

The West Jersey Pioneer

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Morality, Education, Science, Arts, Amusements, Domestic and Foreign News, &c.—Independent of Party or Sect.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON N. J. SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

VOL. X—NO 529

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.

BRIDGETON, N. J.
DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal.
THE Summer Session of this Institution for boys, will open on WEDNESDAY, May 5th. Students prepared for College or for the more active duties of life.
The healthfulness of the location, and the high tone of morals which pervades the community, render this a desirable place for the education of youth.

It is desirable that application for admission be made as early as possible.
For catalogue address the Principal.
REFERENCES:
Rev. S. Beach Jones, D. D., Rev. Jos. W. Hubbard, John T. Nixon, Esq., Wm. B. Elmer, M. D., Bridgeton, N. J.; Rev. James Woods, D. D., Philadelphia; Theodore Frelinghuysen, L. L. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. James K. Campbell, N. Y. City; Rev. E. A. Perkins, Charlotte Court House, Va.; Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Pa. March 20, 1858-tf.

SPRING GOODS.
Just received at the Ladies Store, a large assortment of Dress Goods. Black silks from 75 cts to \$1.50 per yd. very cheap. Black and Blue for Mantillas, from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per yd.
Fancy Dress silks, Challie Delaines, Challie Robes, Duvals, Gingham & Lawns, Chintzes.

Also—Dress trimmings in great variety, New Style French Worked Collars and Sleeves, separate or in sets.
Kid Gloves, choice colors, for spring and summer wear at March 27. TAYLOR & NEWKIRKS.

G. E. EDWARDS, J. W. EDWARDS, EDWARDS & BRO. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS BRIDGETON, N. J.

D. F. WOODRUFF, House and Sign Painter and Grainer. COMMERCIAL STREET, Over Thomson & Fithian's Clothing Store, BRIDGETON, JULY 12.

G. F. VANDERVEER, B. F. ARCHER, VANDERVEER & ARCHER, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, No. 3 Market Street, RIDGEWAY HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

C. S. MILLER & CO. CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS, 121 TRIMMING STORE, ROBERTS BUILDING, COMMERCIAL AND LAUREL STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Taylor & Newkirk's FANCY DRY GOODS AND TRIMMING STORE, COMMERCIAL STREET, BRIDGETON, N. J. History, Gloves, Laces and Ribbons of every variety, kept constantly on hand. Jan. 20.

Geo. W. H. Whitaker, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE—Commerce Street, four doors East of Pearl, opposite Presbyterian Church House. Mar. 28, 1857.

J. C. KIRBY, SURGEON DENTIST, (successor to J. D. Harbert), respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County and the public generally. Office in the row of brick buildings, five doors west of E. Davisson's hotel, formerly occupied by J. D. Harbert. Mar. 28, 1857-tf.

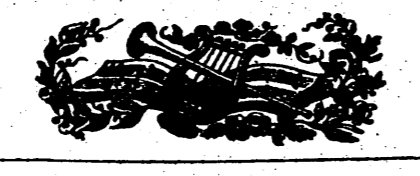
REMOVAL.
Dr. T. HOWARD RIDGELY, has removed his office to his place of residence, in Laurel St., immediately opposite the 1st Presbyterian Church—ready night or day to give prompt attendance to those who may favor him with their patronage. Feb. 18, 1858-tf.

F. BOWEN, GAS FITTER, COMMERCIAL ST., 3 DOORS WEST OF THE BRIDGE SOUTH SIDE. Having in his employ a practical Gas Fitter, and a knowledge of the business himself, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with orders for GAS FITTING, or anything in his line of business, at short notice and on reasonable terms. Bridgeton, Jan. 23, '58-tf.

JOHN STONE & SONS, 805 Chestnut street, above Eighth, (Gate of No. 45 South Second Street). PHILADELPHIA. ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR Spring Importation of Silk and Millinery GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY BONNET & CAP RIBBONS, SATIN & TAFFETA'S RIBBONS, CROS DE NAFLLES, (Glaze & Plain), MAROULINES AND FLORENCES, BLACK MODES, FRENCH CRAPES, BLACK & COLORED VELVETS, ENGLISH CRAPES, BONNET SATINS, TARLATANNES, MALINE & ILLUSION LACES, ETC. ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF French and American Flowers. As the above goods are mostly of our own importation, we are enabled to offer them on our favorable terms. March 10-2m.

