

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

Choice Poetry.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.

SONG OF THE WIND.

BY MRS. SARAH S. SOWELL.

I come from the fragrant myrtle bowers,
I have stolen the sweets of the rarest flowers;
I have revelled long amidst their glowing bloom,
And my wings are laden with sweet perfume.

I have kissed the cheek of the maiden fair,
And played with the curls of her raven hair;
I have sported around the merry child,
And borne on my wings his laughter wild.

I come from the regions of ice and snow,
Where scarcely is felt the sun's warm glow;
And the piercing cold of my icy breath,
Brings forth sorrow and pain and even death.

I come! I come! in fury and wrath,
And grim desolation marks my path;
The lowly cottage the princely hall,
And the mighty forest before me fall.

Again I come in whispers light,
Brushing the dew from the flowers bright;
Stealing among the stately trees,
And dallying playfully with their leaves.

I sweep in soft breezes o'er ocean's wave,
To bear from his bosom the sailor's brave;
I fill the light sails of his noble bark,
And wait a way o'er the waters dark.

But lo! I come in my might and power,
And strong hails tremble and brave hearts cover;
I lash into fury the foaming wave,
And the stormy sea is the sailor's grave.

Shiloh, N. J., June 1856.

ALL MANKIND ARE BARBERS.

I'll prove to you my friend, I hope,
That none a doubt can harbor,
That all the world's a barber-shop,
And every man a barber.

Some shave to make themselves look neat,
And some because 'tis funny;
And breakers shave you in the street,
And only shave for money.

Some shave their foreheads slick and clean,
If with low heads they're bothered,
But then 'tis plainly to be seen
That they're the ones that lather.

To court a girl with eloquence
The dandy never frets her,
But bathers her with cosmetics
And shaves her when he gets her.

The maidens also, now and then,
Who are so fond of sporting,
Soft-soap the shallow-minded men,
And shave them while they're courting.

But men and girls who thus will boast
Of soaping while they tarried;
Will find at last, with bitter cost,
That both got shaved when married.

MORAL.

From the Herald and Journal.
Speech For a Sunday School Exhibition.
AN OLD AUTHOR'S VIEW OF THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it be governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book. It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it. It contains everything needful to be known or done. It affords a copy for a king, and a rule for a subject. It gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction for a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence. It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the house; tells him how to rule and her how to manage; contains honor to parents, and enjoins obedience on children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, and rules the subject to honor, and the servants to obey, and promises a blessing and protection of its author to all that walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings, and for burials. It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points a faithful and an eternal guardian to the departing husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will. It appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails the rights of the first-born, and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the rights of all, and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, overreacher and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction that ever was revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the en-

quiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, and resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and the only loving and true God, and shows the way to him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published. It contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars. It describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and infernal legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and profoundest artist.—It will teach the best physician, and exercise every power of the most skilful mathematician; it makes the wisest anatomist, and exercises the nicest critic, it corrects the vain philosopher, and quiets the wise astronomer; it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative, a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed upon, the best testament that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed, to understand it is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom, it is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the schoolboy's spelling book, and the learned man's master piece. It contains a choice grammar for a nation, and a profound treatise for a sage; it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory; it affords knowledge of witty inventions for the ingenious, and dark sayings for the grave, and it is its own interpreter. It encourages the wise, the warrior, the racer, and the victor, and promises the eternal world to the conqueror; and that which crowns all is, the author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy; with Him is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

HENRY HENTHORN.

HOW TO PRESERVE WOMEN.

Under this head the Springfield (Mass.) Republican makes the following very sensible suggestions, which, if more generally adopted by the sex, would produce a class of women much better for the responsible duties of their position, than the great mass who are daily and hourly seen promanaging the sidewalks. Let those for whose benefit it is intended, carefully treasure the receipt and apply the remedy.

