices. June 7. BEREGES, BEREGES. PLAIN and fancy Barges, a good assortment just opened at D. FITHIAN & SON, Bridgeton, June 7. PARASOLS, PARASOLS. A splendid lot for sale cheap, at June 7. D. FITHIAN & SON. \$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS! To Be Sold at Wholesale Prices! KNOW all men by this advertisement that that now is the time to buy CHEAP Hats & Caps; delay therefore no longer, but call for a more convenient season, but throw up your old hats and come on once to the cheap Emporium of William B. Statton, east of the bridge next to the Post Office, where you can buy hats at cost prices, and then have 5 percent off for cash.

N. B.—I will just name some of my prices so that the people may know how cheap I am selling. 200,000 ft. Hemlock Lath, 25c per 1000 ft. 50,000 ft. 2 1/2, 12-14 & 16. 50,000 ft. 2 1/2, 12-14 & 16. 50,000 ft. Hemlock Boards, 50,000 ft. 4-6, 5-6 & 6-6 Hemlock, 12 to 30 ft. 50,000 ft. 2 1/2 inch Color Shingles, 25,000 ft. 2 1/2 inch Color Shingles, 100,000 Plastering Lath, 25,000 ft. Shingling Lath, 100,000 White Pine, \$18 to \$40. 25,000 Yellow Pine, 20c per 1000 ft. 20,000 Plank, 2 inch, 50,000 ft. White Oak Sills & Posts, 20,000 Brick.

The best assortment of Ploughs in the County, price \$2.75 and warranted to give satisfaction or returned. MULFORD & WILSON, Millville, June 7, 1856.—ly. ICE FOR SALE. ICE secured a large supply of very superior ICE from Mr. Elmer's beautiful spring water pond, most of which is free from snow, I am now prepared to furnish Ice Cream Saloons, Hotels, Families, Fishing and Pic Nic Parties, with large quantities, by leaving their orders at my Drug Store, where a constant supply is kept for retailing. The public may rely upon a constant supply the whole year. P. G. BREWSTER, May 31, 1856.

WOOL-WOOL! THE highest market price given in cash, or in exchange for goods. D. FITHIAN & SON, May 31.

Adjournment.

In consequence of the delay in preparing a map of the premises, the following Sale is postponed until MONDAY JUNE 23, 1856.

LARGE SALE OF TIMBER AND THUNDER LAND. The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 23d of June next, the timber standing on about TWO THOUSAND ACRES of Land, situated on the southerly side of the public road leading from Forkbridge to Weymouth, in Millville township, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, about 8 miles from Millville and three miles from Malaga.

The sale of the timber will be in lots of about 100 acres each. The time allowed for removing the timber, and terms of payment will be liberal, and made known at the sale. The lots will be sold in the order of the numbers, commencing with No. 1, for which see handbill. LAND.—After the timber shall have been sold, the land will be sold also, in lots to suit purchasers, subject to the terms hereinafter, which will be given to the purchasers of the timber. Title indisputable. THE TIMBER is principally oak and pine, suitable for building, coalwood and coaling, and is believed to be the finest tract of timber land in Cumberland County.

THE SOIL is of the first quality and susceptible of the highest agricultural improvement. The sale will be by JOHN G. ROSENBAUM, Malaga, May 31, 1856.

Bower's Infant Cordial IS one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing whooping cough in all infants and young children are susceptible. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly afflicted with cough, vomiting or loose stools, a few doses of the cordial will give immediate ease. Children cutting their teeth hard, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing it upon the gums for a short time. For sale by May 31. F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton.

FOR SALE. THE goodwill and part of the fixtures of the Grocery & Provision Store, now occupied by the subscriber, (rent low) apply immediately. GEORGE DONAHUE, May 31. 5 doors east of Pioneer Office. PLEASE READ A little more about Cheap Shoes. It is a fact and cannot be truly predicted that A. D. Maul has in his store an assortment (for the season) and sells them as cheap as any one in the place. He is constantly making to order, from Philadelphia, boots, shoes, gaiters, English walking shoes, brogans, &c., particular attention paid to the Ladies' department of our business. Fancy hosiery, fancy hosiery and fancy hosiery, for proof of the above, please call on the subscriber, near the Bridge, Thompson's Building, May 31. ALFRED D. MAUL. NEW GOODS. THE subscribers have just opened a new and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which for style, beauty and price, defy all competition. Also, a large stock of all grades, fancy cassimers a great variety, suitable for spring and summer wear, cashmeres and tweeds different colors for coats, &c., black satin, gents' hosiery, figured silk and linen and Men's silks vestings, a fine assortment of shawls, all prices. Cotton and linen goods for men and boys' wear a great variety. A beautiful lot of lawn and gingham cravats, neckties, handkerchiefs, black & summer wear, also black silk cravats, black silk cravats, suspenders, shirts and collars with a general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods at THOMPSON & FITHIAN, Bridgeton, May 31.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING. A New lot just received for spring and summer wear, such as black cloth, fancy cassimeres, tweed, cashmeres, all grades, linen and gingham coats, all prices and sizes, a great variety of vests to suit every one of all kinds, thin and thick, light and dark, all of which are for sale at prices unusually low! May 31. THOMPSON & FITHIAN. LAWN, LAWN. THE cheapest lot of Lawns in Bridgeton is at May 31. THOMPSON & FITHIAN. Plain All-Well-Do-Laws. A Few pieces of plain all-Well-Do-Laws very cheap at May 31. THOMPSON & FITHIAN. A great variety of dry goods, hosiery, gloves, mitts, collars, laces, linen handkerchiefs, &c., for sale cheaper than the cheapest. May 31. THOMPSON & FITHIAN. SUMMER HATS. JUST arrived per sloop Mail, a new and large lot of Men and Boy's Summer H A T S, some entirely new styles, all in the best of quality and set at the well known stand, sign of the Red Hat, west side of the Bridge. JOSEPH BERT, N. B. Can't be understood by any one. Bridgeton, May 31.

Wanted the Public to Know, That A. F. & E. P. BATEMAN, have on hand and will furnish to order, all kinds of Furniture, such as bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, dining and breakfast tables, wardrobes, work stands, window shades, &c. Also, all kinds of window sash and frames, doors, shutters and revolving blinds, made at short notice, and as cheap as can be had elsewhere. N. B. We would also be pleased to receive orders for the Undertaking business, and will be ready at all times to attend to their calls at shortest notice. A. F. & E. P. BATEMAN, GEORGE B. BATEMAN, Celleville, May 21, 1856.—6m.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE. A DOUBLE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, on Franklin street, near Court House. For terms, enquire of EPHRAIM E. JOHNSON, or JOHN S. McGEAR, Bridgeton, May 24, 1856.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July 1856, at the Hotel of Isaac H. Brewster, in Millville, a tract of about 95 Acres of Land Situate in Millville township, adjoining lands of Furnum Mulford and others.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.; Conditions of sale, by STACY WILSON, June 11. Guardian of John B. Wilson. FOR SALE. A very desirable residence in the flourishing village of Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J., situated on the N. W. corner of Second and Sassafras Sts., 3 rods from Second, the distance from Sassafras St. the front on Second St. is three stories high, 18 by 14, containing 5 bedrooms, with a cellar under it, with a cistern adjoining it, a pump and well of good water in the shed with water closet, and a bath room in the premises; will be sold low if applied for soon. Conditions made known by the proprietor on the premises. This property is within a square of either of the best schools in the county. DANIEL GIBKEY, Millville, May 24.

