



BRIDGETON
Saturday Morning, December 26.

The Pioneer has a LARGER Circulation than any weekly Paper in this State!
Only \$1.00 per Year!

JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Whatever difficulties, losses and embarrassments, commercially and financially, a momentary crisis like the present may occasion, it has at least the salutary effect of recalling the attention of both rich and poor to the absolute necessity of practicing a system of greater economy. Long seasons of prosperity such as our country has for a long time enjoyed, have the unvarying effect of engendering habits of wastefulness and extravagance. It is highly probable that even the laboring community enjoy comforts and luxuries unknown to the nobility and wealthy of many countries, and certainly none have a better right to enjoy them than those who labor for them are produced, did it not unfortunately happen that their procurement has the double effect of enervating both person and purse. With a rural population there are many articles passing for luxuries, that could be easily produced and enjoyed by all. A better knowledge of domestic cookery could supply many more. It is certainly much to be regretted that a professionally enlightened, public sentiment, should drive so many of our young ladies from the beautiful practice of study or domestic economy and managements, to life-dissipating and disease-creating, seductive pursuits, whereby the health is destroyed, and the life endangered, in the effort to sustain an imaginary gentility. Of the many trades learned by girls, how few are available or useful to them as heads of the family. The "lightness of the times" not only upsets the ordinary maxims of political economy, if you earn a dollar save a quarter, (the difficulty just now is to earn the dollar, and if a man earns nothing, three-quarters of it would be rather dry food for a household of hungry responsibilities) but it has caused this same question of economy to be studied and studied in the domestic circle, till the greatest benefactor to the race physically, is the one who can make the least money, produce the largest supply of good, wholesome and palatable food. Jersey-men have the reputation of being passionately fond of such good things as suit the organs of taste. Long may we have such a notoriety! That skill is well expended which renders plain and cheap food palatable at all times. The plainest of our cereals may be cooked into food suited for a prince, while the best of them, for the want of proper knowledge, and care, may be made unfit for anybody's digestion. A good and palatable dish need by no means be a costly one. Corn meal is much cheaper than wheat flour, and yet it can be made up in a variety of ways quite as palatable, and much more economical. Several of the city papers have taken up the matter in good earnest, and several lady contributors have given the result of their experiments. One lady states that she has been able to bring down the cost of provisions for her family to an average of fifty cents per week for each person. But few, it is true, have been able to reach to that degree of economy, the average being about twice that amount. The fact of its being attainable by one, shows that it might be by all. If such economy can be attained in the city, where every thing is procured only by the ready cash, how much cheaper might living in the country be, where gardens may be made available to bring in many little dainties.

To serve up a plain, coarse meal in the right style, and to meet the husband with a cheerful smile, in the face of a lean larder, are, in these times, greater accomplishments; and bring with them a far sweeter reward than all the accumulated and most fascinating acquisitions of the most fashionable ball-room. Economy is not meanness, as is too generally supposed. Economy is a prudent care of one's resources, and a guarding against their misuse or waste. Meanness is a resort to petty trickery, or a violation of some of the just usages of society, to obtain some real or imaginary benefit. The study and practice of economy, while it would deprive youth of few real enjoyments, would ultimately be found to add immensely to the comforts and happiness of age. The history of all commercial nations shows that revolutions in trade have had, and probably always will have their periodical occurrence. Household economy will, therefore, always be a proper study for all; and it will be found much easier to avoid the formation of extravagant habits than to break them after they are formed. The man who has never used too much, feels no inconvenience from its loss; while the loss of a single sugar cookie is a temporary inconvenience to the inveterate smoker. The present is peculiarly an appropriate time for parents to instill principles of economy in their children. In the matter of domestic arrangements, the ladies can exercise an important influence.

Will not some of them favor us with their views on the subject? For our part, we cannot see why domestic management should not form a part of our system of education. Certain it is, that many features of it, if taught in schools and backed by a parent's influence, would be likely to exert an important and healthful influence upon the student.

ceeding conduct and prosperity of their children. We expect, at no very distant day, to see this principle recognized in a measure, and the proper text books supplied to the schools. Something is needed in the education of youth, to counteract the habits of extravagance into which the nation is rapidly falling, during seasons of prosperity.

A Donation Visit.