There is nothing in this world that we think so much of as we do of women. Our mother is a woman—wife, sisters, pretty cousins, are all women; and the daughters will be, if Heaven spare them! they live long enough. And then there is the love of women in general, which we do not deny.—A fine, magnificent specimen of the sex, full of life and health—a ripe, red cheek and lip and flashing eye, is something that does one good to look at, as she illuminates the humdrum sidewalks of the everyday street. A North River steambot, under full headway, with colors flying, is rather a pretty sight; rather stirring and inspiring; and we pull up our frey nag on the shore to see her pass, and admire the swell she cuts. Comparatively, however, the steamer sinks into insignificance or some other very deep water, by the side of a well kept, well dressed woman. There's no rubbing it out; women are an ornament, charm, blessing, beauty and bliss of life.—How it is possible for preserving them should be a publicly made known. They are different from any other kind of fruit. You cannot pickle them; vinegar absolutely spoils them. You cannot do them up in sugar, and set them in a cold room, with a paper soaked in brandy over their mouths. You cannot put them into cans and seal them up air-tight without injuring their flavor. Now, as men are so dependent upon women for life's choicest blessings, a proper mode of preserving them becomes a matter of great moment, and we are sure that the public will thank us for an inflicting receipt. Here they have it.

Wash clean in cold water as often as three times a week in cold weather, and every day in warm weather, and then rub dry with a coarse towel. If the skin takes on a bluish under the friction of the towel, so much the better. It betrays inherent vitality and a happy reaction. After the glow is well established, dress in winter with thick flannel—dressed jacket next to the skin, and a pair of flannel drawers, which like the jacket, wear better knit, and fitted closely. Over the terminations of these, heavy woolen or worsted hose should be drawn. If this preliminary process is perfected, a very important step has been taken towards the general result. Women are spoiled nearly as much from unprotected limbs as from unprotected feet. Skirts are but an indifferent protection. Well, then, after the jackets and drawers are on, and the woollen hose, there is nothing to be done for the perfection of dress after the mode. The woman is on the direct road to preservation, and no damage to the air daily. As a preparation for this, put the feet, already enclosed in a woollen hose, (premiising still, that the season is winter,) in thick-soled shoes, or regular Wellington boots. The thin slippers, and the thin cold rubbers beneath are not enough. A better conductor of caloric could hardly be found than they combine to produce. Besides, the rubber confines the moisture of the foot, and every moment it is worn, the water it becomes, unless the connection of the foot with the sole is almost as direct as if no medium interposed. We would not discourage rubbers over thick shoes, to be worn during brief passages. They are very useful and con-

venient, but they never should be relied on as the main protection of the feet.

Having the feet well protected, pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abide the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs through the skin that the shiver comes. It is nature's quack—the alarm bell—at the onset of danger. A woman never shivers from the effects of cold upon her limbs or hands; but let the cold strike through the clothing upon her chest, and off go her teeth in a chatter, and the whole organism is in commotion. One addition and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its tens of thousands.—Therefore, while the feet are well looked after, never forget the chest. These points attended to, the natural connections of dress will supply the rest, and the woman is ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping, call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it or the fun of it.

Keep away from the stove or the register. Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with the gases evolved by the consumption of fuel, is no good air. Go up stairs, and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit up in a single room with double windows. Fruit will not retain its full form and flavor in air-tight cans; neither will women. They need air. If the shiver comes on in these operations, go directly and put on something more about the chest.

Thus much for the winter treatment.—Generally for the other season of the year, adapt the clothing to every change of temperature. This may require a modification of the dress four or five times a day, but it pays. Ours is a versatile climate, and if we are fit to live in it, or most live in it, we must take it as it is, and make the best of it; and the way to make the best of it is by placing more or less between the atmosphere and the skin.

Again, do not live in dark rooms. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds the flower. In giving things, vegetables and enjoy health in darkness. Light is almost as necessary as air, and a brown tan is far preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to a sickly paleness of complexion.

Thus much in regard to the physical means for preservation. There are moral means no less important. Every woman should be married to an excellent man. (Marriage, it is true, brings care and wear, but it is the ring that is worn that keeps bright, and the watch that lies still unwound that gets out of order.) The sweet sympathies evoked in the relations of the family, the new energies developed by new responsibilities, the new compensations secured for all outlays of strength, bring about a delightful play of the heart and intellect, which in their reaction upon the body, produce an effect that is nothing less than preservation. There is a higher moral power than this—one which we speak of soberly and honestly. No one is completely armed against the encroaching ills of life, who has in heart no place for religion. The calmness, the patience, the joy and the hope that are in possession of a woman whose heart is right in its highest relation, can never fail to preserve and heighten every personal power and charm that she possesses.

