

The West Jersey Pioneer.

A Family Newspaper Devoted to Morality, Education, Science, Arts, Entertainment, Pleasure, Agriculture, Domestic and Foreign News, &c. Independent in Party or Sect.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

VOL. IX—NO 457

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.

Will be accepted for 40 cents a folio of 100 words, for the first insertion; 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made upon all advertisements exceeding five folios in length, and which are inserted for a longer period than three months. No advertisement of a folio less will be inserted single week, for less than 50 cents.

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.

OBITUARIES.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
THE FAULT DETECTED.

The Mote and Beam.

BY C. H. THOMPSON.

"John is the most worthless man I ever hired," said Mr. Norris to his wife one evening, as he began to indulge in his favorite conversation. "I give him more by two dollars a month, than did Bill Norris last summer, and yet he will not perform half the labor. I set him at work this morning, and I declare if a boy ten years of age would not do as much, I would flag him when his work was done."

"This is not all," replied Mrs. Norris, who was evidently pleased with the style of conversation. "I actually believe he will eat as much as any two men I ever saw. This noon, I really think he made way with more meat and vegetables than you and I and all the children could!"

This conversation was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of John. The sun had set nearly half an hour before, and John was weary and almost exhausted by his hard day's work left the field for the farm-house. He had just finished milking some half a dozen cows, bringing in wood and water, feeding the pigs, &c., and was now seating himself at the scanty table. Mr. Norris did not long remain silent.

"I was surprised," says he, "when I noticed what a vast amount of work Johnson's hired man has performed to-day. I think Mr. Johnson ought to be ashamed to require his help to work so hard. If I treated my help as he does his, I should expect they would leave me immediately."

"There is a report in circulation," added the wife exultingly, "that his help is not more than half fed. It is to me perfectly accountable how Bridget can do so much work; for she looks as thin and pale as a ghost. Have you seen her within a few days?"

"I have. I stepped in on my way home this evening. I found Bridget washing the dishes, while Mrs. Johnson was reclining at her ease upon the sofa, pretending to have a severe headache. It is strange that people can be so deceitful! I must say that Johnson's children, are decidedly wanting in good manners. They even had the impudence to interrupt the conversation by telling several foolish stories, which occurred at school to-day. To all of them their mother replied very moderately, that they ought not to talk so loud out of school." If they had been my children, I would have punished them and sent them to bed, rather than to allow them to cultivate such dangerous habits. It is not wonderful to me, however, that the children have formed the habit of telling tales; for the father is continually talking about people. I heard him say this evening that William Gavit is not a reliable man, for he promised to pay his rent more than two months since, but did not, and probably would not have paid it at all, had he not referred the case to a lawyer, I can imagine how any person can be so cruel, as to force a poor man to pay his rent when he is unable."

By this time John had finished his supper.

"Come, Susan," said Mrs. Norris to the hired girl, "hurry up clear of the table and wash the dishes."

An expression of joy now beamed from the aged countenance of Susan, as she hurried towards the cupboard with the tea-pot and sugar bowl, thinking that another day's work was about completed.

"See how slowly she moves," muttered Mrs. Norris lowly. "Irish girls are getting above doing housework. I believe that I had better dismiss mine and do my own work in future."

"I am, however, suspicious," continued Mr. Norris, as he broke out anew, "to see Mr. Norris, if he don't keep his sheep out of my pasture. I have told him time and again to put up his wall or take care of his sheep, and yet I have kept them half of the season."

The conversation was again interrupted by the appearance of some half a dozen children who up to this had kept up a continual chatter with their balls and hoops in an adjoining room. "Father," exclaimed little Willie, scuffling a dignified air, as if he were sure that he was about to say something that would meet with general approbation. "Tom Sherman got a dreadful dogging to-day. He kept throwing the ball about the school room. Finally the teacher caught him at it. He didn't know it to him I am mistaken, but as the teacher took him to the master, he made an all kind of noise at him."

"Father," said Edward, who was seated near the fire, "I would tell you the news, when I ever saw it. I didn't do nothing."

He keeps whittling the bunch of catchflies and white. Give him the stick to stop whittling, but he will whisper what he did."

"Father," said Edward, who was seated near the fire, "I would tell you the news, when I ever saw it. I didn't do nothing."

