

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!

James B. Ferguson,
PUBLISHER.

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 inserted for 50 cents a folio of 106 words, for the first insertion; 25 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 or less will be inserted a 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.

EDUCATION.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

EARLY READING.

Uta ager, quamvis fertili, sine cultura fructus esse non potest, sic sine doctrina animus,

It may appear at first thought perhaps, unimportant what idea occupy the imagination of Children—or what Books may fall into their hands—but certainly a small degree of attention to this subject will persuade every one that real solicitude should be bestowed upon it. So far at least as my own observations and experience extends, this proposition needs no argument in its favor. It is very natural for us to attribute the Mature development and development of certain intellectual faculties to influences bearing upon the child-mind; although we cannot ignore entirely the existence of intellectual capability in particular departments of mental exertion. But certainly this much we can maintain—that the latent seed of Genius is, and has been frequently cherished, warmed, and developed by associations attendant upon the circumstances of infantile existence and its pursuits. We have the reported statements of great scholars, poets and artists, respecting impressions made upon them at a tender age, almost without exception, mentioning this juvenile Reading as having left the most lively and pleasant impressions; having in a word, established certain modes of thought and opinion which their intellectual fabrics were centered and conglomerated.

Just as in crystallizing fluid, we see the masses arrange themselves in regular systems about the particles first deposited. Who has wandered through the various provinces of literature and art but must remember with emotions of pleasure the reading of his childhood's days? Who would estimate it unmanly to revert at times to the reminiscences of the past? To conjure up in fancy the incredible and dreamlike stories of the nursery, delightful in their very quaintness and improbability! The moments spent in hearing and reading these tales and fables were sunny spots in life—even now giving pain in the imperfect recollection.

There are not wanting those who discourage the development of childish imagination as vain and injurious; In some instances we must admit the justness of their sentiments—*for example*—when we perceive an undue nervous preponderance in the system, or a morbid sensibility, it may be well enough to blunt the precocious activity. We are speaking however not of this class but in general and of the ordinary condition of being childhood and youth are the seasons for blunting the mind—for storing up riches of wisdom—for creating once and for all an ideal world within, which may serve to smoothen the rugged realities of life, and afford in old age a solace and support. No one could be found, I presume myself, who believes manhood the proper time for such acquisitions. At that period we have duties to perform—cares to distract from mental labor. The memory too is less extensive than in childhood. In truth the comprehension of the beautiful—the good—whether ideal or real, in nature or art, depends upon a few simple perceptions which can only be obtained at a tender age. Such being the case it becomes at once a question of importance, how the reading of childhood may be made productive of the best results in mental education. And here spreads a wide field for the exercise of judgement; a vast field of thought for those of speculative turn, and who better adapted for solving this important problem than the experienced and qualified Instructor!

AGRICULTURE.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered by Hon. George W. Woodard, before the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1850.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

A plain man, who has had no experience in farming that deserves to be mentioned, having been honored with an invitation to address the farmers of Pennsylvania on this interesting occasion, is somewhat at a loss for topics of discourse, which are at once fitted to his auditory and to himself.

It has happened to him, however, to be in circumstances for many years that have compelled him to travel much in this his native State, and have permitted him to mingle largely with its rural population, and having been not altogether an inattentive observer of men and things, he knows no better way of improving the present occasion than to speak of the wants of Pennsylvania farmers.

And now some man is ready to proclaim, that he does not understand the wants of our soil, and is ignorant of the wants of all other classes. Do they not dwell in comfortable houses, and sit at boards spread with the choicest productions of the garden and the farm, and sleep in beds every feather of which home produced; they know to be good? Do they not inhabit a State lying in the choicest latitudes of the hemisphere, with soil neath their feet so diversified in its capacities as to invite and reward every form of industry and enterprise? Do they not look with laudable pride to a territory stretching from the Delaware to Lake Erie—traversed in all

directions with navigable rivers, turnpikes, canals and railroads, sustaining a commerce immense now, and to whose future growth the bold imagination has undertaken to assign no bounds—a territory so rich in minerals that had it not acre of arable land would still be one of the wealthiest districts on the continent—a territory that maintains the most important relations to the other members of our glorious confederacy, making it by universal consent the very keystone of the federal arch—with a population renowned for all the solid virtues of manhood, and which is swelling into millions of happy prosperous and enlightened citizens; what, what in Heaven's name, can be said of the wants of such a people? No, we speak rather of the wants of the down-trodden, over-worked, ill-fed and half-clad millions of other lands, or of those classes in our own country who produce nothing, but trade upon or consume the productions of others; let not a public discourse turn upon so unreal a theme as the wants of the farmers of Pennsylvania.

Pardon me, my friends; I know that the lines have fallen to you in pleasant places; that you seem to be full of blessings, wanting nothing; that these cattle, crops, and trophies of skill which surround us to day, speak rather of attainments than of want; of what you have achieved, than of what you lack. Be it so—Let them speak your eulogy. They are more eloquent than any words of mine. I will undertake the bolder and more ungracious task of telling you of wants, which, whether felt or not, I believe to be real.

First then it seems to me there is too little interest among farmers in general in these organized movements in favor of agriculture.

The State and County Agricultural Societies are not generally patronized as they ought to be.

Five years ago last winter, a large body of citizens assembled in Convention at Harrisburg and formed this State Agricultural Society, which the Legislature incorporated. In these few years of its existence it has done what it could for the agriculture of the State. It has encouraged the formation of County Societies and the founding of an Agricultural School; it has maintained annual exhibitions of the various industrial arts, and distributed large sums of money in premiums; it has extended to a considerable extent the general education in the art of improved husbandry; it records its transactions for the benefit of the present and coming generations; it promotes correspondence and social intercourse between distant citizens who else had lived and died as unsympathizing strangers; it demonstrated in many ways, that there exists that for a higher agricultural education and literature, and thus leads the way in the establishment of schools, which, elevating the intelligence and refinement of farmers, will by necessary consequences improve their habits of husbandry, and enhance the value of every acre of land in Pennsylvania.