There you have the receipt. Some of it is in sportive form, but it is none the less sober truth. It has within it a cure for many a disease—the preventive for more. It might be made longer, but when we see its prescriptions universally adopted, it will be time to bring forward the remainder.

AGRICULTURE.

Adulteration of Milk.

It would require but a single stroll through the various filthy habitations of cows, whence emanate the odors of milk (!!!) which serve to dilute the coffee and tea of the worthy citizens of New York, to satisfy the most incredulous of our country readers of the righteousness of the following. No farmer would be made by our dirty produce, but in addition, that man could be found of such barbarous dispositions, as to pen up two or three hundred cows in low, unventilated sheds, where they stand week after week, and month after month, always knee deep in their excrement, and breathing an atmosphere beyond conception noxious. They get no hay, no grain, nor freshly mown grass—no fresh air or pure water, but in front of each stall passes a gutter through which flows the slop from the distillery, which is their only food and drink. If there be any truth in the many analyses made by our most experienced chemists, the apology for milk which is extracted from animals thus kept is not only unwholesome, but actually poisonous. Every physician knows, and every mother should know, that young children require the very best quality of milk to furnish phosphate of lime for building up their young bones, and nitrogenous compounds, such as casein, to strengthen their muscles. Now we presume it is useless to inform any of our readers that, to cause these materials to exist in milk, the cow should be fed on food containing them. There is a vast difference in the proportions of the respective ingredients in milk from neighboring districts. In England, for instance, Cheshire is famous for the fine quality of cheese produced from the dairies of that district, and the same holds true with others. By judicious selection of food and manner of stabling our stock, we can materially modify the excellence of our dairy produce; but in addition, as a fact must be remembered, good healthy milk can only be obtained from good healthy food. What then should we say to this wicked and inhuman method of forcing cows to secrete milk for human use from the refuse slop of a distillery? Is it not bad enough to force mankind to drink the fiery compounds resultant upon the fermentation of grain, without at the same time causing our little children, and ourselves, to swallow their putrid imitations of milk?

Besides these cow-stables, there are other and equally hurtful methods of milk production. Water is mixed with chalk and other minerals, flavored with a microscopic quantity of red milk, and after being put into cans branded as "Pure Orange County," "Pure Country Milk," and such like innocent dis-

guises, the cans come forth to the world in reality "whitened sepulchres." Aside from the chief consideration, health, the very nefariousness of the traffic calls for urgent action on the part of our custodians at the Capitol, and we sincerely trust that the law may be enacted, and may be so thoroughly carried out, both in its letter and spirit, as to bring about great and needed changes in the milk-traffic of New York.

H. S. OLCOFF.

Westchester Farm School,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ADULTERATION OF MILK IN NEW YORK.—A bill having for its object the protection of the people of N. Y. against frauds by the adulteration of milk, has been introduced into the N. Y. Legislature. It provides for the appointment of six inspectors of milk offered for sale, reporting upon the quality of the same to the City Inspector—also all frauds or adulterations of the article, and upon all milk which they shall find to have been supplied by the owners to keepers of diseased cows, or cows kept in unhealthy places, or fed with improper food, which may create disease in the cows, deleteriousness in the milk therefrom. This examination of milk is to be made once in every week, and the names and locations of all persons dispensing an impure or diseased milk, they are to be presented by the inspector, and be subjected to a fine of ten dollars for every repetition thereof.—N. Y. Express.