The members of the Trinity M. E. Church and congregation have resolved to give their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, a Donation Visit, on New Year's day and evening, as an expression of their regard for his welfare and the high estimation which is placed upon his services as their Pastor. As his congregation's heart is fuller of love and sympathy for him, than their pockets are with "the rocks," we suppose the Rev. gentleman will have no objections to receiving donations from "outsiders." We can assure all who consider themselves as such, that their favors will be as thankfully received as though they were members of his own congregation. Donation visits when judiciously conducted are "institutions" which should be highly prized and encouraged by the different congregations in South Jersey as they are in other parts of the State.

G. G. Evans—the Gifted.

Gift enterprises seem to be the order of the day, and when conducted on liberal and just principles, by men of integrity and business tact, we see no reason why they should not be extensively patronized. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, has won for himself a fame throughout the country, which places him in the front rank of successful business men. He is a young man of superior attainments, and destined to become one of the most popular self-made men in the country. Maine is his native State, where his father (an eminent physician) now resides. His uncle, Hon. Geo. Evans, has represented that State for many years, in the United States Senate. The first gift enterprise of the age was projected by Mr. G. G. Evans, at Lowell, Mass., and successfully carried on by him, since which time he has opened nearly two hundred enterprises in different parts of the country. The last accounts of him in the papers state that he has just entered into a state of partnership, usually known as "the state of the blessed." One thing is certain, his partner will not be mistaken in finding him such a desirable gift, as is seldom drawn "in the lottery of life."

Our luck in purchasing books at his leading establishment, No. 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has never yet been made public. All the different books which we have bought there, have been worth the money paid for them, each one drawing a gift of considerable value. The last investment made by us, was this week, and resulted in such a desirable gift, in addition to the book purchased, that we cannot refrain from making known to our friends and patrons in general, our good fortune. We could scarcely believe our own eyes when the printer's D—, who does our errands, drew from his pocket a splendid, large sized Gold Watch, as he laid the book, which drew the prize, upon our sanctum table. He had been sent to the post office, with our scantily filled portmanteau, with orders to pay all demands, when he met the reliable old stage man, Mark Lloyd, who had so faithfully attended to our errand in the city, and although he protested against taking anything from a printer, our little agent was so rejoiced to see the splendid returns, that he would have given our portmanteau, with all its contents, to the clever stage driver, had he demanded it. We have had the Watch investigated by competent judges, who pronounced it a full jewelled, Swiss detached lever, of the finest gold. It is a large sized lady's Watch, but will answer very well for a printer who is not used to being burthened with a large amount of gold. In the language of the poet we exclaim: "Then hurry up to Evans' Store, And fate will lift the curtain; You may not get a lady's watch, But something rich is certain."

Dr. Hyde and Sons.

The name of Dr. Hyde has already become familiar to most of our readers, many of whom are personally acquainted with him. In speaking of the Dr.'s lectures heretofore, we neglected to notice an important feature in the entertainments given by him, which is that of the vocal and instrumental music by his two sons who accompany him, the elder playing upon the guitar and banjo, and the younger upon the bones. Their voices in concert with the instrumental music, is very entertaining to the crowds who nightly listen to their happy and successful efforts. As performers on the instruments, they are surpassed by few of their age, while their voices in union (one singing and the other bass) add materially to the occasion. On Friday and Saturday Evenings of this week, the Dr. and sons will be at Cedarville—and probably Shiloh, on their way to Salem. Those who have heard them in this town, will not permit them to pass through without favoring them with at least one entertainment, previous to their departure into the "Wide, wide world," where may prosperly attend them. On our first page will be found two of the songs sung by "the boys," who have kindly consented to have them published for the benefit of our readers.

A Natural Curiosity.

Mr. O. G. Bellows, of this town, has in his possession, and will exhibit for a short time, a fine Alligator, the feet of which were captured by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in the bank of the Delaware River, near the Capt. Wm. Dimes' mill, and brought to this town by many friends.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. "THAT'S SO."

A Breeze from South-East. Ann Webb asks not for sympathy; But patronage and punctual pay, To show That a small lady of her size, Can carry out her enterprises, In Carl's new building, if she tries, By making Bonnets at fair price, "That's so."

Smart brags awhile, then says "that's so"— And he's the very man to know, My Jo; About his partner's cuts and fits, About his caps and stylish hats; Because he's been a customer Nine years, he says, at his own store; "That's so."