WANTED.
Timothy, upland, and ash hay of good quality, for horse and cow feeding. Also—Oats and S. DARE.



Choice Poetry.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

ASTONISHMENT.

God Almighty!

Is this the world thou hast created To show thy great perfection? And yet how basely alienated From the, are man's affections? As if rebellion with dire malignancy Could amplify thy praises, Brighter, than love in its benignity, Reflecting heavenly grace!

God of Mercy!

Is this the race thou hast redeemed, By thy loving favor? And yet, how scornfully contemned In the bleeding Savior! As if the curse of sin were less degrading Than a free forgiveness, Or vengeance easier evading Than the heart's perverseness!

God of Mercy!

Is this the family thou hast related In bonds of brotherhood; And yet how man, by man is hated, And earth is stained with blood! As if the cry of agony would please thee Better than songs of gladness, Or happiness extend more freely, Through human misery!

God of Mercy!

Is this the hand with springs outbursting Of waters in profusion? And yet the multitudes art thirsting For poison and pollution! As if foul man's debased inventions Could give felicity; Or, thwarting thy divine intentions, Bless with intensity!

God of Mercy!

Are we the people thou'rt ordained 'Patterns of liberty? And yet, by tyrant passions unrestrained, We groan in slavery! As if the devil's servitude were better Than human sovereignty, And self imposed bondage, fitter Than that which God ordains!

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Messrs. Stanley & Paterson, several large stores, a Saw Mill, &c., are among the good things we are now enjoying, and I may say that there is a fine Brick Hotel under contract, to cost not much short of \$20,000, and a Grist Mill to cost about as much, there is an excellent tri weekly line of stages running east from this point, and a daily north and south. Persons going to Nebraska can get to any point easier and better from this city than any other in Iowa, and would do well to bear it in mind.

Glanwood is the county seat of Mills Co., at the present time and is quite a thriving village, it is situated among the hills about eight miles from the Missouri River, and I understand is a pretty healthy place although not so much so as many of the other towns in the county.

London is a new town lately laid out about the centre of the county, and from its location and the character of its proprietors, promises to be a town of much importance, they are about erecting a Seminary in that place to cost \$25,000 and to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Taber is the name of a town about 15 miles southeast of this City, and I am informed, is in a very thriving condition.

I have now given you an idea of what Iowa offers to the emigrant, and of the prospects of Mills County, and should my humble efforts meet with the approbation of yourself and readers of the Pioneer, at some future day I might spend a few minutes with them.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

"THE HEAVENS ABOVE"

"Tis a calm, still, beautiful night; all nature appears to be taking rest; after the going down of the sun has proclaimed the world's toil, the whirl and confusion of business ended for the day. The tired laborer has gone to his home to enjoy the sound sleep which labor only can give. The merchant, the man of money, stocks and shares have closed their places of business, and now seek to withdraw their minds for a time from harassing care and doubt. The birds have ceased their songs, and might save the marauder cry of the whip-poor-will, or the doleful noise of the owl is heard. A mantle is over the earth. The angel of darkness has gone forth. He has laid his head upon the sun, and it has gone out. He has cleared away all distinction of colors, and it would be dreary and dull did not, just now when man naturally expectant for something we know not what, the twinkling stars come out one by one, not all together, so as to astonish and make us tremble at the suddenness of the apparition, but first one here, and one there, shining at first with a dull, pale light, but gradually growing brighter and more clear, then another and another until the whole heavens are filled with shining, glorious worlds; by and by the full moon, clear as crystal, comes up and queen of night, walks gracefully and beautifully athwart the sky, giving a light so luxurious as I grateful, that lovers are fain to walk out under her peaceful shadow; and have sweet converse together. Is it not sweet to sit still in the darkness and watch the gradual revolution of heavenly wanderers? And are you not already tempted to walk out and enjoy this brilliant panorama! Let us go and then record some of our emotions. How still and quiet it is; scarcely a breath of air disturbs the leaves which have all turned over their petals to go to sleep; for although the wind may all day have been howling around our houses, creeping over every cranny, and rushing wildly over hill and dale, have we not all noticed that as soon as the curtain of night is drawn it dies away, and as if tired and wearied with the day's exertion, goes, like man, to his rest, and leaves us and the stars to enjoy ourselves as much as we may. The dull heavy tread of man as he goes to and fro from his work, gradually dies away in the distance. The destructive noise of drays and wagons, mixed with the commanding voice of drivers, is over, and that incessant warms and yet indescribable whirl and confusion which always attends the rapid transaction of business, and which seems to be abroad in the air, all is over, and at last it is quiet. Yes Nature's asleep, and her night lamps are burning in the sky. But when we look up and think of the work which is going on above our heads, of the multitude of worlds that with torrid speed are traversing the immensities of space; of the immense size of these bodies, and of the infinite variety of direction and speed with which they move. Is it not natural to expect at least some degree of noise, and once in a while a horrid crash, and the utter destruction of one or more planets from collision? When we go into a cotton or wool factory, a machine shop, or any place where active business is carried on, what a din needs our ears; the quick sharp sound of the shuttle, the grating of wheels, the stretching of bands, and the stern, unquerable force with which parts of the machinery are performing their work. These fairly set our senses in a whirl, and even thoughts of Linnæus Asylum prick