MISCELLANEOUS

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Quincy, Illinois, May 30, 1856.
MR. EDITOR.—Here I am at this moment, snugly stowed away in the South East corner of our office, second story, and directly over Dayton's Book Store, South side of the public Square, above Fourth on Maine Street.—But in the first place, I will tell you of our trip West. We left Philada. on Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, April 15th, and arrived at Pittsburg the next afternoon at 5 o'clock (being about 3 1/2 hours behind time). Paid for each full passage \$9. Went on board of the steamer Sovereign, that evening, and left for St. Louis the next morning at 9 o'clock. Paid \$12 for each full passage, state rooms and a free seat at the table included. The Sovereign is a very large side wheel steamer, and every way a first class boat. She is commanded, and principally owned by the Captain, who will be found to be one of the best fellows on the River. The clerk, who was a brother in law of the Captain and part owner, was one of the most accommodating, good souled little fellows that can be seen anywhere this side of sundown, "Kansas not excepted." The next is the steward, and a very much of a gentleman, and understands exactly how to please every body. He has everything in the "catering line" done up in the best style, and all ready at the regular hour. He has a troop of about a dozen well drilled waiters, all white except the porter who was a light shade darker than some of your "Gouldtown" gentry. We had everything "good" such as turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, beef, and always plenty of it, and we all lived like kings. The steward is a man of about forty years of age. He began as a poor cabin boy, and is now worth over fifty thousand dollars, owns property and lives in Pittsburg, Pa. We arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday morning early, and remained there until 4 o'clock that afternoon, and passed down the Falls at Louisville at sunrise the next morning, and arrived at St. Louis at noon on Wednesday. We then went on board the steamer Sam Gaty, and left at 5 o'clock P. M. for Quincy, where we arrived on Thursday evening, passage \$3. Quincy is situated on the East bank of the Mississippi River, and about six or seven miles South of the 40th degree of Latitude. It is on a fine high bluff about 80 feet above high water mark, and on the edge of the prairie. The corporation limits are about two miles square. The city now contains between fifteen and twenty thousand inhabitants.—The scarcity of dwellings has prevented a great many from settling here. But the people are now building in good earnest, and there will be several very fine buildings erected this year. As I said before, dwellings are very scarce and will command almost any rent asked for them. Such a house as I lived in at Bridgeton, would command four hundred dollars per annum, and very quick at that.—I was fortunate enough to get a very comfortable house on the South side of Maine Street, 2d door above 7th, where any of our friends will find us. Our streets are laid out due North and South—East and West, and are (running East and West, out from the river,) Spring Market, Payson Avenue, Hampshire, Vermont, Broadway, Spring, Pine and Oak Streets, which are the principal streets running out from the River, not counting the middle small streets or alleys. The cross streets running parallel with the River North & South are first, (Front) along the Levee, and then out to 12th Street, which is just one mile from the River. And there are a great many very fine buildings erected and being erected much further out. The large brick Seminary building is fast being completed and is expected to be done by the 1st September. The school for the present is in the basement of the Vermont Street M. B. Church. I will now tell you a little of the cost of "living and things" in our market. I pay from 6 to 7 cents per

pound for beef, the best standing rib and steaks 7 cents. The best pork steaks (through the centre of the ham with the fat cut off) 7 cents, and truck of almost every kind is 5 cents per bunch, and each bunch about the size of a piece of chalk. Flour \$3 to \$5 per hundred pounds, and groceries are about at Bridgeton prices. Mrs. K. bought a pair of chickens yesterday, for which she paid 40 cents. They were none of your "Shanghai" breed, but the real "yaller" speckled hen, and fat enough for any "editor" to eat at that. The weather, since I have been here, has been very favorable to crops of every kind. I have not been out in the county yet, but am informed by persons who live out, that the crops are very fine indeed.—That the wheat especially looks very fine, and that there is a much larger quantity sown than ever before. Wheat is now selling at \$1 10 downward, according to quality.—Corn about 30 cents, oats about 25 cents, and potatoes at retail are about \$1 per bushel.—It would do your eyes good to be in our city and look around and see the quantity of mowing and reaping machines now in market, and yet they say there will not be a full supply. I cannot begin to tell the number on hand, but there are hundreds and hundreds, and perhaps thousands; some of them are manufactured in Ohio, and some in Indiana, but the principal part are manufactured in this State. This County (Adams) is about 30 miles square, and is about one-third prairie, and the balance timber, or was originally.—It is now being fast cleared up for agricultural purposes. The prairie is situated all through the County in spots of one, two and five or six miles square, which leaves a very large supply of timber which is principally on the creeks or streams. I shall soon be out in the County—after which you may hear from me again.