Such the love that I would gain,

Such the love that I will tell the plain,

Thou must give or was in vain;

So to the farewell.

Love me little, love me long,

Is the burden of my song;

Love that is too hot, and strong,

Burneth soon to waste;

Still I would not have the cold,

Not too backward to too bold;

Love that lasts till 'tis old;

Pedeth not in haste.

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LOOK OUT!
Citizens of New Jersey, Good Times are Coming!

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has just opened a new

Clothing and Furnishing Store,

going by the name of the

U. STATES CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

in this place, and as he is determined to make his home here, will sell you clothing cheaper than any other person in this place. Just look at the prices of some of the goods he names:

Black Cloth Frock Coat worth \$15 for \$7 50

Dress 15 00

Over Coats 4 to 8 00

Black Cloth 2 to 5 50

Fancy Pants from 4 to 5 50

Black Velvet from 1 00 to 4 00

Black Satin Vests from 1 75 to 6 00

and 20 per cent. lower than you ever bought them.

Such a sum to save money in buying never had been offered to you, and as I am always ready to show goods without charge, I heartily beg you all to come and see for yourself.

E. PAMBERGER.

N. B.—Don't forget U. S. Clothing Emporium, second door above the post office, Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Nov. 22-1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the circuit court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Davis & Son, Bridgeton, the following described property:

All that certain tract of arable land and woodland, situated partly in the township of Bridgeton and partly in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, beginning at a stone for a corner in the old road leading from Bridgeton to Carl's corner, adjoining lands of Auley Garrison, Mr. Wm. Garrison, Esq., containing about 100 acres more or less, together with all the thereto pertaining or belonging to defendant.

Said as the property of Lewis Gaire, defendant and taken in execution at the suit of Charles E. Elmer, plaintiff, to be sold by

NATHANIEL STRATTON,

Oct. 18, 1856.

The above sale stands adjourned till TUESDAY the 18th day of December, 1856.—Nov. 22.

ESTRAYS.

WENRY L. HAMPTON posts a black and white horse, supposed to be near two years old, no mark.

David McCleure posts a red heifer, white face no earmarks; supposed to be near two years old.

B. W. PARKER, Town Clerk, Millville, Nov. 22-1856.

SECOND SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL our friends, owing us monies that are due, on hand, note or book account, will oblige us by paying at once. Please don't delay.

H. J. MULFORD & BRO.,

Bridgeton, Nov. 22, 1856.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
No. 292 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
(First Floor above Eighth Street.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of citizens and strangers to his large, cheap and well selected stock of Gold and Silver Jewelry of every description, including a large collection in gold, full jewel, half jewel, 18 carat gold, 20 00 Gold Leaf open face, full jewel, 18 carat, case 20 00 Gold Leaf, open face, full jewel, 18 carat, case 20 00 Silver Leaf, open face, full jewelled, 18 00 Silver Leaf, open face, full jewel, 14 00 Silver Leaf, hunting case, 14 00 Silver Leaf, open face, 5 50 Gold Vests and Fob Chains, 10 00 Gold pen holder with pen and pencil, 2 00 Gold pencils, 1 00 Gold pens with silver holders, 1 00 Silver Table Spoons per set, 1 00 Silver Tea Spoons, 1 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks, Butter, Mustard, and Salt Spoons, Pickle and Cream Knives; Sugar Spoons, Preserve Spoons, Pickle Knives and Forks, &c.

Also, constantly on hand a magnificent assortment of Diamonds, including part of Bracelets, &c., Rings, Brooches, Etc., Children's Jewelry, and everything in the Jewelry line of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver thimbles, wedding rings, & all pieces, Ladies' Chatelaines, gold watch keys & seals; gold and silver specks, Opera glasses, &c.

Silver plated tea sets, silver plate knives and forks—beautiful goods and look equal to real silver.

California Gold bought or made up to order, for all kinds of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, rings, bracelets, chains, charms, &c., made up in order in the most elegant style. Old Watch cases, &c., also in value in abundance.

I send you by mail, with perfect safety, watches or jewelry to any part of the United States—All orders must be accompanied with the cash. No Goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address post to

LEWIS LADOMUS,

No. 292 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Nov. 25, 1856—6m.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private sale a FARM, containing 33 acres, situate 2 miles from Fairton.