All this, and more, is the Society whose annual Fair has brought us together designed and endeavoring to do. This Pennsylvania of ours has many institutions of which she is justly proud, but she has none, not one, which addresses itself so directly to her material prosperity as this. Whatever advances the industrial interests of the State promotes her true glory.

And yet it is true, though sad to say, that the interest which is manifested in the operations of the Society, is, by far, too limited and partial. The great agricultural masses are not moved, nor even touched yet. Some farmers in every part of the State, to their honor it be spoken, have identified themselves with the fortunes of the Society, and are doing a great public service in aiding and directing its movements, but many more whose co-operation is needed neglect it entirely. If they come to the annual fair, it is to gaze at the productions of others, rather than to exhibit their own. If impressed with what they see, the improved modes employed are not learned, or if learned are not practiced. No matter how palpably a better culture may be demonstrated, they go on in their old ways as if the customs inherited with the farm were incorrigible conditions of tenure, or else too sacred for reform.

This is not it should be. Whether they will believe it or not, I tell the farmers of Pennsylvania plainly that an organization well calculated to promote the interests of agriculture is worthy of and ought to have their universal sympathy and support. These fairs, besides furnishing many valuable hints in regard to field crops and cattle raising, afford to farmers an opportunity to examine, compare and test the various improved implements of husbandry which the mechanical genius of the day is supplying. It is to be expected that an age so fertile in inventions as the present, will be distinguished by some valuable discoveries in the application of machinery to the various arts of agriculture, and by the multiplication of implements that are not worth possessing. And the fact corresponds with the expectation. There are improvements, more or less valuable, in every customary implement of the farm—inventions such as the drill, the reaper, and the thresher, which lighten and facilitate the labors of the farmer—whilst there are new implements and modifications of old ones that promise fairly but fail in the performance—that excite hopes only to disappoint.

If a farmer shuts himself up in the solitude of his own home, the agent of the worthless machine is sure to find him out and impose on his ignorance. Then comes the vehement denunciation of the Yankee cheat, and the indignant rejection of all applied machinery. If that farmer had attended the last fair and observed the different patterns of instruments—witnessed and compared their practical operation, and heard from others the testimony of experience, he could not have been imposed upon; would have been saved the fruitless waste of money and of wrath, and would have gone home, if not with an improved tool, with improved ideas no less valuable.

The agricultural fair tries every man's work, of what sort it is, and enables the farmer to prove all things, and to hold fast that only which is good. It is the curse of empiricism of the common schools are indeed indispensable attainments, but I would have the future farmers of Pennsylvania go on from these

first principles to higher attainments—such as are worthy of their immortal natures and of the great art they are to practice. Not but that farming can be done without a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy—may, without even a knowledge of the alphabet.

The principles of practical agriculture, which may all be comprised under the selection of breeds of plants and animals, the improvement of the soil and subsoil, the culture movement of the soil, the improvements of the local climate by shelter and drying, and the succession of crops, may be learned by experience and tradition, and have been successfully practised by many a man who could not read his Bible or write his name. The Romans understood them well, and taught them to every nation they subjugated, however rude and barbarous. They carried them into Britain, and the Saxon and Norman farmer went without an iota of agricultural literature, until Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in 1521, published a treatise called the "Book of Husbandry" and another in 1529 entitled "The Book of Surveying and Improvement." I claim it as an honor to the judiciary that he was the first on record who attempted to enlighten our English ancestry by writing on the art of agriculture, and I urge that judges and lawyers ought not to meddle with agriculture.

[To be Continued.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ESCAPE.

Earley in the spring of 1750, Mr. Alexander McConnell, of Lexington, Ky., went into the woods on foot to hunt deer. He soon killed a large buck, and returned home for a horse in order to bring it. During his absence a party of five Indians in one of their skulking expeditions, accidentally stumbled on the body of the deer, and perceiving that it had been recently killed, they naturally supposed that the hunter would soon return to secure the flesh. Three of them, therefore took their stations within close rifle shot of the deer, while the other two followed the trail of the hunter, and way laid the path by which he was expected to return.

McConnell thinking not of danger, rode carelessly along the path, which the scouts were watching, until he had come within view of the deer, when he was fired on by the whole party, and his horse killed. While laboring to extricate himself from the dying animal he was seized by enemies, overpowered and borne off a prisoner. His captors, however, seemed merry, good natured sort of fellows, and permitted him to accompany them unbound—and what was rather extraordinary, allowed him to retain his gun and hunting accoutrements. He accompanied them with great apparent cheerfulness through the day, and displayed his dexterity by shooting deer for the use of the company, until they began to regard him with great partiality. Having travelled with him in this manner for several days, they at length reached the bank of the Ohio river.

Heretofore the Indians had taken the precaution to bind him at night, although not very securely, but on that evening he remonstrated with them on the subject, and complained so strongly of the pain which the cord gave him, that they merely wrapped the Buffalo rug about his wrists, and having tied it in many knots and then attached the extremities of the rope to their bodies, in order to prevent his moving without awakening them, they very composedly went to sleep leaving the prisoner to follow their example or not as he pleased.

McConnell determined to effect his escape that if possible, as on the following morning they would cross the river, which would render it more difficult. He therefore lay until midnight, anxiously ruminating on the best means of effecting his escape. Accidentally casting his eyes in the direction of his feet, they fell on the glittering blade of a knife, which had escaped from its sheath and was now lying near the feet of one of the Indians.