Fraternally Yours,

S. P. KIRKBRIDE.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
SLAVERY, versus PUBLIC OPINION.
It is certainly mortifying to any lover of freedom, to wear the galling yoke of Slavery. "The love of liberty with life is given, and life itself the inferior gift of Heaven."
There is something in the balmy breezes that waft the perfume of flowers from clime to clime; the little songsters that fit from branch to branch uttering their songs of praise, the murmuring brooks, the terrible hurricane; the mighty ocean, there is something in all of these that inspires man with a love of freedom, yes, a love of liberty.
"Eternal spirit of the chainless mind,"
Dearer a thousand times than life itself, you may chain the body, but that mind, that part of the great Creator, cannot be bound, servile degradation is detested by the mind that has been taught to think, and love its MAKER; it will soar from the grovelling things of earth and commune with God.
The slavery of the black man in our Southern States is degrading enough, both of the master and slave, but let that alone; when they propose, by the most fraudulent, swindling process, to force the black vampire upon the prairie, the beautiful streams of Kansas to drain the last drops of its blood, then we think it the duty of every christian, to raise his hands, and protest against such a course. Congress not satisfied with the reports, subjects the United States to a tax of ten thousand dollars (perhaps ten times ten thousand before they get through with it) and what is the result, the former reports which they did not choose to believe, have been proven a thousand times over, and some of a deeper dye have been brought to light. It is even proved that one of the commissioners—Oliver, was there during the election; he did not vote, and now consoles himself with the idea that he is not quite so bad as those men whom he persuaded to drive from the ballot box; those whose right it was to claim that privilege. Other facts which have been revealed will we trust have a tendency to open the eyes of honest men—men who believe in fair and honorable dealing; the crack of the slave driver's whip is heard in the Senate Halls of our country, and servile men engage at every stroke; the Northern dog face dare not not the part of man, but puppy like follows his master; and he who dares assert the rights of a freeman, is assailed by a cowardly assassin with a club, the last resort of a slave driver; plantation discipline is as severe, as tyrannical, as inhuman in the national Capital, as in the cotton fields of South Carolina.

But let us waive this subject, as it is our design to see if there are not other slaves, and drivers, beside those in the Southern States. When our Saviour was upon earth, he told us that the harvest was truly very great, and charged his ministers to go forth into the world and preach the gospel to every creature. When I see such a man preaching smooth things to his congregation, and saying it is well with thee, when it is evil—smooth things, their pathway to Hell—deceiving them with soft words, and all for fear he shall hurt "somebody's feelings." Ah! thinks I to myself, you are an abject slave to public opinion, you dare not speak the truth for fear you will wound some one, perhaps be dismissed; your sentiments are objectionable.

These men may have in their churches, men who daily say the damning curse, yet they never say, Thou art the man; they never say, thou art the man who art extending by thy influence, either directly or indirectly, the curse of slavery; drinking, dancing, visiting the bar-room, Sabbath breaking is tolerated, why? They dare not rebuke them, as they might be offended, and leave the church.—Our Saviour ever taught the mild principles of love, He was kind and compassionate, yet He did not hesitate to call men hypocrites; He told them that it was hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom. James dared to tell the rich men to weep and howl for the mysteries that should fall upon them, but he who harranges the public from Sabbath to Sabbath, is only an empty declaimer, a slave to public opinion. When I hear a political man acknowledging the claims of party, its principles I know are just, but if I change my politics, what will the public think of me? Ah! poor, miserable, degraded, abject, slave, yours is indeed a pitiless condition. Cicero says: "No liberal man would impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion." When a public speaker keeps back a part of the truth for fear it will hurt some one's feelings, we think you are a slave. Public opinion exercises absolute power over its subjects, rules them with the iron heel of despotism, says to them, come, and they come, go, and they go, cringe, and they cringe, bow, and they bow, tremble, and they tremble. This is the reason why intemperance raises its serpent head, thrusts out its fiery tongue, sits in the high places of the land, and drags its thirty thousand victims annually to Hell, this is the reason why rum holes are allowed to be erected at every corner, and at every cross road; dare every man come out independent of what the "people think" we would soon have the Maine Law, but our public men fear to espouse the cause for fear they shall lose their political cast—this is the reason why some of the blackest frauds are committed under the cloak of religion—Ministers dare not speak out, this is the reason why an icy chillness characterizes the Church (not the church of Christ). Professors chase the phantom of riches. We would to God that the time might soon come when men would act from honest convictions of right, measuring those convictions by the Gospel. What if the preacher is dismissed; what if the public man is compelled to resign his station, what if the school teacher must leave, what if the editor must resort to manual labor, what if good men are hooted at from every corner, know ye not that your Heavenly Father has charge of you? Are ye not of more value than many sparrows? It has been well said that it is the principle now-a-days so to worship God that we may give the devil the best offers. That is the principle which actuates mankind in every reform; have enough Temperance so as not to offend anti-Temperance men.

Shiloh, N. J., June 2.

