

"Wait a bit, Squire—so ho, Sorrel—must make all right!" and at the same moment he let go of Spencer, he leaped into the saddle. "Good night, Squire, and pleasant dreams."

The West-Jersey Pioneer.



BRIDGETON
Saturday Evening, May 29.

CHAPTER III.
The sun was not above an hour high, when a tall, alabaster Yankee, mounted upon a bony horse, rode up to the American lines, where he was hailed by the sentries, and to whom he made known that he had something of the most vital importance to communicate to the General. His inimitable pertinacity finally procured him the coveted audience with the commander-in-chief of the American forces, and tall Malachi placed the documents he had procured with so much trouble in his hands. Washington saw at a glance that, had the plans they divulged been carried out, the American army would have been placed in great peril, if not utterly annihilated. Of his master's share in the transaction, Malachi Doollittle said nothing, for he was too much in love with Mary to betray her father; but all other questions were answered with a readiness that proved that he had a large share of good sense to make up for his untruthful appearance.

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"And you wish to serve in the army?"
"Such is my intention, your excellency, if you think my services worthy of regard."
"We are always glad to receive such good recruits in the cause of freedom as that art. The service that has rendered is a great one to the American cause. Captain Doollittle, allow me to congratulate you for such is the commission you hold henceforth in the continental army."

Large Farming Agricultural Colleges.
After four months spent in wrangling and quarrelling, spiced with occasional games of fastidious and the most disgraceful scenes of rowdianism, Congress at last settled the vexed Kansas question. Many measures of the greatest national importance, have been entirely laid aside to enable members to express their views upon "the slavery issue." More speeches entirely for buncomb, have been made during the present session, than at any previous session of which we have any knowledge. Really national measures, the Railroad and Telegraph, the Pacific, measures in which the commercial and political interest of the whole country are deeply interested, have been allowed to go by the present.

The heart of the new made officer was too full to express his thanks; but he resolved to prove by deeds, and not by words, that he was worthy of Washington's consideration. The commander-in-chief saw that some immediate steps must be taken not only to save Philadelphia—which, as he learned by the dispatches brought by Doollittle, the army were determined to possess—but to arouse the spirit of the nation, that had now sunk to the lowest depth of despondency. He resolved to anticipate the British, and cross the frozen Delaware, on the night of the 26th of December, where he learned that a large body of Hessians were encamped.

A refusal to pass the appropriation bill, has left the President without sufficient funds to pay the army sent to moralize "the saint" of Utah. Amid all these delinquencies in the performance of their proper duties, it is gratifying to observe an occasional ray of light break across the cloudy horizon of legislation. A bill has passed the house of Representatives making appropriation to each State of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each member of Congress, the proceeds to be invested in a perpetual fund the interest to be applied to the establishment and support of one Agricultural College or more in each State. Notwithstanding the corruption not unfrequently called forth by large grants of treasure to public bodies, we believe such a disposition of a portion of the public lands, would be both wise and politic. Agriculture is the leading pursuit of the nation, and will continue to be for all coming time. Upon its successful cultivation, depends the prosperity of the whole country, whatever, therefore tends to its elevation assists in increasing the national prosperity. The advantages already derived by Agriculture from the diffusion of scientific knowledge are absolutely incalculable. Under the information thus imparted, old and worn out fields have been made to bloom and blossom with the luxuriance of recovered fertility, and while the pocket of the Agriculturist has been benefited, the general productivity of the country have been greatly increased and many of the luxuries of life brought within reach of the poor man. To New Jersey in particular, is the diffusion of agricultural knowledge especially beneficial. The garden spot for the production of the choicest dainties for the tables of the citizens of the two largest cities in the Union, which furnish a continual market for all the varied production which her genial soil is capable of producing, she would be benefited to a greater proportionate extent than any other State in the Union, by the establishment of a college where her youth could be the recipients of more scientific knowledge than their fathers ever knew. New varieties of plants are continually brought into cultivation, requiring a different management from that to which our farmers have heretofore been accustomed.