To reach it with his hands, without disturbing the two Indians to whom he was fastened, was impossible, and it was very hazardous to attempt to draw it up with his feet. This however, he attempted. With much difficulty, he grasped the blade between his toes, and after repeated and long continued efforts succeeded in bringing it within reach of his hands. To put the cord was but the work of a moment, and gradually and silently extricating himself he walked to the fire and sat down. He felt that his work was but half done. That if he should attempt to return home without destroying his enemies, he would be pursued and probably overtaken, when his fate would be certain. On the other hand it seemed almost impossible for a single individual to succeed in a conflict with five Indians, even though unarmed and asleep. He could not hope to deal a blow with a knife so silently and fatally as to destroy each of his enemies in turn, without awakening the rest. Their slumbers were proverbially light and restless—and if he failed with a single blow, he would be overpowered by the survivors.

The knife was therefore out of the question. After anxious reflection for a few moments he formed his plan.

The guns of the Indians were stacked near the fire. Their knives and tomahawks were sheathed by their sides. The latter he dared not touch for fear of arousing their owners, but the former he carefully removed, with the exception of two, and hid them in the woods, where he knew the Indians were still sleeping, perfectly ignorant of the fate preparing for them, and taking one in each hand and resting the muzzle on a log, within six feet of his victims, and having taken deliberate aim at the head of one and the heart of another, he pulled both triggers at the same moment. Both shots were fatal.

They went down to the ford near the melon patch, and began undressing. In the meantime, eight or ten others, with guns had gone down under cover of the bank, and secured themselves along the path from the bathing place to the house. The company with C. was in fine glee, and in going down spoke of the recent outrages of the Indians, their increased boldness, &c. and thus excited the anti-combative bumps of C. to the highest pitch.

"Now, boys," said one, "who shall be first to dive in that' er pool, eh?"

"I will," said C., "ain't I first with the gal?" In course I'm first here."

Giff went coats, shoes, pants, &c. Just as C. had doffed everything, barring a short red flannel shirt—bang! bang! whoo-yeh!—loud

and shrill rose the Indian yell in the dense bush and under the bank.

"Oh, Lord! I am a dead man, boys!" said James Simpson.

"My leg is broken! Oh, save me!" cried George Williams.

"Run for life, men! Run, for mercy's sake, run!" cried Jack Parsons; "one of my eyes out, and both arms, broked! all being said in instant when—do you see that red blaze along the path?—look a moment—what velocity! The jagged hair all straight out—they had—hat—that C. breaking it for the house, shirt and all—see him about the corner of the bush by the thicket—bang! bang! went half a dozen pieces—bader than ever rose the hideous warcry.

"O, Lord!" shouted C., redoubling his speed—the blaze getting larger—bundles of his bushy hair crept out as he spread his legs—bang! bang!—out—bang! bang! went half a dozen pieces—bader than ever rose the hideous warcry.

The porch was full of ladies—off went two or three more guns—C. glanced at the ladies then at his red shirt.

"Run for your life, C." screamed Betty, the house is full of Indians—father's dead and brother Sam's wounded! run! speed!"

In the twinkling of an eye, C. was out of the yard and supposing the premises surrounded, C. crossed the red blaze more brilliant than ever, and striking directly into a thick, thorny bottom, he dashed and swam the river, and although it was near sunset, C. got to a settlement fifty miles distant to breakfast next morning, still retaining the shirt and collar of his red shirt, and reported all the family, visitors, &c. among the Indians. As for himself, he said he fought long & fighting would do any good.

It is unnecessary to inform you, dear reader, whether or not Betty was troubled with C. after that snap.

Women and Marriage.

I have speculated a good deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married as the world says—well. Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and commenced house to which they had promised, by being drunk.

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Let me pass over some three years of misery, and come to the conclusion of the whole matter. One bleak December morning, I was about going forth, as usual from my wretched habitation, when my wife put her hand upon my shoulder, and pointing first to our sick child, and then to a few brands upon the hearth, reminded me that those were thine last, and that it was bitter cold. As I turned away, I promised to send her some fuel, immediately.

I soon met some of my comrades, and returning to the tavern, we passed the hours, as usual in drinking and revelry, until near midnight, when I staggered homeward. It was piercing cold. I reached my doorstep, and placed my hand upon the latch—then first occurred to me that I had wholly forgotten my promise—I had sent them no fuel. I entered the apartment. A light was still burning. The heart was cold. My wife sat, rocking her sick child, in the cradle. She turned her eyes upon mine. The tears were streaming down her shivering cheeks.

"Wife," said I, "for Heaven's sake, when will you leave off crying?" "Dear Husband," said she, "when you leave off drinking?"

"God help me," I exclaimed, as I put my arm around her neck, for the appeal was irresistible. "God help me, and I will never touch another drop."

By God's help I never have, to the present hour; and from the date of that resolution, the days of our uninterrupted happiness began. —Boston Traveller,

INGINS ABOUT.

A Texas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, tells a good story in one of his letters, of a "fairy-faced, grizzly-haired, snuff and moon-eyed chap," who persecuted a certain roguish damsel with his attentions, but was finally thrown off the course of true love by the following ruse:

It being the water-melon season, and Betty's father having a fine supply, all the youngsters for miles around assembled there on the holiday to feast on melons. C. was prominent in the circle, till in the afternoon Betty held a private interview with the other young men, and arranged that C. should be decoyed from the house, and frightened by the cry of Indians from some of his comrades, which it was thought would wound his pride and drive him away. Five young men, with C. walked out. A bath in the river three hundred yards distant, was proposed by one, and seconded by several. Of course, poor C. was in.

They went down to the ford near the melon patch, and began undressing. In the meantime, eight or ten others, with guns had gone down under cover of the bank, and secured themselves along the path from the bathing place to the house. The company with C. was in fine glee, and in going down spoke of the recent outrages of the Indians, their increased boldness, &c. and thus excited the anti-combative bumps of C. to the highest pitch.

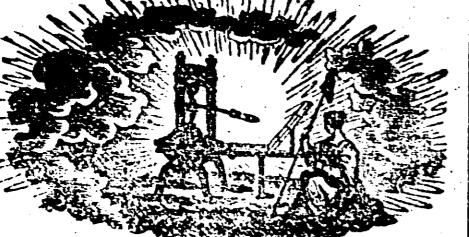
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Pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from

The West-Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGEPORT

Saturday Morning, February 14.