THE SHOEMAKER.
"Twas evening, and proud Isabella Earnest sat at the window of her father's handsome mansion, which was situated in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in the city of B—. She was splendidly dressed, and all around showed she belonged to the aristocratic class of that city. She had sat for one hour gazing upon the throng that crowded the streets, when one passed who raised his hat, and bending low his body, pronounced her name in a low, murmuring voice.
"Mr. Wilmot," murmured Isabella, as she looked down to re-adjust a bracelet, her face assuming a thoughtful expression, "What a pity he is a shoemaker. One who possesses such a handsome face, such a graceful figure and is so polished and gentlemanly in his manner, that he should be a shoemaker,—'tis ridiculous."
Another hour she spent in deep meditation; and she was aroused by the servant who announced "Mr. Wilmot."
Isabella was right; James Wilmot was very handsome; short black curls fell around his fair forehead, his eyes were darkly blue, and his figure unobjectionable. He took his seat as though he had been a millionaire in the parlor of a nobleman. One who possesses such a handsome face, such a graceful figure and is so polished and gentlemanly in his manner, that he should be a shoemaker,—'tis ridiculous."
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James ceased, and a deep blush over-spread her face; but, as he closed, her eyes flashed, as she exclaimed: "And is it to me you address such language? Do you suppose Isabella Earnest, would consent to marry a shoemaker?"
James sprang to his feet, and sorrow and astonishment were blended in his eyes.
"Tis enough, lady, if you say it," and with a bow he left her.
As he hurried along the street he murmured:
"Spurred me because I was a shoemaker! She told me that the shoemaker has money. I can be something; yes, I will be gin to-night. It would be sweet revenge."

Shiloh, N. J., June 2.

ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY.
A lady once asked him, "Mr. Wesley, suppose that you knew that you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?"
"How, madam?" he replied: "Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, again at five to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewksbury, preach in the afternoon and meet the society in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with them as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."
"Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh shall find so doing."—Luko xii, 43.

"Mesquites grow so large in Texas that they hunt them with rifles. After they are slain, their suckers are cut off and used by house carpenters for augers."
If any one speak ill of thee, flee home to thy own conscience, and examine thy heart; if thou be guilty, it is a just correction; if not guilty, it is a fair instruction; make use of both, so shall thou distill honey out of gall, and of an open enemy make a secret friend.

A census taker once called upon the mother of a family, in California, or some other prolific country, and asked how many children she had. The mother replied that she really could not tell; but there was one thing of which she was certain,—the measles got among the children once, but there wasn't enough of it to go round.

They tell good stories, now and then, of some of the members of the pious old cathedral stock in Massachusetts. An elderly gentleman of this class, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. The following short dialogue tells the story:
"I have heard, Frank," said the old gentleman, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven."
"Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have gotten in heaven." "You had better have gotten in heaven, you will never have such another chance!"
"Papa, why don't they the Telegraph wires a dose of gin?"
"Why, my papers?"
"Cause the papers say they are out of order, and mammy always takes gin when she is out of order."

"James," said a voice behind him, "James, are you not going to speak to me? You were flying along at such a rapid rate that—how pale you are! are you sick?"
"Mary, my friend, how glad I am to see you. You have always been my friend.—Why have you not spurred me too? The wealthy Miss Mary Wilson, why has she condescended to be my friend?"
"I shall always be proud to be your friend. What has happened? Why do you talk so?"
"Mary, I am going away."
"Going away?" gasped she, "when and where?"
"When, to-night. Where, I know not." He then confided to her friendly bosom his troubles. How he was going away, and when he returned he would meet the proud on their own proud footing.

When he bade her good bye, he felt he loved her as a pure sister; and she felt she loved him something more, but he knew it not.
When Isabella was left alone, she sprang to her feet, and pacing to and fro her room, said:
"What have I done? I love him, and yet my pride predominates."
After she had continued her walk for an hour, she murmured, "I have done right.—Could Isabella Earnest be the bride of a shoemaker? Never. I have wealth enough to raise him from such things, but I cannot let this world know that I stooped so low."
The door opened and the wealthy Mr. Preston entered. Before he left she was his affianced bride, and as the diamond ring glinted on her hand, she thought how much happier she would have been if it had been the plain golden one she saw in the grasp of James.