Claypoole his Marble recommends, To those who mourn departed friends, To show To those who mourn departed friends, How much we prize the honest worth Of those who now are lost to earth; And teach the living generation That life is but a short probation; "That's so."

Davis & Reeves in song disclose The poetry of boots and shoes, As though Their boots and shoes were just the thing To make the wearer dance and sing; If they put music in their leather, We'll want them in dull times and weather; "That's so."

Elmer, the Misses, advertise Their new and splendid millineries, And O! The way they make 'a tasty bonnet, And fix the dainty trimmings on it, Then make it fit so neat and pretty, One almost envies Jane and Kitty; "That's so."

Fithian and Frank Dare make and sell Candies that please the children well. Then know Hereafter where to leave your change, Nor think it marvelous or strange, If that kind of dissolving diet, Should keep young folks or old ones quiet; "That's so."

Gossop is pleased with friends or foes Who buy in season, his cheap clothes, But lo! By calling late, you may be told, That these cheap goods have all been sold; And he'll not always seem so clever, For cheap things do not last forever; "That's so."

Henthorne predicts that better times Will come in spite of rogues or crimes— But pho! He only wants his gears to sell, And line with cash his pockets well; He knows that gold makes business cheery, And want of it turns all things dreary; "That's so."

J. Pedrick, deals in Iron and Steel— Heavy to bear, and cold to feel; I trow, Don't notice how he shakes his head, But by him, all that you need; You'll find him honest, fair and clever, And not disposed to cheat you ever; "That's so."

J. Laning and W. Thompson too, Have jewelry all bright and new, So low That those who have the times to spare, And want such ornaments to wear, Can be by them accommodated, "By passing prices situated; "That's so."

Keep a bright eye on Brewster's side, Where books and neck-nacks are supplied, To bestow, As presents to our little dears, Upon the morning of New Years. They'll say you physic, fruit or honey, Or anything almost, for money; "That's so."

Lumber the Mulfords have on hand, Of various kinds, at their old stand; Also, Hardware of every sort and size, To furnish all with full supplies. Then you who wish to build, don't dread it, But buy of them, for cash or credit; "That's so."

Miller and Company declare They keep the choicest ladies' wear, And we Finds there the finest mourning dress, Her shades of sorrow to express; While bright and gay habiliments Are sold at their establishment; "That's so."

Newkirk & Taylor ask a share Of notice from the gentle folk— They do, And surely they're 'right to know What stuffs are fitting and will show With nicest taste on maid or matron, And what's the fashion or the pattern; "That's so."

Our merchants are all clever men, At handling money or the pen— They bow Politely when you cash the bill, And more so when you cash the bill. They live for our accommodation, And thrive on liberal commensation; "That's so."

"Pop goes the wassel"—so grins Stanton; At man or boy with shabby hat— Hat-low— That kind of joking won't go down With gentlemen about this town. So we must wait upon the "cetter," And buy his hats, and learn his better; "That's so."

Quick sales for cash, and profits small, Is now the doctrine held by all, Who know That the old-fashioned trust and trade, Is not the way the world was made, And never can be renovated, Till such a nuisance is abated; "That's so."

Roop & Bowen's lumber yard Deserves a share of our regard, For no Partiality should long pervade Where competition brightens trade; So when you want a lot of lumber, You'll find them there, to count and number; "That's so."

Smiths make their sounding avails ring, As though they'd like to do a thing Or two, Until the still beak away unheeded, Until the undertaker's wanted. Vivacity in every calling, Makes these hard times seem less appalling; "That's so."

A Column of Poetry.

For several years past it has been my duty for us to give a regular notice of the establishments in this town, and the Pioneer. This year we have been obliged to keep upon ourselves the inevitable task of publishing in alphabetic order, about fifty different advertisements, the alphabet being exhausted before he completed the task, he has concluded to hand over to us for completion, the work so well begun. As the poet who favors us with his verses, does not reside in this town, consequently he is not so familiar with all the different establishments of the town, and is somewhat excusable for omitting nearly, or quite one half of our advertisers. We shall therefore refer in a brief and hasty manner to those who were omitted by the poet.

As we pass down Commerce street the first Store made known to the public through our columns, is that kept by our young neighbor, Wilson Silvers, where may be found Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., at prices to suit the times; Stratton & Harris are still on hand, ready to accommodate all with Dry Goods and Groceries of a superior quality. This is one of the oldest and most reliable stores in Bridgeton, and the present proprietors are noted for their integrity and fair dealing. Customers may rely on getting good goods of them without being cheated in quality or price.