He followed up his plan with eminent success; for the attack being totally unexpected, more than nine hundred were taken prisoners of war. He re-crossed the river again, and though his shadow of an army was weary and exhausted, he determined to make an attack upon Princeton. Here he had the good fortune to kill sixty, and take three hundred prisoners more. This good fortune served to dispel the gloom that had settled over the American cause.

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It is an undoubted fact, that Malachi Doollittle held a colonel's commission in the army before the close of the war, which took place when Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States, November 30th, 1782.

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On the Banks of the river Raritan, some ten years after the incidents detailed in our story, there stood a fine house built in the style of Elizabethan period—the residence of Col. Doollittle and family, who had come to the westward, and were the whole country, and a little boy who at the close of many a summer's day, would climb upon his father's knee, and say, with a tone of earnest entreaty:
"Now, pa, do tell me about Esau Spencer, and General Washington, and the Hessians, and how you hooked grandpa's horse and 'listed for a soldier."
"Willingly, my son," the Colonel would reply, "but I have related the story so often, I should think you know it by heart." Yet Col. Doollittle, for the especial benefit of his son and heir, often related the story over and over again.

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Such is one of the many incidents connected with the dark hours of the Revolution. Though purchased by the blood of thousands, it left the legacy of freedom to mankind; and few in those "times which tried men's souls," acquired greater fame in the American cause, than Malachi Doollittle, the blacksmith's apprentice.

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If those who doubted the correctness of our statement of the measurement of some Rheubarb plants received last week from Mr. J. P. Venable, had been in our office on Tuesday afternoon last, they would have had ocular demonstration that we were presented with a few more plants from the same source, the leaves of which measured not only six feet in circumference, but seven feet six inches; though the stalks were not so large as those received by us last week.

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T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia will please accept our thanks for the May number of "Peterson's Philad. Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," published by them monthly. This is a new work and superior to all others now in use. The present number contains descriptions of 98 new counterfeit Bank Notes, all of which have made their appearance since the 1st of April. Our thanks are also due to the same source for a handsome specimen of "Woodland Cream," and a bottle of "Balm of Thousand Flowers" presented us for inspection. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have always been noted for their liberality towards country publishers and we bespeak for their enterprising firm's continuance of the liberal support which has been received from the patrons of the country press—their name is legion.

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The Weather & its Effects.
The present season may be regarded one of "storms and clouds." The past month or more, the sun has scarcely been unveiled, thick clouds and darkness have enshrouded sun, moon and stars, while the earth has been flooded with copious and refreshing showers which gladden the heart of the husbandman as he looks over the broad fields of waving grain and beholds abundant crops of grass growing most luxuriantly under the fostering influence of the present favorable season.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
Kansas Correspondence.
Mr. MORRIS—Every one of your readers of course have either heard or read of the great Santa Fe Route, and have, I presume traced the meandering line which indicates its route in the "Atlas" of school day remembrances and have had their imaginations somewhat excited by the picture in the Indian white on the plains. "And perhaps the query has often arisen, why is it that this trade is carried on amid such dangers? Who were the ones who first brought into being this system of internal commerce and what particular benefit accrues from its continuation?" In order to answer these queries and to lay before your readers the facilities which Kansas possesses for the inter-communication, I propose in this number to sketch you a brief history of this route, its course and attendant camp life together with its advantages and its future.

Throughout the country, grain and grass look unusually well, and in some parts, fears are entertained that the growth of wheat is too luxuriant. Corn is coming up nicely, yet the absence of light and the genial rays of the sun have left it in rather a paler condition than is desirable, though it is hoped that those healthful and invigorating influences will soon abundantly sail upon it and produce the desired effect.