CIRCULATION 1450

Only \$1.00 per Year!

JAMES B. FERGUSON, — EDITOR.

Fashionable Bonnets, vs. Stove Pipe Hats.

From the first appearance of the fashionable bonnet (worn on the back of the head) until the present time, it has been the subject of ridicule by a large portion of man-kind; not only have the sterner sex assailed it, but many of the fairies have endeavored to remove it from its present backward position. All the arguments, entreaties and ridicule that have been used against it have not proved effectual, and the ladies, or at least all of those who prefer to follow the fashions, continue in spite of all opposition, to wear their diminutive bonnets as far back as they please, and many of them are pleased to have them so removed from the intellectual and moral faculties (organs, the Phrenologists would have it) that it is not very difficult for the casual observer, to measure at a glance, all the intellect and sense of propriety with which they are blessed? But why should so much opposition be manifested to the bonnets, by those who are but little or no better protected from the blasts of winter and the scorching rays of a Summer's sun. What difference is it to the males, if the females do wear bonnets that cannot protect them from the elements of nature? If they will defiance to the winds and storms of winter, and melting rays of a noonday sun, will they not also discard all the arguments, entreaties, and ridicule that can be heaped upon the ridiculous fashions. As well might an attempt be made to demolish the "institution of hoops," which seems to flourish and spread in opposition to all the coolness and flowing with which they have had to encounter. Why not then, knowing that the ladies will wear what their fancy dictates, commence to storm the castle of the sterner sex, who for centuries past has been the subject of the most gallant bondage, in wearing for a hat, that which of all other parts of his apparel is least comfortable and becoming. Who that has followed the fashion so long, of wearing Stove pipe hats, has not experienced, in severe head-aches, cold ears, and sun-burned face, the unpleasant and even painful reality, that the fashion is a very uncomfortable car, to stay nothing of the inconveniences always experienced by it. A hard unpliant high hat, either silk or leather, should be thrown aside and looked upon as one of the reliefs of a barbarous age, when torture, instead of comfort, was the ruling passion. It has not been long since we listened to an able lecture, in which, among other "nuisances," high hats came in for a share of just denunciation and ridicule, but the doctrines and precepts of the speaker were better than his practice. In looking under the stand, it was discovered that he too had stowed away just such an awkward, uncomfortable and uncomely a head covering as he had been denouncing in the most sarcastic manner. Weak minded man, how *quæd* when brought in contact with fashion! The habit of wearing such head dress, has become to him like second nature, and no inconvenience, pain, ridicule, or arguments seem to have the desired effect upon his stubborn will.

VENTILATION.

How few persons at the present day, comprehend the vast importance of a proper attention to the subject of ventilation. We are reminded by a friend at our elbow, who has just emerged from one of the ill ventilated Churches of our town, that there is still room for reform in the manner in which Churches and other buildings are ventilated. It is not our purpose at this time to censure the sextons of Churches and public rooms of Bridgeton in particular; on the contrary, we believe from the observation we have made, while in attendance, that they perform their duty to the best of their ability. If ensure is called for, it should rest upon those who are not content unless permitted to breathe the vivified air, so congenial to their drowsy and stupefied nature. If the sexton who has charge of the room, and whose duty it is to see that it is kept in proper order, does all in his power to have it so, some ill-contrived individuals take it upon themselves to interfere with his arrangements by closing the windows or other means by which the room is ventilated. This is often the case, and who could expect the sextons (who are seldom too well paid for their services) to be constantly running at the motion of whimsical persons who imagine that the least breath of pure air will be the death of them. There is such a thing as a current of air passing over a person, being injurious to them, but is there not for one person whose days are shortened by this unnecessary exposure, scores and hundreds who are doing as by driving themselves of that amount of pure air which their physical systems demand! Hundreds of persons in this country are sent to premature graves annually, by neglecting this important subject. Their lungs in which nothing but pure air should ever be permitted to enter, are filled with that which has been deprived of its vitality, until the whole

system partakes of the diseased blood which instead of being purified by the oxygen which should be inhaled by them, has been actually poisoned by the carbonic acid gas, thrown off from a diseased system. It is a fact admitted by all who have any knowledge of the physical system, that a person may continue to breathe pure life sustaining air over until it becomes so poisoned by the carbonic acid which is generated in their own system, that life cannot be sustained by it. The same effect will inevitably be produced upon any animal. The experiment may easily be tried by placing a mouse in a hermetically sealed bottle, as long as the vital air is not inhaled and exhaled, animal life will be sustained, but in a short space of time, drowsiness comes over the system and life becomes extinct, not from the effect of any outward elements, but from the poisonous gas which is generated in the body of the animal. The black hole in Calcutta, where so many human beings met their fatal doom in one night, for want of pure air, should be sufficient warning to all; but with these facts staring them in the face, many will remain all day in ill ventilated rooms, and at night lock themselves up in closely confined apartments, and thus by a slow but sure process, bring on pulmonary consumption which will hurry them to the grave. In older times when buildings in this country were constructed differently, and fire places were more in vogue than air-tight stoves, the number of consumptives were not so numerous as at the present day. Indians who are daily in the open air and sleep at night in freely ventilated apartments are not subject to this fatal destroyer. Not only consumption is to be attributed to a want of proper ventilation in many instances, but other diseases in their train are promoted. By the importance of having all rooms in which our time is spent well ventilated is too much overlooked. It is no unusual thing to hear complaints from those who have been subject to the effects produced by sitting for a single hour in an ill ventilated room.— Headache and drowsiness are certain to follow as the penalty of a violation of our physical nature.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For some weeks past an unusual degree of interest has been manifested in the different Churches of this town. The revival at the Fayette Street M. E. Church, a few weeks since, was productive of much good; a large number of converts joined the Church.