On the premises there is a good Dwellings House and Barn, and well adapted for truck or grain.

Twenty-five acres of the above is tillable, and 8 Timber land. The fencing is good. This farm will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further information apply to the subscriber in Bridgeton.

JACOB DAILEY,

Bridgeton, Nov. 22, 1856—ff.

STAUFER & HARLEY.

CHARLES W. THOMAS & JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 38 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lover Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$25 00

Gold Lepines 18 carat, 21 00

Silver Lovers, full jewelled, 12 00

Superior Quartzes, 7 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Pine Silver, do., 1 50

Gold Bracelets, 8 00

Ladies' Gold Pencils, 1 00

Silver Tea Spoons, set, 6 00

Gold and silver hairpins, & silver holder, 1 00

Gold Finger Rings 274 cents to \$20; Watch Glasses, plain, 12 cents; patent 183; Locket, 23; other articles in proportion. All goods warrant to be what they are sold for.

STAUFER & HARLEY,

Successors to O. Conrad.

On hand some Gold and Silver Lovers and 20 carat full jewelled, the above prices.

Nov. 22, 1856—6m.

NEW & WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

BRIDGETON AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL LINE.—The proprietors would respectfully inform the traveling community, that they still continue to run the old mail line between E. Davis & Son, Philadelphia, & the A. Clark & Son, Post Office, Newark, N. J., passing thru' Deptford, Palmyra, Pineville, Mullica Hill, Carteret's Landing, Woodbury and Gloucester, and arriving in Camden at 12 o'clock. Returning via the Ridgeway House, up side of Market-street, Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, and arrive in Bridgeton at 2 o'clock. P. M.

Having provided a coach with comfortable coaches, and the road being unbroken nearly the entire distance, the public will find this route the most pleasant, and quickest.

Passengers by leaving their names at Mr. Davis' Hotel, Bridgeton, at the Ridgeway House, or at Newark, Arch street, Jerry house, Philadelphia, to which we direct them, will be certain of accomodation.

All errands and business entrusted to our care will be punctually attended to.

N. B.—Enclosed Pauches having purchased the interest which Jeremiah L. Davis formerly owned and drove, it will now be sold by the firm of

LLOYD & PANGBOURNE,

Proprietors and Drivers.

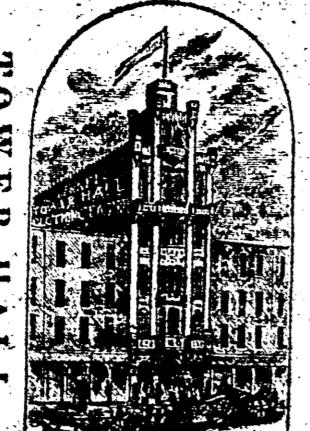
NEW MACKAREL.

JUST received a small lot of new Mackarel, which I will sell for cash.

GEORGE DONAGHY,

Aug. 30. S. W. of Corn. & Pearl St.

JUST OPENED,



New Magnificent Hall

CLOTHING BAZAAR!

TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE & LOT

TO THE PUBLIC.



BRIDGEPORT

Saturday Morning, December 6.

CIRCULATION 1450

Only \$1 00 per Year!

JAMES B. FERGUSON.—Editor.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

Prof. L. N. Fowler closed his interesting and instructive course of lectures, Monday evening, the 1st inst. A good degree of interest was manifested by the citizens of Bridgeport, as was seen by the very respectable attendance during the entire course. We believe general satisfaction was given, at least so far as our observation extended this was the case. The lectures were of that clear and matter-of-fact style peculiar to Mr. Fowler, and which is adapted to public or popular taste. He attacked some of the present customs of society with severity, and showed clearly the need of radical reformation in that respect.