J. B. Potter & Co. are extensively known throughout this part of the State, as the leading firm of Bridgeton. Their goods in season are advertised, so that the public will recollect that they never "suspend or fail" either for the crisis of '37 or '57.

J. Bates, Merchant Tailor, can fit a man out with as decent a suit of clothes as can be had anywhere. He is a scientific and practical workman, who understands how work should be done and is able to do it.

Mark Sheppard is always at his post ready to wait on all customers who may favor him with a call. He is a clever and obliging man and deserves a good run of custom, which he has by advertising frequently.

Morris Haas, keeps the largest assortment and cheapest Clothing in South Jersey. S. Woodruff although accidentally overlooked by the poet, will not be forgotten by the ladies when they are looking out for Jewels. Samuel is one of 'em, and knows how to sell Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., to all who favor him with their patronage.

J. D. Ayars may be found at his New Clothing Store, where he is prepared to make to order, all kinds of garments for gentlemen. He is a young man thoroughly acquainted with the tailoring business and can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

J. D. Harbert & Co. This being a new firm, the public cannot expect perfection there until they have time to "square away," after which something surprisingly grand may be expected. A splendid lot of candies for the holidays may be found at their store.

Whiteaker, Robeson & Co., at their Lumber & Hardware Dept., can furnish anything in their line, from a pound of nails to a mansion. The Gas Fitters are getting through with their rush of work and will soon need another "puff" which they shall have in due time.

I. A. Sheppard, is so favorably and extensively known as a business man and successful merchant, that not a word is necessary to convince the public of the facts in the case. His goods are advertised regularly and those who read the papers know where to purchase. Johnson & Tatem, Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, are prepared to make and sell anything in their line of business. Furniture in great variety, of better material and more reasonable price than that which is purchased in the city. They are both young men who understand their business and deserve to be successful.

J. M. Moore's, new Grocery and Provision Store, west Bridgeton, is attracting crowds of customers who are pleased with his goods. B. J. Fithian, at the old stand, corner of Broad and Franklin sts., is still doing a good business. His stand is one of the oldest and best in Bridgeton, and his goods are such as give satisfaction.

B. T. Ware, in Prosperity Row, keeps on hand the largest and best assortment of wall paper ever offered in Bridgeton, together with a great variety of groceries, &c.

T. P. Williams, at the celebrated Ladies Shoe Store, can make as handsome a fit as the next man. His advertisement which appears in another column, speaks for itself.

Thompson & Fithian's Dry Goods and Clothing establishment, is one of the most extensive and best in Bridgeton. Mr. Fithian understands the business in his department, and Mr. Thompson is at home in his.

A. D. Maul's Boot & Shoe Store is the place to get good understandings. There is Music in Maul and good leather in his boots. G. Sax is a better man than a drummer, and the Clothing sold by him cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

Alexander Strattons' Dry Goods & Grocery Store, opposite the hotel, has been known for many years as a desirable place to procure the best of goods, and the present is a good time to try them.

Daniel Fithian keeps one of the best stores in town, as those who purchase goods there testify. His clerks are like himself—polite, obliging, and attentive to customers. We advise all who have never patronized him, to give his store a fair trial.

TWO SABBATHS A WEEK.

The little town of Westery, Pa., has a large number of Seventh-day Baptists, who keep Saturday, and the people who keep Sunday. This presents an interesting and somewhat peculiar case. The Providence Transcript remarks, that the statistics of the two sects are as follows: "Nearly one-half of the inhabitants are Sabbatharians, who keep Saturday with the sacredness of Israelites; the other moiety keep Sunday, and are merely nominal members of the church. The result is, that on Saturday morning, the streets are thronged with a part of the stores are closed, and some of the factories are short handed, or closed entirely. On Sunday the other portion attend church, the other stores are closed, and the other factories are still. Thus, each day a part of the inhabitants are engaged in their work and the other part are engaged in their worship, which is a disturbance of the daily business, and the noise and bustle of the crowd. Both appear strictly conscientious, and live peaceably together, although the partial observance of the two days is very annoying and inconvenient in many respects; but in some respects convenient. For instance, two churches occupy one church edifice, thereby saving quite a public investment.