On Sunday last, five persons were baptised by Rev. Mr. Kennard, Pastor of the Baptist Church of this town. This is an evidence of the state of the Church in which he is laboring.

A series of meetings are being held at the Second Presbyterian Church of which Rev. Mr. Heroy is Pastor.

At the Commerce Street M. E. Church a protracted meeting is in progress, and many, during the past few weeks, have professed conversion, and joined the Church.

A general spirit of revival is manifested among the Churches of this town. Those who dislike plain preaching stand a poor chance of being accommodated with any other kind in Bridgeton.

The attendance at the First Presbyterian Church is large, notwithstanding the unusual interest awakened at the other Churches at this time.

NOTICE.

The Rev. John W. Hickman, pastor of the Fifth Street M. E. Church, in Camden, will preach in the Commerce Street M. E. Church, on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Valentine's Day.

To-day is "Valentine's Day," but we suspect our readers know that as well as we do; though judging from the silence that seems to pervade our town on the subject, one would almost think the old Saint had been entirely forgotten. It has been a custom from time immemorial to celebrate the day by the sending of love missals backward and forward between young people of the two sexes; but of late years the custom has been carried to so great an extent in sending such outlandish caricatures, that it would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The exchange of genuine sentiments between young folks, on this day, is calculated to strengthen the feelings of sociability, and we have no desire to see the practice abolished; but so far as the desecration of the mails by the abominable pictures which are gotten up for "Valentines" is concerned, we are down on it like a duck on a June bug.

More Rowdyism in Bridgeton.

At a late hour on Saturday night last, officer Souder arrested a young gentleman, near the corner of Commerce and Pearl streets, where a crowd had been congregating for some weeks past to the annoyance of the neighborhood. This is not the only corner on which rowdies congregate, and make night hideous with their yell. Many parts of our otherwise peaceful town is infested with noisy fellows who crawl out of the infamous holes along Commerce Street, where liquor excites their oratorical powers, and dancing propensities. If Bridgeton were incorporated, and a few efficient officers elected, much of this rowdyism would be done away with. We trust that such may soon be the case, and as our Legislature is about granting a supplement to the charter for a "Gas Light Co." in Bridgeton; there is some prospect of having our streets lit up which will also tend to decrease that open lawlessness which is now almost nightly manifested.

If there is a heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch by your own fireside, with your wife on one side, a smiling baby on the other, a clear conscience, a dozen cigars, and a knowledge that you are out of debt, and don't fear the tailor, sheriff, or devil.

A colored woman in Baltimore, who was exhibiting several of her children the other day, and among them one with a lighter skin, said that she could not bear dat child, kase he was of too light a color and showed de dirt so easy."

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

REPLY TO "YANKEE PEDLER."

Mr. EDTON:—Having observed in your paper some weeks since the graphic description of the places and people given by "Yankee Pedler," and his comments upon the same, as he came down on his errand of peddling to some considerable extent, and the reply of "Broad Neck." I thought it too much, for it looked to me like a sore with cansie on, instead of salve. Mr. Yankee speaks well of Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing, Barnsboro', Red Lion and Pittstown; he also speaks well of clever Johnny, Mr. and Mrs. E. William, and Johnny the fiddler. All very good for sight I know, but look at their occupation. True, they feed the hungry, &c., and that is not all.

Now, Mr. Yankee, we will come to Centreville and see what is there. A very good people, with exceptions, and also the venerable Inn and its inmates. In regard to the license, Mr. Yankee, the inhabitants are aware

that they were not granted, without your comments; also, the judges are aware of what they did, and I have no doubt, but they did as conscience directed, and with a knowledge of the place, and the effect a licensed house has had in the place before, for they are not men that lack knowledge of the effect that it has had in other places, and in all probability know something about the old venerable Inn in Centreville.

Now, Mr. Yankee, let us suppose a case, not that I would have you think that any such a case ever took place in Centreville, but I now suppose some gentleman should lease or rent some old venerable Inn, for the purpose of keeping an Inn or Tavern, and suppose that it is an old and dilapidated one, and not in a condition that the law requires it should be; and suppose the gentleman was not qualified, either in moral or temperate habits; suppose, also, that the gentleman should make some threats that if he did not get license, he would sell the stuff by the quart, and did not stop there, but sold it by the drink and any other way that an opportunity offered. Do you suppose that the inhabitants of such a place would support any such conduct? Do you suppose that it would conduce to the public good? Do you suppose it would increase the religious or moral conduct of the inhabitants of the place? And, Mr. Yankee, you being an advocate of Temperance, and not wanting any rum, do you suppose it would be of any benefit to any place, or the morals of the place, to have rum sold in it? It is neither meat nor clothing.

After some conversational debate it was agreed to recommend the report to the committee with instructions, and that said report be the special order of the day for to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced to the House that Mr. T. B. Atkinson had been appointed on the committee on State Prisons Accounts in place of Mr. Scull.

Bills Noticed.—By Mr. Demott, supplement to act concerning Inns and Taverns.

Ordered 3d Reading.—Supplement to act relative to the Court of Pardon; sup, to act constituting courts for the trial of small causes; supplement to act to regulate Elections;

HOUSE.

On Tuesday the 10th, inst., by Rev. S. B. Jones, Mr. MICHAEL GLASPER, to Miss RACHEL VAN MERKET, both of Hopewell.

At Cedarville, on Saturday, the 7th inst., by Rev. W. Watson, Mr. JOSEPH VANNAMAN of Mancroftown to Miss SARAH LORE, of Cumberland Co.

On the 12th, by the same at the same place Mr. ASHER SHEPPARD, of NEWPORT to Miss RACHEL PEAK of Philadelphia.

HOUSE.

On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. GIDEON FOX, and Miss SARAH ANN PEDRICK, of Bridgeton.

Bills Noticed.—By Mr. Demott, supplement to act concerning Inns and Taverns.