Six years had passed and brought many changes. Again it was evening, and many had assembled in Mr. Wilson's parlors, for it was Mary's wedding. She was to marry a United States Senator, and on the morrow he was to take his bride to Washington; but the congratulations were over before any recognized in the handsome, learned man before them, Wilmot the shoemaker.
She who had once been the haughty Isabella Earnest, sat at the window of her low hotel, binding shoes. Her husband had died and left her in poverty. She leaned from the window to see the bridal party. Their eyes met, and she recognized the man she had loved and spurned.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.
A child beginning to read, is delighted with a newspaper, because he reads names of things which are familiar; and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider substantial information connected with advancement. The mother of a family being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents who have not given twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Shiloh, N. J., June 2.

ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY.
A lady once asked him, "Mr. Wesley, suppose that you knew that you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?"
"How, madam?" he replied: "Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, again at five to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewksbury, preach in the afternoon and meet the society in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with them as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."
"Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh shall find so doing."—Luko xii, 43.

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"Papa, why don't they the Telegraph wires a dose of gin?"
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"Spurred me because I was a shoemaker! She told me that the shoemaker has money. I can be something; yes, I will be gin to-night. It would be sweet revenge."

SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS.

Just opening at C. S. MILLER & CO'S, an extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Mousquetaire, striped and plain silks of the newest patterns; also fine plain silks of different colors black watered silks for mantillas; a splendid assortment of real oil boiled black silks of the best makes and qualities, from 75c to \$1.75 per yard.

Chilli de Laines—A beautiful assortment: come entirely new styles from 12 1/2 to 37 1/2 cents per yd. Silk Poplins—Striped, plain and changeable, a nice assortment from 37 1/2 to 50 cts. per yard.

Argentines—Something entirely new for Ladies' dresses. Wool de Laines—Blue, pink, green, cherry, buff, orange, tan and drab, of the nicest qualities and best makes.

GINGHAMS. Anderson's new Spring styles at 25c per yard; also a nice assortment of Lancaster and domestic gingham at 10c and 15c per yard.

Spring Prints—Consisting of Merrimac, Allen & Hoyle's Sprague's prints in stripes, plaid and figured, some very pretty styles from 10 to 12 1/2 cts. per yard.

Spring Shawls—A beautiful assortment of shawl and Cashmere shawls, just received at the lowest prices.

WHITE GOODS—Consisting of Swiss, nainsook, book, jaconet, cambric, tarion, striped and plain muslins, brilliants plain, white and colored for children.

EMBROIDERIES—The largest and best assortment of Swiss and jaconet collars, ever offered in Bridgeton at prices ranging from 10c to 25c.

Kid Gloves—Just opened a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Light Kid Gloves, to which the Ladies are particularly invited to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

MUSLINS & Co. A good assortment of bleached and unbleached muslins; flannels of all kinds; tickings, checks, marines' stripes, shirtings, &c.

MOURNING GOODS. LUPIN'S best black bombazines, black mousquetaire, black crepe, black silk, black English and American from 6 1/2 to 12 1/2 cts. per yd.

Lightning Rods. ARMITAGE'S PATENT. THE subscriber calls the attention of the public to his superior Electric Magnet Lightning Rods.

FURNISHING STORE. He flatters himself that he has got a stock of clothing that will suit all friends.

DUNBARS. ONE Price Wholesale and Retail Cash Boot & Shoe Store, No. 76 S. Second St., corner of Carter St.

Watches & Jewellery. NOW opening the most extensive and finest assortment of Watches & Jewellery ever offered in this town.

SILVER WARE. SILVER and Plated table, dessert, and tea spoons, butter knives, fruit knives, card backs, napkin rings, salt, cream and mustard spoons.

GROCERIES. NEW ORLEANS Molasses, white and brown Sugars, Rio & Laguna Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Fluid Soap, Pork, Hams, Lard, Crackers, &c.

PARASOLS. POTT DE SOLI, MOIRE antique and watered silk Parasols, the newest styles at the lowest prices.

2,000 Tons for Sale.

FARMERS of New Jersey, use LEINAU'S Super Phosphate of Lime No. 22. It is the best of all fertilizers for the soil.

THE undersigned, take this method of informing the citizens of FAIRTON and vicinity, that they intend carrying out the following business.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. NEW FIRM--ROBINSON & Co. THE undersigned, take this method of informing the citizens of FAIRTON and vicinity, that they intend carrying out the following business.