"This state of things is rendered convenient sometimes by intermarriages. A gentleman and lady, of opposite Sabbath faith, are united; if they are in trade, one can do the business on Saturday, the other on Sunday, so their stores may be kept open every day in the year, without conscientious scruples. But few villages are as pleasant as Westery—but few communities are as happy as Westery but can boast of a pair of Sabbaths in every week."

The above from the Providence Transcript, in reference to the "Seventh-day Baptists" of Westery, R. I., may be correct, and undoubtedly is, so far as their conscientious scruples, and happiness of the community, the pleasantness of their village, &c., is concerned, but we have some doubts about the "state of things being rendered convenient" among them as a rule; there may be exceptions, as there are to most rules, but they should not be given as universal customs. Many disparaging remarks have been made in our presence, in reference to the doctrines and customs of the "Seventh-day Baptists," and a large and respectable settlement of whom this county is honored with. Those unjust remarks invariably come from those who are altogether unacquainted with the sect whom they so unjustly censure.

A more intelligent, peace-loving, and law-abiding community than that of the "Seventh-day Baptist," could not be desired. The village of Shiloh, and surrounding country about four miles distant from this town, is thickly settled with a thriving population who observe the Seventh-day with as much sacredness as the most devout who observe the first day of the week as a day of rest and public worship.

As far as our observation has extended, instead of taking advantage of the "convenience" and profit accruing from keeping up trade and labor during every day of the week, they are even more strict in the observance of the seventh-day, than the majority who pretend to observe the first, as a day of rest and public worship. If those who are continually finding fault with, and making disparaging remarks about the worthy sect alluded to, would take the pains to read a small work published by the American Sabbath Tract Society, entitled "Tracts on the Sabbath," or otherwise investigate their doctrines, they would perhaps learn that the Seventh-day Baptists have more reasons for the hope that it is within them, than was dreamed of by cavillers.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. Dedication at Woodstown, Salem Co. The large, commodious, and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodstown, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday the 16th inst. The day was pleasant, and the congregations large and attentive. There was a large number of ministers present from the adjoining churches.

Mr. Crittenden submitted resolutions, that in consideration of the financial condition of the country, and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased, and also in favor of a substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury notes, and the House resumed the consideration of the same. Mr. Wilson said that the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill it. He thought Congress should revive the tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods to the level they were at in 1846. That would increase the revenue something like \$2,000,000, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the tariff so long as it would increase the revenue of the Treasury, but not to the extent of \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hunter insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill, containing provisions for more. It had better be done now all at once.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Bennett's resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration the railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Burdette made an unsuccessful motion to amend the resolution. The vote was 41-59.

The subject was laid over. The House then went into Committee on the Treasury Note Bill. Nothing of note has transpired in Congress since the 19th inst.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the same. Mr. Wilson said that the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill it. He thought Congress should revive the tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods to the level they were at in 1846. That would increase the revenue something like \$2,000,000, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the tariff so long as it would increase the revenue of the Treasury, but not to the extent of \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hunter insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill, containing provisions for more. It had better be done now all at once.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Bennett's resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration the railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Burdette made an unsuccessful motion to amend the resolution. The vote was 41-59.

The subject was laid over. The House then went into Committee on the Treasury Note Bill. Nothing of note has transpired in Congress since the 19th inst.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the same. Mr. Wilson said that the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill it. He thought Congress should revive the tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods to the level they were at in 1846. That would increase the revenue something like \$2,000,000, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the tariff so long as it would increase the revenue of the Treasury, but not to the extent of \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hunter insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill, containing provisions for more. It had better be done now all at once.

The Carrier will be on hand bright early on New Year's Morning, with his usual Address. Have your quarters ready. Broadway will furnish the people of Philadelphia, as usual.

Our readers are again reminded that Mr. C. Glassborow's grand Musical Enterprise, by which \$1000 in Musical Instruments is to be distributed on New Year's day, is rapidly drawing to a close. Those who wish to invest in this noble enterprise should do so at once. "Delays are dangerous," and a better chance to obtain a valuable Musical Instrument may never be offered.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Laws, Journal of the Senate, and Minutes of the House of Assembly of the session of 1857, from the State Treasurer, R. M. Smith, delivered by Mr. J. Hood.

Our thanks are returned the Hon. I. D. Clawson for public documents just received.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1857. SENATE.