Ordered 3d Reading.—Supplement to act relative to the Court of Pardon; sup, to act constituting courts for the trial of small causes; supplement to act to regulate Elections;

HOUSE.

On Friday, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Report.—Mr. Laird, (Miscellaneous Business) supplement to act to prevent cattle and sheep from running at large.

Bill Introduced.—Mr. Diverty, to prevent illegal voting.

Mr. Price offered the usual resolution to adjourn Monday P. M. Adopted.

Mr. Rafferty offered the following:

Resolved, (House of Assembly concurring) that 1000 copies of the reports of the several railroad companies be printed for the use of the Legislature, and after the copies are delivered, the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Assembly shall appoint 300 copies to the Senate and 700 to the House of Assembly. Adopted.

HOUSE.

On the 9th inst., in Bridgeton, Mrs. MATILDA JENKINS, in the 55th year of her age.

Fourteen years ago she became the subject of the converting grace of God, and united herself to the church of Christ. Her life bore testimony to the genuineness of her conversion, for a changed heart is evinced by a changed life. She was a consistent professor of the religion of the meek and lowly Savior. In the early part of her sickness she felt desirous to recover, but the fate disease progressed, and she became convinced that her hour was approaching, she sank sweetly into the will of the Lord, expressing her trust in the Redeemer, and confident expectation of eternal glory. Although her bodily sufferings were great, her mind was calm and peaceful. As weary worn-out winds of summer gently expire, so this soul of God has fallen asleep in Jesus. P. C.

At Cape May Court House, N. J., on Wednesday Feb. 4th, of consumption, FRANKLIN HANNAH, aged 48 years.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Demott, sup, to act concerning marriages.

The act relating to Woodbury and Red Bank turnpike was committed to a special committee.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Monday, Feb. 9.

SENATE.

Bill.—Mr. Salter for repeal of an act prohibiting certain modes of gunning.

The committee on corporations reported supplement to charter of Cape Island City.

Bill Noticed.—Mr. Salter, to repeal an act prohibiting certain modes of gunning; Mr. O'Gifford, sup, to act concerning marriages.

Bill Introduced.—Mr. Demott, sup, to act concerning Inns and Taverns.

The act relating to Woodbury and Red Bank turnpike was committed to a special committee.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

SENATE.

Bills noticed.—A supplement to the act to prevent cattle and sheep from running at large.

Bill introduced.—To regulate public printing.

Ordered 3d reading.—Sup to clarify of Bridgeton Gas Light Co; sup to act concerning taxes—(directing township collectors after returning a list of delinquents to the magistrate, to deposit the duplicate with the County Clerk.)

HOUSE.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

We can find nothing in to-day's proceedings worth occupying our columns, therefore we will reserve the room for something else.

WILD GAME.

Never before were such large quantities of wild game received in our markets, and from such long distances. The steady cold weather favors its transportation, so that the long lines of Western railroads, extending to Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, as well as those of New York, all furnish their contributions.

Deer are very plenty, and sell at 15 to 18 cents per pound, for the best pieces. Partridge, quail, squirrel, and rabbit, are equally abundant. At the same time, we have robins, pigeons, &c., from the warm regions of the South. It would seem from accounts from various parts of the country that there is reason to fear an almost total annihilation.

The "Madison Argus" of the 2d ult. says: "A hunter in town to day says the woods are full of slain deer, and they will be brought to town with a perfect rush as soon as the snow will permit.

The snow is so very deep that the deer are easily hunted down and captured, but it is difficult to get them out of the woods and on the beaten roads after they are slain. He states that himself and one or two others have about forty hung upon trees, awaiting an opportunity to get them to market. The deer are more numerous, we are told this season, than they were last, and as a matter of course venison will be more plentifully supplied."

The same paper in its issue of the 9th says: "The deer we spoke of a few days ago as being killed off so rapidly are beginning to make their appearance. Yesterday about one hundred and eight were brought in from Philadelphia.

AARON BATEMAN. Feb. 14, '57.-4th

HOTEL.

STOP AND READ!! SOMETHING NEW IN BRIDGETON!!!

THE subscribers having rented the lower room of the large frame building on Pearl Street, below Commerce, will respectfully announce to the citizens of Cumberland County that he is prepared to carry on the

Carpentering Business.

In all its varied forms, doors, sash, &c., on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

Carrying a practical mechanician, and employing men who are workmen, those who favor me with their patronage, rely on receiving satisfaction and moderate charges.

All kinds of Jobbing attended to at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

AARON BATEMAN. Feb. 14, 1857.-4

NOTICE.

Something New in Bridgeton, A RARE CHANCE.

JOHN G. KEYSER, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Famed graduate of Munich, the most celebrated school of painting in Europe. Painted Portrait in Oil on canvas as large as life, full length, half length, busts, &c. His groups, now so generally to be seen in parlors in large cities, warranted a correct likeness, to last for many generations at moderate charges.

A L S O ,

Portraits of deceased persons can be taken from good Daguerreotypes painted on Canvas in life size to entire satisfaction.

His portraits are exhibited at the store of Messrs. B. & C. Davis, and continually replaced by newly painted ones. Call and examine, for particulars please inquire at:

JOHN G. KEYSER,

Portrait Painter of Philadelphia.

Feb. 7. '57-'58.

Portrait Painter of Philadelphia.

Little Said is Easid Mended.

BY a fair representation of my goods, the Publisher most rest assured that they are in every respect as new.

The subscriber begs leave to say that he has on hand and for sale the largest stock of Groceries and Provisions, he ever offered to the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and at prices that cannot fail to please, either wholesale or retail the following is a list of what is for sale at cash prices.

The following is a few of what is for sale:

Black and green tea, from \$1 to 90 per lb. Tea, & Caffe Coffee, " 12 " 16 " Raw & refined sugar, " 10 " 13 " White & brown soap, " 5 " 10 " White & Co. molasses 56 " 68 per gal. White & Co. oil, " 6 " 7 per lb. Hams & shoulder, " 10 " 15 " Fresh & Tub Butter, " 20 " 30 " Pork, lard & dried beef, " 12 " 18 " Mackrel, No. 1 & 2, " 5 " 10 " Mackrel always on hand by the barrel half barrel quarter barrel.