through our minds. Take any of the great works of man, and notice to what a degree noise is inseparable from their operation. The Iron Horse does he go quietly about his business, and make no disturbance? Persons living along the line of a railroad, terrified and frightened out of a sound sleep, with vague ideas of earthquakes, judgment days, &c., passing in quick succession through their minds, as he rushes along, snorting and yelling, will tell you a suffering story. The sailing vessels and steamships make sad havoc of rest and quiet, as every passenger on the deep sea well knows. The only telegraph that works quietly, and the element of power here is not from earth, for he has called it from Heaven. There is noise, noise in everything. Is it not then wonderful and marvelous in our eyes, that an infinite number of worlds, hanging high in nothing, can pursue their ceaseless voyages through space, all in obedience to one simple law, without the least jar or confusion of any sort. Is not this sublime? Surely it proclaims not in thunder tones, but in tones of the still small voice, that there is a God, and that He is the maker of the worlds. In speaking of the quiet and sublime stillness, and harmony which reigns in the Heavens, we have incidentally touched on three other subjects, the vast number, and the size and variety of the heavenly bodies, which as they are exceedingly interesting to themselves, we will make the subject of a separate discussion.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

"THEY SAY."

Of all the words in the several hundreds of languages that are spoken in the world, with which we are acquainted, there are no others that cause so much trouble as these two little monosyllables "They say." If a person has a particularly mischievous bent, and is desirous of setting afloat a story that will blacken character and destroy peace, it is always begun with "they say" thus and so. "They say" begins it, and when the scowling eye is in everybody's mouth, "they say" becomes the fact. If an ardent person is desirous of drawing out another who is not of soundings, "they say" is the insidious step that leads the dupe to committal, and he is at the mercy of the pumper. Whenever you hear the words "they say," stop right short and ask "who say?" Demand boldly who "they" are, and nine times out of ten, you will find the "they" to be a mere man or woman of straw. Fearful contingencies may depend upon the use of the words, and "they say," should never be used by well meaning people at all in connection with anything that will have a tendency to injure any one. Leave the fabulous "they say" to the scandal mongers, and when you quote authorities, let them be something more tangible than those people in buckram, who serve in the train of malignant courtiers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DUTIES OF WIVES.

One can scarcely read a book or newspaper now-a-days, and not find some article or sentence defining the duty of a wife. (Surely there should be very few unfaithful wives, when every man who can handle a pen makes it his special duty to tell them of their faults.) She is to make her husband's home cheerful and pleasant; (can any wife do this if the husband does not help her?) To do numberless little things to promote his comfort; to always meet him with a smile; (does a wife's heart never ache? does she not meet with as many vexing trials through the day as her husband does? should he not meet her with smiles too?) These are but a very few of the duties these ornamental teachers of wives write so much about. That it is a wife's plain duty to do these things, no one will deny but has the husband nothing to do but walk into his house, hang up his hat, and be made happy? Did he perform his whole duty to his wife when he married her, and took her to his home? She is the joy, the light of his home; but since the "lords of creation" permit women to shine only by reflection, how can she diffuse light and happiness in her home, if the husband, the sun of the social system, does not try to fill his dwelling with light, by doing his duty? And is it not his duty to provide all the little comforts and conveniences for her that his means will allow? to cheer her by kind words and pleasant smiles? to sympathize with her vexations and trials, which, although they may be of small magnitude singly, are of momentous consequence in the aggregate? to beware of carrying an angry spirit from the side, and make his whole family miserable? And is it always the wife's fault altogether, if she become fitful and careless of her husband's happiness? When she first went to his bedside, hopeful, impulsive and affectionate, did he strive earnestly to keep her thus? When she had striven to please him by some delicate act, did he never turn carelessly and indifferently away, without a word or even a look of thanks, disregarding the pleading eyes and quivering lip, which spoke the longing of the loving heart for a recognition of its unselfish devotion? Did he never crush the affection, upspringing like a living fountain, by cold, harsh words of blame for some trifling offence, or an intimation that his little attentions she bestowed on him were but a part of his duty, and so, of course, she deserved his thanks or gratitude? Did he never come in and put his mouth in a moody