To his method of training children seem drawn from a consideration of their natural constitution; from an intimate knowledge of their mental, moral, social and physical powers, and from a clear understanding of the impulses, propensities, aspirations and idiosyncrasies peculiar to them. The lecturer showed beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, the bold, gay and futile of the present system of popular education, viewed in the light of the natural wants of the human mind. The first and only office of young children is to grow, to form bone and muscle, nerve and brain. When these physical powers are somewhat developed, have become solidified to a certain degree, then teach them to exercise their seeing, or observing powers; then the descriptive, not in writing, but in conversation; and in the exercise of their observing powers, occasion should be taken to give them moral instruction, to make moral impressions on the mind, not in the inculcation of the minute, but in holding up before the mind great moral principles. As the mind matures, it acquires clearness, force, power; the brain becomes hard, capable of discrimination, of analysis; of generalizing. We erode the mind in confounding young children to the school room, the bench and the book. They soon come to feel that to be a dull way of acquiring knowledge; they dislike study because the method is not natural, is not adapted to the nature of the case. They want to see, to examine, to handle everything that comes within the range of their observing powers. Adapt your instruction to the natural wants of the child, and you will have less dull children.

His lecture on the education of children was particularly interesting, especially to parents and teachers, and all who are interested in the cause of education. He showed to the satisfaction of any impartial mind the error of separating the sexes to be educated. The family, the school, the church, all are institutions whose object is the instruction, discipline and preparation of human beings, first for prosperity and usefulness in this life, and secondly, for happiness in the life to come.—That family is always considered unfortunate which is destitute of daughters and sisters; who would think of organizing a church without the influence of females? and shall the school—that institution which holds so important a part in the educational world, second to no other in its sphere of action—be deprived of the healthful influence of female society?

The lectures occupied a little over an hour in delivery, with the exception of the last, which took more than two hours. After each lecture the principles of the science of Phrenology were exemplified, explained and proven by practical examinations.

It seemed singular to those who know nothing of the anatomy and physiology of the brain and the relations which the mind holds thereto that the practical phrenologist will point out almost with unerring certainty the natural wants of the stranger.

He will come into our own town of conservative steady habits and describe to us more correctly and truthfully the propensities of certain citizens than we can ourselves after long acquaintance. His examinations were always true to the natural character, and frequently so striking as to convince and call forth spontaneous acclamation.

We hope our citizens will take this system of mental Philosophy into consideration, examine its claims to the rank of a science, and be prepared to judge understandingly in reference to its merits. Persons calling at our office, frequently condemn the science, and a moment's conversation with them convinces us they know nothing about it. Phrenology will live, and its truths will be universally disseminated, notwithstanding there are those who, from a want of a knowledge of its principles, or from prejudice, denounce it as humbug. We look upon the truths of Phrenology the same as all other truth, in whatever department of science. They may be opposed, ridiculed and denounced, but opposition, ridicule and denunciation are not arguments. They are only weapons of ignorance and prejudice, and must give way to the onward march of truth. We hail then the appearance of this science as a harbinger of a long looked-for reform in our present system of education, in governing and disciplining the froward and finally in modifying our whole code of penal law.

Mr. Fowler leaves with our best wishes for his success in disseminating the principles of mental philosophy, which constitutes the science of Phrenology. It strikes at the very

foundation of error, and must ultimately triumph over all prejudice and all attempts to dissipate its reformatory influence.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was delivered to the two houses of Congress at noon on Tuesday last. Our spaces will not admit of the whole document, an abstract of which is copied from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which gives as favorable a view as possible. "It goes up with r-frence to the late Presidential election, the result of which he looks upon as an unmis-
table affirmation by the people of the binding force of constitutional obligations upon all sections of the Union, and of the constitutional equality of each and all the States. He reviews, step by step, the unhis-
torical controversy which began by de-
precating the government organization that protected the constitutional rights of a portion of the Union, and by instigating revolution in a territory organized under the laws of the country. The President enters into an argument as to the right and policy of repealing the Missouri Compromise. The principle of popular sovereignty underlies our Government, and Congress, in legislating upon the subject of Kansas, was acting in accordance with that principle, and consonant with the great principle of our institutions, the equality of the States. The disorders which followed were not the consequence of the assertion of this principle, but unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. The President had no power, under the laws, to interfere with the Kansas elections."