GEORGE DONAGHY.

S. W. Cutlery and Pearl Stns. N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of their WANTED—50,000 lbs. Eggs, 50,000 lbs. Eggs, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 7, 1857. G. D.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Farm situated in the village of Franklin, Gloucester County, N. J., on the state road from Millville to Camden, one mile from Mahanay, and within half a mile of a good turnpike leading to Camden. There are two grist mills, two saw mills, and barrel factories within one mile of the farm. It is the property of Joshua Richman and others, and contains

50 ACRES.

The property consists of a Double Dwelling House, two rooms on each floor, and a cedar under it, and other out buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. The improved land is all surrounded with a good cedar fence. There is on the premises a

P. F. ORCHARD.

of about 100 acres, consisting of the highest state of cultivation, having been lately improved with gypsum, &c. The balance consists of Thrift

TIMBER !

The property is well suited for a Double Dwelling House, two rooms on each floor, and a cedar under it, and other out buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. The improved land is all surrounded with a good cedar fence. There is on the premises a

PEACE OF FARM. The soil is a sandy loam, suitable for the highest state of cultivation. If the above property is not sold previous to

WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1857, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale at the Inn of Charles Buckman, at Mays Landing. Any one wishing to view the premises can do so by calling on Thomas Lutz, now living in the house. Terms easy. For particular enquire of

THOMAS LUTZ, Concerville, Salem Co. N. J.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

NOW all men that I James English, do want and must have all accounts due me in books, settled by the last day of February, 1857, so that I may pay no account as I expect to leave the country.

FOR SALE.

The stock, furniture, and fixtures of a good will of the old建立的

lished.

BICKLE YARD, being the best chance ever offered in the country, to any one who wants to engage in the business. Also, three houses, one made seven years old, 16 hands high, one heavy open wagon; one one-horse mule wagon; a house on Bick's Hill, nearly new; a lot on Bank st., and a double brick house in Glassboro.

Any one of the above 1/4 party can be bought at a bargain by calling on the subscriber on a first week.

JAS. ENGLISH.

Bridgeton, Jan. 31, 1857-58.

LOOK OUT FOR BAGGAINS.

In order to reduce my present stock of Winter goods so as to make room for spring trade, I will sell off the balance of my stock at cost and below cost. So all that want Bargains should call at

GEO. SCOTT.

Landing Hall of Pasture opposite

John's Hotel.

Jan. 24, 56-57.

LODGE AND RAIL!

THE subscriber hereby gives the public knowledge that Mr. K. is selling off his stock of winter clothing at

FIRST WHOLESALE COST.

to make room for a large stock of summer clothing, which will be here in season. He will not allow himself to be unduly pressed in this town.

E. B. BISHOP.

One price U. S. Clothing Emporium,

Bridgeton, Jan. 31, 1857.

BROOMS.

A few cheap brooms, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.

ALL kinds very strong.

MARY SELBYARD.

Grace and Provision dealer east

Bridgeton, Feb. 7, 57.

NOTICED.

THE subscriber hereby gives the public knowledge that his son, Elias Tozer, has left for the West.

ELIAS TOZER.

Bridgeton, Jan. 21, 57.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Fithian Whetkar & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same without delay.

CHARLES S. FITHIAN.

DAYTON B. WHITEKAR,

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD,

JOSEPH H. ELMER.

Bridgeton, Jan. 24, 57.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of the lumber and hardware business under the firm of Whitekar & Co., who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of Fithian Whetkar & Co., and would respectfully solicit a conference of patrons so liberally extended to the old firm.

ALEXANDER L. ROSENSON.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD,

JOSEPH H. ELMER.

Bridgeton, Jan. 24, 57.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

S. FITHIAN would hereby respectfully invite the attention of Physicians and the public to a large stock of well assorted Drugs and Medicines selected with care, warranted genuine and true to sale.

Having provided the services of a young man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Drug or Prescription business having ten years engaged in it, (the most of the time in Philadelphia,) and who has taken a course of Lectures in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, customers and physicians may feel confident that he will be a valuable addition to our establishment, with whom the best for the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Thankful for past favors, we now solicit a further continuance of their custom, being well assured that we can and will give satisfaction to all who may give us their custom at

S. FITHIAN.

Emporium of Good and Cheap Medicines.

Dec. 20, 56.

Mules for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, two pairs

of good young MULES, also, a COLE of trotting stock.

JOSHUA C. DAVIS.

Bridgeton, Jan. 21, 57.

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JOHN G. KEYSER, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Famed graduate of Munich, the most

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Raw & refined sugar, " 10 " 13 "

White & brown soap, " 5 " 10 "

White & Co. molasses 56 " 68 per gal.

White & Co. oil, " 6 " 7 per lb.

Hams & shoulder, " 10 " 15 "

Fresh & Tub Butter, " 20 " 30 "

Pork, lard & dried beef, " 12 " 18 "

Mackrel, No. 1 & 2, " 5 " 10 "

Mackrel always on hand by the barrel half barrel quarter barrel.

GEORGE DONAGHY.

S. W. Cutlery and Pearl Stns.

N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of their WANTED—50,000 lbs. Eggs, 50,000 lbs. Eggs, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

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50 ACRES.

More or less, 26 of which are in a good state of cultivation, having been lately improved with gypsum, &c. The balance consists of Thrift

TIMBER !

The property consists of a Double Dwelling House, two rooms on each floor, and other out buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. The improved land is all surrounded with a good cedar fence. There is on the premises a

P. F. ORCHARD.

of about 100 acres, consisting of the highest state of cultivation, having been lately improved with gypsum, &c. The balance consists of Thrift

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OLD DAVID CROCKET IS A DOUT YET!