expression, not bestowing a word or a glance on the tired wife who had toiled with throbbing head and aching limbs, perhaps, with a fretful infant on her arm, or we might say to nervous despatch by his cries, that she might prepare some dish that she thought would please him? Did he never come home, fresh and vigorous from exercise in the cool breezy air, and complain of the supper, which he had eaten, or a half sick child, prevented her from making as palatable as he wished; or raise discord and cast a gloom over the whole evening, by complaining of the children and checking their mirth? Why could he not consider that he must bear this noise, and attend to their thousand wants all day, and so try to be patient with them through the short evening? Did he never stay out, evening after evening, enjoying himself with a circle of friends, while she sat toiling at his wardrobe at home? Has she not a right to his society after her day is done? Is home merely a place to eat and sleep in, and his wife merely a servant, to toil for him in return for her food and clothing? Did he never carelessly or intentionally wound her heart by some disparaging remark or sarcastic ridicule about herself or her friends? If we could look into the secret history of unhappy homes and unfaithful wives, mistletoes we should find in many instances, that the wife was less to blame in the first place than the husband. Let both husbands and wives do their whole duty, and we should hear fewer complaints of unhappy marriages.

Rare's Method of Subduing Vicious Horses.

All kinds of theories have been formed in relation to a peculiar method of subduing the wild spirit of horses, so successfully practised in Europe, by Mr. Rare, who is generally known as the "American Horse Tamer." At first many attributed his power to such a system of force as should strike terror into the animal, and thus render him more liable to be influenced by his master; but since the declaration of Sir Richard Airey that "there is nothing in the treatment but that any horseman would approve of," it is generally conceded that this influence is obtained solely through some mode of appealing directly to the more generous impulses of the horse, and thus conciliating his affection and confidence. It is well known that animals generally have an almost instinctive position for certain odors, which appear to have an ennobling influence over them. The most familiar illustration of this fact is the power in this respect exercised on horses by the rank and musty smell emitted by the goat, which enables the latter animal to enter the stall and pass between the legs of the most vicious of the more amiable animals concentrated in the same space. The same odor, the fore and hind legs of horses, appear to have the same attracting and ennobling influence. The oils of cumin and rhodium have these peculiar properties in a more marked degree, and as soon as the horse smelt the odor of either of these substances he is instinctively drawn towards them. Mr. Rare has intimated that his power over the horse is obtained solely through herbs or drugs which operate on the senses of smell and taste, and he has no doubt that the herbs or drugs employed by him, if not the same, are of an analogous nature to those we have mentioned. The following directions are given for the taming of horses by the system suggested: Procure some finely grated horse castor, and oils of cumin and rhodium, and keep the three separate in air tight vessels. Rub a little of the oil of cumin upon your hand, and approach the horse on the windward side, so that he can smell the odor of the cumin. The horse will then suffer you to approach him without any trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it, and you can lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on any substance for which he has a taste, and in the most suitable manner manage to get eight drops of the oil of rhodium upon his tongue, and he will at once become obedient to the most exacting commands with which horses are capable of complying. Be kind and gentle to him, and your permanent supremacy will be established, no matter what may have been his previously wild and vicious character. We understand that Mr. Rare has been challenged by D. Sullivan, also a horse tamer, (grandson of the celebrated "Sullivan, the Whipper," to a trial of his powers, in Cork, Ireland.—Sci. Am.