Mr. Goring presented a memorial from a large number of the citizens of California and New Mexico, praying for the establishment of the territorial government of Arizona, and subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose.

On his motion a Senate Committee of nine was ordered to consider so much of the President's message as referred to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and subsequently he introduced a bill for its construction.

On motion of Mr. Sibley, a select committee of five was appointed to examine into the condition of the banking institutions of the District of Columbia, and the authority by which such corporations assumed to transact the business of banking. Also as to what further legislation is necessary to regulate and control such banks.

On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the departments and the British and French plenipotentiaries on the subject of claims for alleged losses by the bombardment of Graytown.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting the cities of Washington and Georgetown a million of acres of public lands to support schools.

Mr. Leidy announced the death of Mr. Montgomery, of Penn., and eulogized his character, as also did Mr. Florence. The usual resolutions were passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1857. SENATE. Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a C-stitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Trumbull, calling upon the President for further information in reference to Kansas affairs were agreed to.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution directing the Committee on Accounts to examine the stationary provided for the use of members in the premises.

Mr. Clingman said if the prices now paid for stationary are the same as heretofore, there must be a great mistake somewhere. He had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy some at book stores. He continued his remarks at length, alluding to the serious charges against Mr. Cullum, late Clerk.

Mr. Houston thought that a special committee should be appointed to examine this subject and nothing else. There ought to be a law requiring a strict examination of the accounts of every outgoing Clerk of the House.

Mr. Savage remarked that the charge against Mr. Cullum was made a matter of discussion in his district during the last canvass, and that he had been told that Mr. Cullum made \$30,000 outside of his pay as Clerk. This came from Mr. Stanton, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and who was one of the pet of Mr. Cullum.

After further debate a resolution was adopted referring to a select committee of five, the accounts of the late clerk, with power to report at any time, and to send for person and papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1857. SENATE. Mr. Crittenden submitted resolutions, that in consideration of the financial condition of the country, and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased, and also in favor of a substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury notes, and the House resumed the consideration of the same. Mr. Wilson said that the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill it. He thought Congress should revive the tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods to the level they were at in 1846. That would increase the revenue something like \$2,000,000, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the tariff so long as it would increase the revenue of the Treasury, but not to the extent of \$20,000,000.

EQUALITY TO ALL—Upstairs or Down a Row of the "Crescent One Price Clothing Store," No. 200 North Second Street, where one can buy the best of the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of clothing and furnishings, made expressly for retail sale, and sold at one price, by having made up figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, and the customer can see it, and having made the goods are all well prepared and great care is taken with the materials, and the best of the assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Remember, 401 Market, above Sixth, on Fourth Street. The Crescent, in Market, above Sixth, on Fourth Street. JONES & Co. June 20, '57.

A NEW FEATURE IN BUSINESS—Bread, Meat, Milk, Butter, Eggs, &c., one price clothing store, No. 401 Market, 2d door above Fourth Street, where one can buy the best of the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of clothing and furnishings, made expressly for retail sale, and sold at one price, by having made up figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, and the customer can see it, and having made the goods are all well prepared and great care is taken with the materials, and the best of the assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Remember, 401 Market, above Sixth, on Fourth Street. The Crescent, in Market, above Sixth, on Fourth Street. JONES & Co. June 20, '57.

There is a limited demand for Wheat, sales of Rod at \$1.09 a 111 per bushel, and 1.20 for good White. Last sale of Bye at 70 cts. Corn is in little request, but sales of new yellow at 55 a 65 cents. Oats at 85 cents.

BRIDGETON PRICES QUOTED. Corrected weekly for the Pioneer.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Commodity, Price. Includes items like Wheat, R. Wheat, Old Corn, New Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hams, Pork, etc.

On the 17th inst., at the Residence of H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the late Mrs. M. S. Jones, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Philadelphia, died at her residence, aged 60 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the wife of the late Mr. H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the late Mrs. M. S. Jones, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Philadelphia, died at her residence, aged 60 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the wife of the late Mr. H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the late Mrs. M. S. Jones, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Philadelphia, died at her residence, aged 60 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the wife of the late Mr. H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the late Mrs. M. S. Jones, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Philadelphia, died at her residence, aged 60 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the wife of the late Mr. H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of H. J. Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of H. J. Jones, Esq., was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. W. P. Watson, of Philadelphia.