AND so is Stattion's hat and cap emporium, where hats and caps trucks are made, carpet bags, valances and Ladies fancy furs are sold a little bit cheaper than the cheapest.

Friend, if you have time to get them I have a few more left that I will sell you at cost, as I want to close out the balance of my stock of furs, please remember the place is at Stattion's Fur store next to the Post Office.

I have also on hand a large assortment of hats and caps, and every girls wants new styles just now, also a large assortment of silk hats of the latest fashions, every body will do right to remember that Stattion's has took the first premium at the last Cumberland County Fair, in Bridgeton and so we invite you to come and just try one on and if you like it, buy it, but if it don't fit, or don't suit you hate that will give satisfaction to the wearer and credit to the seller, it will last you a long time and then you can give it away and buy a new one at Stattion's cheap hat and cap Manufactory, east of the Bridge.

The highest prices paid for all kinds of fur and cash on delivery by W. B. STATTION.

Grand arrival of 10,000 Coats, Pants and Vests, at

MILLAS' CLOTHING STORE. The subscriber has just received a large and varied assortment of clothing of every description, of the latest style and at prices which defy competition, comprising every variety of Mens Clothing, Fine Dress, Tailored and Stock Outfits, Men's Jackets, &c., made of black, blue and red French Cloth, Beever, Pelt, Satinett, &c. Superior Dress and Frock Coats, made in the best manner and latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Cloth, Casings, Suits and Satin Vests, which are all cheaper than the cheapest. Come by day, by night, with save time and money. Don't forget the place. M. MILLAS' Clothing Store, opposite the Post Office.

Bridgeton, Oct. 4, 1856.

LOOKING GLASSES:

G. W. DEWERS, CAVIETTE AND GILDER, No. 176 South Second Street, above Union, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of

Ornamental and Plain Gilt Frames. For looking glasses, Pictures, Novelty Works, Painting certificates, etc. Fancy Gilding in every style, unparalled in workmanship, at considerably less than City Prices. All work right to equal new frames, new, varnished. Engravings &c.—Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1856.

Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, BRIDGETON, N. J.

CONTINUES to effect insurancees as heretofore. Has now 3,311 policies. Premiums deposited, \$8,758,700. Premiums deposited, \$8,001,664.

Cash funds, 7,495.

N. B. All policies become valid six months after the date of the insured, subject to confirmation or renewal agreeably to the terms of the policy.

DIRECTORS.—Dr. George Tschirhart, Greenwich; Dr. Shubel DeLeon, Rockport; Isaac West, Esq.; Shubel De Leon, Lawrence, Cedarville; Daniel L. Burt, Esq.; Falton James Coombs, Esq.; Pitts grove; Dr. Wm. S. Bowen, Bridgeton; David E. Elmer, doc; Isaac A. Sheppard, doc; Nathan H. Stratton, doc; Uriah D. Dyer, doc; D. A. Randolph, doc; Jonathan Elmer, doc; Lewis Mc Brills, doc; James Stiles, Esq., doc.

Benjamin SHEPPARD, President. Henry B. Luton, Secretary. David P. Elmer, Isaac A. Sheppard, Lewis McBride, Jonathan Elmer, Peter L. Luton, Millville, Joseph Butcher, Maurice town, Morris Beesley, Dennisville, Thomas VanGilder, Esq., Tuckahoe, Reuben Townsend, Court House, Robert L. Izard, Esq., Cold Spring, James L. Izard, Esq., New Landing, James Coombs, Esq., Pitts grove.

Bridgeton, Sept. 8, 1856.

GRAND ARRIVAL!

LOOK & READ! THE subscriber informs the citizens of Bridgeton, and surrounding towns, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Clothing, which will sell lower than any other establishment will or can sell in Bridgeton. He will sell your whole suit from \$5.00 to \$17.00.

Black cloth Dress coat from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Over coats, 3 to 12. Black pants, 1.50 to 5.50. Plain fancy vests, 5.00 to 10. Linen coats, 8.00 to 8.00. Monkey jackets, 2.00 to 3.00.

Also a splendid stock of Hats and Caps, which he is selling off at wholesale prices. Now is your time to buy, if you wish to purchase a fine set of clothes 20 per cent cheaper than can be bought in Bridgeton or Philadelphia. Call at

M. FITHIAN'S Clothing Emporium. Dec. 20, '56. Commerce St. Opposite P. Office.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and unbleached sheeting and shirting, muslin, calico, cotton, white and price white wool and linen flannel, from 12 to 50 per yard, white, grey, red and blue flannels, all qualities and prices, together with a good assortment of ticking, checks, marlins, stripes, table diaper, toweling, crash, drapery, of all colors, and a full assortment of hosiery, gloves, colars, sleeves, dress trimmings, &c.

WILSON SILVERS, Nov. 15. N. W. cor. Commerce & Pearl st.

Denis Creek Cedar Shingles, 50,000 bought a bargain and will be sold \$1.00.

10,000 extra 10 inch cedar shingles.

20,000 lbs—common cedar shingles.

20,000 24 inch machine dressed cypress shingles, 8 inches wide.

100,000 feet cypress shingles 24 inches long and 7 inches wide, hand dressed, a very superior article.

Particular attention paid to the important branch of horseshoeing.

Those wishing work done, are respectfully requested to call.

The subscriber having the necessary of the Williams & Hoan, and being a practical workman of long experience, I am prepared to execute all kind of work in my line of business at a short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Having good hands in my employ, and everything in order for doing all kinds of work. I can depend on you to give general satisfaction. I sincerely solicit from farmers and the public the same liberal share of custom the heretofore enjoyed.

Everything belonging to the business of a blacksmith, and to the trade, are respectfully requested to call.

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Having good hands in my employ, and everything in order for doing all kinds of work. I can depend on you to give general satisfaction. I sincerely solicit from farmers and the public the same liberal share of custom the heretofore enjoyed.

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