GOUGH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gough is lecturing with great success in England. Crowds throng to hear him, and his addresses are described as among the most remarkable of modern times. It so happened that on a recent occasion, three eminent orators, viz—Dr. Cumming, Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Gough, made their appearance at Brighton. All attracted immense audiences, but, according to the Brighton Herald, "Mr. Gough took the lead, in point of oratory." Dr. Cumming is said to be a remarkable debater, and Mr. Spurgeon an extraordinary preacher; but Gough is, in the fullest sense, a sparkling, racy, dashing and thrilling orator. "He has the power of moving men's hearts with a word, and carrying conviction to the souls of his hearers, as by an electric shock." This is strong language, but it is true—Gough in his peculiar line, has it is probable, no living equal. It is fortunate, that he is devoting his talents to one of the noblest of causes. Drunkenness is the great vice of the age. It has done more for the broken more hearts, impoverished more individuals, and been the source of more misery and crime than any other. It is a subject of congratulation, therefore, that a gifted individual, one, too, who has himself sinned again and again, but reformed, devoting his life, his talents and his energies to a cause so holy—a cause which appeals to the best and the highest impulses of his nature. May success crown his efforts! The prayer and blessings of many a brother, wife and daughter will attend him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Reasons for not Marrying.

Under this caption, a correspondent sends us the following "fit for 'at," winding up with a moral. We cannot touch for its original, but it will be admitted on all hands, to be an impressive picture:
It is asserted that a man marrying too early gains for himself only waste himself to a woman, but a laboratory of prepared chalk, a quintal of whalebone, eight coffee bags, four baskets of novels, one poodle dog, and a system of weak nerves, that will keep four servants and three doctors around your house most of the time.
This frightful report is enough to make bachelors. But there is another side to the question.
A young lady refuses to accept some suitor, and very properly, too, because she would marry more than a reputed man.—She would wed a dozen pair of rejected pants, a box of buttonless shirts, six bottles of hair oil, a little chest of patent medicines with the labels in the French language, a mass of unpaid tailor's bills, a broken constitution, with a brain which considers business as a ridiculous as well as a vulgar way of spending life.
Both sexes have much to consider before entering upon the marriage state.

GOOD REASONS.

Mr. Brandybly's three reasons for not drinking, are very characteristic of that gentleman:
"Take something to drink?" said his friend to him one day.
"No, thank you," replied Mr. B.
"No, why not?" inquired his friend in great amazement.
In the first place, returned Mr. Brandybly, I am Secretary of a Temperance Society that is to meet to day, and I must preserve my temperance character. In the second place, this is the anniversary of my father's death, and out of respect to him I have promised never to drink on this day. And in the third place, I have just taken something.

SHOOKING HENS.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer mentions the following novel fact as evidence of the progress of civilization; another class of bipeds has stepped into shoes.
"A friend of mine, boarding in the country found his hostess one morning busily engaged in making numerous small wooden boxes, of singular shape. Upon inquiry he was informed that they were shoes for hens, to prevent them from scratching. The lady stated that it had been her practice for years to shoe her hens, and so save her garden.—These 'shoes' (I believe they are not yet patented) were of woolen, made somewhat of the shape of a fowl's foot, having an opening left sufficiently large to thrust in the foot with ease, after which it is closed with a needle and sewed tightly on, extending about an inch up the leg. Our friend observed that some of the biddies, possibly conceited with their new honors, appeared to tread as though walking on eggs—particularly was this the case when from the width of the shoes one would conclude that their toes might be a little pinched.

ADVERTISING A HUSBAND.

A Mrs. Smith, of Elmira, N. Y., having lost her husband, advertises him as follows:
Lost, Strayed or Stolen.—An individual whom I in an unguarded moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good looking and feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good looking girl offers him an umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking with his arms around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will bring him carefully back, so that I can chastise him severely for running away, will be asked to stay to tea by Henrietta A. Smith.

MARRIED.—At Athens, Tennessee,

on the 10th ultimo, Mr. James Deo and Miss Martha Ann Flower:—
Well hath this busy Deo Improved life's shining hour; He gathers honey now all day From one sweet open flower; And from this hive, if heaven please, He'll raise a swarm of little Deos.

"Well Augustus,"

said a grocer to his apprentice; "you have been apprenticed now three months, and have seen the several departments of our trade. I wish to give you a choice of occupation." "Thank ee, sir." "Well now, what part of the business do you like best, Augustus?" "Shutin' up, sir."

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?"

"politely inquired a fashionably dressed lady. "P'raps so; a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

There is an individual in Carverton

so sharp that he uses his shadow to split firewood. He is the same fellow who is so long headed that it takes an idea six months to get behind his ears.

Old Maid—

"What nine months old, and not walk yet. Why, when I was a baby, I went alone at six months." Young alone ever since.—"And she's been alone ever since."

We yesterday received an impertinent letter,

upon which, although it was duly stamped, we at once put three additional stamps. We put them with the heel of our boot.