The people are themselves the guardians of their own right, and to suppose that they could not themselves remedy any irregularities in their elections, is to suppose that they are incapable of self-government. Calm reflection, the President hopes, will enable the Legislature Assembly of Kansas to remove all obnoxious enactments from the statute book, or Congress will see that laws of the Territory are consistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

Passing from these unpleasant topics, the President refers to the receipts from customs, which amounted during the year to \$78,018, 111, and the total resources of the year are \$92,850,117. The payments, including nearly thirteen millions of public debt, amounted to \$72,948,792. The public debt, which in 1853 amounted to \$71,879,937, has since been reduced to \$30,737,121, all of which might have been paid with the year without embarrassing the Treasury. The average expenditure for the last five years has been \$48,000,000, and the President thinks it will not go beyond that sum for the next five years. This fact justifies a reduction of the customs duties so as not to exceed that amount of revenue. Over nine millions of acres of public lands have been sold during the last year, and nearly nine millions of dollars have been paid to the Treasury from this source. Over thirty millions of acres have been entered on military land warrants. The army and navy departments are briefly referred to. A supplemental treaty in relation to interoceanic communication has been made with Great Britain, which, if concurred in by all the parties affected by it, will better secure the objects contemplated in the original convention. The reciprocity treaty has been highly beneficial to trade. Our exports last year to the British provinces were over twenty-two millions of dollars in value, and the imports more than twenty-one millions. The negotiation in regard to the Sound Dues is likely to come to a satisfactory arrangement. To the declaration of the Paris Conference that privateering was abolished the President proposes to add—"And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent, on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been proposed to the various powers, and Russia has already approved of it, and the Emperor of the French is also disposed to receive it with favor. The President cherishes the hope that this principle will become incorporated in international law. The political condition of Mexico has prevented that government giving the proper consideration to complaints made by our citizens against it. Affairs in Nicaragua have so changed that the President has refused to recognize either representative from that country. New Grenada has recently imposed a tax of three dollars on every pound of mail matter going to California across the Isthmus, and has also enacted a law subjecting vessels to a duty of forty cents per ton. The first of these is contrary to treaty stipulations, and it is the duty of the United States to resist its execution. A negotiation is now pending with New Grenada to obtain reparation for the injuries inflicted upon American citizens at Panama and to secure safety and protection to those who travel over that route.

ABSTRACT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

There has been a protracted meeting going on in the Trinity M. E. Church of this place, for two or three weeks, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Henry M. Brown. Several have professed to have found pardon, and a lively interest seems manifest. Mr. B. is a living, zealous pastor, and we predict for him much success during his stay amongst us.—May our anticipations be realized. What are our other Churches at?

RELIGIOUS.

The authorized strength of the army is now 17,394 men. The actual strength, at the date of the returns, in July 1, 1850, was 15,032. The number of enlistments made during the 12 months ending September 30, 1850, was 4440. The number of officers recruited on account of minority and indif- fidence was 5594. The number of casualties during the same time was 6396, of which 333 were by desertion.

All our Indian troubles in the West have ceased except with the Cheyennes.

The disposition of the troops is given in detail.

It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and should be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians. Gen. Harney commanding the military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western frontier, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged.

It is earnestly requested that every Sunday School in the District will be represented.

T. V. B. BUSLING, Secy.

Dec. 6, 1850.

Ministerial Association.
The next annual meeting of the Ministerial Association of the M. E. Church, for Bridgeport District, will be held at Millville on Wednesday, December 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The Quarterly Sermon will be delivered by Rev. Philip Cline, of Philadelphua Pa., to Mary F. Hand, of Cape May, N. J.

FASHIONS.
The following frank comments are from the *Lambertville Beacon*, in answer to the request of a lady correspondent that the editor would tell his readers about the fashions of the day. We recommend them to all our readers who the show fit; merely remarking to friend Sellers that he forgot one point, viz.: Have the folks in your ballroom the fashions of paying the printer? We quote:

"In the first place, we have some folks who have the fashion of behaving themselves admirably—a very good fashion. Then we have those who are more noted for their good deeds than their good ones—a very bad fashion. Then we have some who act honestly, and those who seem to care but little about such fashion, and we have quite a number who seem more busy with the affairs of other than their own. We have some who can be generous in their dealings, and have some who would skin a fawn if there was any prospect of making anything out of the hide and tail. In this class, we are glad to say, is quite small; their fashion is so obvious, that it does not take. We have some who go to church to do good, and we have a good many who go there to see and be seen, show their pretty clothes, and of course, hear the sermon. As to living, we have three fashions:—there are those who do not live up to their means—others who do not let others who go beyond their means—the latter is getting to be quite fashionable everywhere. And as to the young folks, the fashion of dress seems to be the prominent idea—even beyond the means of those who are the silly, uncomfortable, and indecent fashions of the day. As to young ladies, many of them seem fairly crowded with fashion. Some may be found who think it entirely derogatory to their character and to their position to do anything that might be esteemed indecent and who suff their mothers to do the dirtying of housework, while they flit thro' the streets, or lounge in bed—who would think it a disgrace to milk a cow! Has our fair friend of this class ever in her region? We have young men and young women who follow the fashion of being "fast"—and we have persons who think the fashion of being "fast" is one of the greatest improvements of the age! There is one other fashion of which we shall speak, and that class of the present. . . . is the fashion of gossiping—this is in many plain terms, tattling. And this fashion does not appear to be confined to any class. It seems to find favor in all classes, except the really sensible and decent. It is not expected that honest, upright, decent people—such as have true regard for their fellows, will have any thing to do with such fashion. Finally, this is a fashionable age we live in, and the greater fools seem to make the show.

One other fashion we had morally lost sight of, and that is, the fashion of "keeping up with appearances". This seems to meet with the greatest favor among all classes—among those who cannot afford it, as well as among those who can't. It causes many to fail in paying their honest debts, cheating wash-women, shop-keepers, mechanics &c, but still the fashion is a prominent one, and there is scarcely any other that bids more general favor. "Keep up appearances," no matter who suffers by it. Even the wearing of jewelry, extensively, that is not paid for, and if paid for, it has been done by the sake of comfort, if not some honesty, is not a more prominent fashion than that of "keeping up appearances"—which means, in plain English, the endeavor to keep up with the customs and fashions of the coddled aristocracy of the present age! Miss Hannah Abu, are you acquainted with any of this latter class?"

Bridgeton Library Association.
The committee appointed by this Association, have called a public meeting at Union Hall, Grossep's Building, on Thursday evening next, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock. Most of our readers are aware that this laudable enterprise has already met with the approval and sanction of many of the citizens of this place, and that \$150 have been raised on subscription. The object of the meeting on Thursday evening next is to devise means to increase the amount of subscription, to five hundred dollars, when a committee will be appointed to collect the amount, and select such books as their judgment may dictate.

There are many that have not as yet, subscribed who should and undoubtedly will give liberally towards establishing a good circulating library in this place, some who have already subscribed liberally will necessarily give more. A desirable lot has been offered to the Association, upon which they may erect a building suitable for a library. We dare not mention the name of the individual who made the generous offer. Those who know who subscribed most toward this enterprise are aware that his generosity is not limited to a narrow sphere. We trust that such an interest will be manifested at the next meeting as will secure the desired object, the importance of which must be acknowledged by all."

Our Side Walks.
Though Bridgeton is one of the best and most moral towns in the country, yet it is absolutely desirable that she should mend her ways—that is, fix her side walks. If we find piled up a big heap of dirt, over which the pedestrian stumbles at that season, when "unseen spirits stalk the air," and a little further on a mortar-bed and its accoutrements, and by whom it is at present conducted, it affords one of the most desirable situations for the education of young men and women, that can be found in West Jersey. The expenses are moderate, while at the same time it presents all those facilities which are necessary for a thorough English or classical education, which are afforded in the State.—The Academy too, as it ever has been, is conducted on principles entirely free from prejudice or sectarianism. It is merely what its name implies—A Union Academy.

Notice.
THOU art a member of the Society of Friends, and in love with the principles of the Society, and dost desire to be a member of the Friends' Meeting House, in this city. Come to the meeting house, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, and speak with the Clerk, or any member of the Society, and you will be received into the Society.

NOTICE.
THERE will be a public meeting at the Friends' Meeting House, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, to consider the question of the admission of colored persons into the Society.

SCHOOL NOTICES.
MISS HANNAH S. BUCKS has opened a school for small children in the basement of the Second Presbytery Church (entitles Room), and respectfully invites the patronage of the public and the press.

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