NEW Wholesale Drug Store! N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 25 North Second St., Philadelphia.

THE Best Collection of Glee ever Published. NEW and Choice Collection of Copied Glee.

WALL & WINDOW PAPERS. HAVING purchased the interest of Parrish & Hough, in the Wall Paper Business, we now have at our store,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. MRS. E. M. BANNISTER, No. 186, South Second St., above Pine, Philadelphia.

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PAUSSETT & GREEN, No. 15 North Second St., above Market, Corner Jones Alley.

Blinds and Shades AT REDUCED PRICES. D. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

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FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY. REMOVAL--The subscriber has removed to No. 20 North Market Street, above Front.

Window Shades & Paper Hangings. J. L. ISAACS & BRO., No. 133 North Second Street, 3rd door below Race, East Side PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS. WE are constantly receiving DRESS GOODS of almost every description, among which will be found a large assortment of black silks.

NEW PACKET. The new and superior Packet Sloop NILE. Capt. David P. Mulford, Philadelphia, April 12, 1856.

COAL, COAL. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have received a large supply of COAL, as follows--Hazelton, Egg, Stone.

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"WONDERS NEVER CEASE"

Richard F. Barracliff & Son, HAVING entered into partnership with their friends and the Public generally, they have just opened a new shop in Laurel Street opposite Irving, where they will be found ready to accommodate all who will favor them with a call.

MILLVILLE STOVE STORE, And Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Spangled Ware Depot. Carriage making shop, nearly opposite Westcott's Hotel, begs leave to inform the subscribers of MILLVILLE and the surrounding country, that he is at all times prepared, and will be pleased to furnish them with every article that can be manufactured from tin, sheet iron, zinc, copper &c.

STOVES. Of the newest and most desirable patterns, received direct from the manufacturers, consisting of all styles viz: Girard, Etna, Cook's Complete, Ebenzer, Globe, Baltimore Cook, Bar Room, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, to which the attention of purchasers, housekeepers, or persons just commencing housekeeping can always find a variety of articles useful and requisite for their purposes, at the most extraordinary low prices.

Geo. W. H. Whitaker, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE--Commerce Street, four doors East of Pearl, opposite Presbyterian Church House in West Jersey.

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

NEW BOOKS. LIFE OF JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D., of Haverock, N. Y., by Rev. J. M. Taylor, D. D., of New York.

SPRING SHAWLS. STELLA, Brocha, Cashmere, and rich printed Shawls, new styles. Just received and for sale by J. B. POTTER & Co. April 5.

Watches & Jewellery. JOHN M. LANNING has just received a good assortment of clocks, watches, pocket watches, breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, and all kinds of jewelry, and all kinds of repairing done and warranted.

SAVING FUND OF THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY. S. E. cor Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. CAPITAL \$250,000.

WANTED THE PUBLIC TO KNOW. THAT the subscribers having entered into partnership under the name of Wood & Good, do hereby state to the public that they are at the old stand of R. P. Barracliff.

NEW GOODS, OLD GOODS. AND Cheap Goods. The subscribers have just replenished their stock of goods by new purchases, and would call the attention of their old and new customers and others to come and see the stock.

STATIONARY. I HAVE removed my office to the Rough Cast East of the Presbyterian session room, Third door East of the Presbyterian session room.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed his place of business from Franklin Street to Sheppard's Building, next door to Fithian, Whitaker & Co's, Hardware Store, Commerce St., would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to his large assortment of FURNITURE.

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SHILOH UNION ACADEMY.

Wm. A. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL. MARY C. FETHIAN, PENCURATORS. While special attention is paid to the attainment of a thorough English education, students can be fitted for any standing in College.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, AT BRIDGETON, N. J. Rev. P. E. STEVENSON, Principal. Two Sessions in a year: each Session two quarters. Students are received at any time; but they should, if possible, be present promptly at the opening of the school.

THE Ladies Foot & Shoe Store. Where they will be fitted in style that will give credit to the wearer as well as the seller. Misses and childrens Boots & Shoes always on hand.

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TRADERS BANK.

Cape May Court House, N. J., June 15th, 1854. All the circulating notes, outstanding of this Bank, must be presented to the State Treasurer for payment, within two years from this date, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the Bank, at the expiration of the said time.

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DELAINES.

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