On one occasion, at a rehearsal,

Wober to the performers, "I am very sorry you take so much trouble." "No, not at all," was the reply. "Yes," he added, "but I say yes—dat is, for why you take de trouble to sing so many neps that are not in de book."

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of New Jersey.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable two-thirds of the owners in value of any body or tract of salt marsh or meadow, within this state, using a common road to the fast land, to support the same."
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the meeting authorized by the first section of the act to which this law is appended, may be called by any three of the owners of any such marsh or meadow, by serving a notice on the other owners thereof, or if they cannot be found, or giving four weeks' notice of the time and place of meeting to the owners thereof, by advertisement in one of the newspapers published in the place nearest the road so contemplated to be improved, at least once in each week.

2. And he it enacted, That it shall be lawful for, and it is hereby made the duty of the manager or managers to be appointed by the first section of said act to build, maintain and keep in repair good and sufficient bridges over all creeks, brooks and ditches, that shall be otherwise impassable, and to construct dikes, dams, and sluices ways, to prevent the overflow of tides, and the moneys required for the purpose shall be raised and expended in the same manner as the moneys required to be raised and expended by the act to which this is a supplement.
3. And he it enacted, That the assessment contemplated and required to be made by section of said act shall not be held to be irregular or invalid, by reason of any omission on the part of the manager or managers to cause all the lots or parcels of marsh belonging to each owner to be carefully and strictly measured; but it shall be the duty of the said manager or manager to cause a correct survey of the marsh belonging to each owner to be made by the second section of the act to which this is a supplement.
4. And he it enacted, That such parts of the original act as are inconsistent with or repugnant to this supplement, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
March 4, 1858.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to

transfer the charge and keeping of the jails and custody of the prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson from the sheriffs to the boards of chosen freeholders, and for the employment of the prisoners, and to regulate the mode of service therein," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any of the courts of this state shall sentence any person under the age of twenty-one years to the county jail of Essex or of Hudson, pursuant to the provisions of the eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which person shall be sentenced, or his deputy, to transport such person to the jail of the said county of Essex or of Hudson, within twenty days after the sentence together with a certified copy of the sentence, and said person shall be safely kept in the said jail until the term of his or her confinement shall have expired; and the said sheriff or his deputy, shall be entitled to receive compensation for the expense of transporting such person at the same rate per mile as is authorized by the act to which this is a supplement, to be paid by the treasurer of this state, upon the certificate of the keeper of the county jail of Essex or of Hudson, of the expense of keeping such offender, not exceeding the rate of one dollar per week, or said rate, to be paid in any case where the said offender is not transported, to be paid to the keeper of the county jail, by the collector of the county, which said criminal shall be sent, upon the rendering to him of the bill for the same by the keeper of the jail to which such person shall be sent.

3. And he it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and shall be applicable to all cases that have occurred since the approval of the act to which this is a supplement.
February 26, 1858.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act

to authorize the building and improvement of a road from the town of Perth to the town of New Hope, approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty two.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be necessary, in any indictment found under the act to which this is a supplement, or any supplement thereto, to aver, nor upon the trial of such indictment, to prove where, or in what State, or by authority of what State, any lottery existed or exists, which it shall be necessary or proper to mention in such indictment; but that in all cases, it shall be sufficient to aver in such indictment, that such lottery was erected, set up, and opened, and thereafter drawn, in a certain state to the grand jurors finding such indictment, unknown.
2. And he it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
March 18, 1858.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for

suppressing lotteries," approved April 10th, eighteen hundred and forty-six.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be necessary, in any indictment found under the act to which this is a supplement, or any supplement thereto, to aver, nor upon the trial of such indictment, to prove where, or in what State, or by authority of what State, any lottery existed or exists, which it shall be necessary or proper to mention in such indictment; but that in all cases, it shall be sufficient to aver in such indictment, that such lottery was erected, set up, and opened, and thereafter drawn, in a certain state to the grand jurors finding such indictment, unknown.
2. And he it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
March 18, 1858.

A Supplement to the act entitled "A supplement

to the act entitled "An act relative to the court of common pleas," approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And he it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
March 18, 1858.

An act appropriating one thousand dollars to

be used by the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey.
1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That one thousand dollars be appropriated to the use of the State Agricultural Society of the State of New Jersey, and that the treasurer be authorized, upon the warrant of the governor, to pay the sum of one thousand dollars for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and for no other purpose.
2. And he it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
March 18, 1858.