History of the Santa Fe Trade.
The first plan for a communication between the West and Mexico was devised by a merchant in the town of Kaskaskia Illinois. He sent out La Lalande in 1804, who went up the Platte to the Rocky Mountains, and then proceeded south to Santa Fe. La Lande, like many another fellow mortal became fascinated with the grass of a *Senorita* and settled down on his new found home. James Purley went the next year. Capt. Pike was sent out by Government in 1806, to explore the Arkansas and sources of the Red River, after quite a number of adventures, under arrest at Santa Fe and having his papers seized by the Commandant General at Chihuahua; himself and men who were reduced to fifteen in number, were carried to the United States, by way of San Antonio de Bazar. In 1812 twelve men organized a Caravan, and upon reaching Chihuahua, they were condemned as spies and were imprisoned until Turbido triumphed, when they were set free and forced their way down one of the forks of the Arkansas in a canoe, during the year of 1820 their accounts incited others to brave the dangers of the forest, among whom was Glenn of Ohio, who ascended the Arkansas, and reached Santa Fe in safety, in the same year (1821) Capt. Becknell of Missouri, with four companions went out to trade with the Comanche Indians, and falling in with a camp of Mexican hunters, who finally induced them to take their merchandise to Santa Fe, where they realized a fine profit. He left his comrades in Mexico and went back to the States, and in 1823 stimulated by Capt. B's success, Col. Cooper, and fifteen others with pack horses transported five thousand dollars worth of goods. At this period dates the true commencement of this commerce with New Mexico. Heretofore Santa Fe was dependent for supplies which were received by way of Vera Cruz and Chihuahua articles of all kinds were sold at exorbitant prices—common Calicoes sold for five and three dollars a vara or Spanish yard of 35 inches.

The farmer's are busily engaged planting potatoes, harvesting corn, and preparing the soil for an abundant harvest, which present prospects indicate. A few days since we heard it remarked by one who has been "keeping an eye to the weather," that it had rained more or less, either day or night, for forty days previous to that time.

The entire descript of the Santa Fe trade for the year ending 31st of March last, were \$15, 153 35. The whole number of V-junes sent to the State during the same time, 13,179. The Receipts and the Issues are both greater than in any previous year.

As an illustration of how the weather affects the farmer's, (a class of humanity whom many suppose are invincible) the following circumstance is related for the benefit of such of our subscribers who may be in arrears with their subscription.

The Cumberland County Bible Society, has been long in operation. The County was supplied with the Bible about a year since. The Receipts from the County last year were \$567.90. Bibles are kept at New York price at Brewsters Drug Store in this place. The Bible has become the cheapest book in the world, and is certainly the best. Much interest is felt by our people in this great enterprise. The anniversary of our County Society is soon to be held.

After waiting patiently for a month or so for "settled" when it was finally concluded to take a trip of a few days to the "good time coming" and finally concluding the excursion on Tuesday morning. It was an appropriate time, was carried on a two day's journey, notwithstanding the elements still looked threatening. With scores and hundreds of names on our backs, representing persons who had never failed to "fork over" the amount of their subscription when called upon, we were apprehending a rich harvest of the "needful," and almost imagined our port monnaie expanding with dues to meet our liabilities; but alas how changed the scene. Scarcely had we reached the rich agricultural township of Deerfield, before the clouds began to threaten rain, and in a short time were compelled to lower the curtains of our carriage, or to be excluded from the grand scenery around, or "take a ducking." Of course we preferred the former expedient, having a kind of disinclination for being showered upon without the assurance of a dry suit when needed. Our vision of "rocks" soon vanished beneath the melting influence of the shower, which had the appearance of continuing for about a month longer, consequently, we came to the conclusion that "Homeward Bound" would be the best motto for us to adopt, and have since been housed in our sanatorium, waiting for the "good time coming" when the weather shall become more favorable for an outward bound voyage. In the meantime our patrons will bear in mind, that we have some heavy pecuniary liabilities to meet and depend on about a thousand of them who owe us a small amount each, to enable us to satisfy a few whom we owe a considerable.

It was in the August of 1854, that summer memorable as being the driest for many years, that I determined upon a visit, if not future residence, in the far West. I will not here dwell on the incentive that prompted so important a step, farther than to say that youth has its presumption, and that the course then taken was but an exemplification of what we often hear, viz: that every man is a fool once in his life; but to resume. After bidding a tender, and as we were very much afraid, a final adieu to "the girl we left behind us," we set our feet upon the deck of the noble steamer "Reynold" on route for the west, via Philadelphia. You have doubtless both heard and read, and perhaps participated in the feeling as given by voyagers and others on leaving fatherland for some distant country; how affecting the tale of love, and its severance of those sacred ties which have knit them insensibly and almost inseparably to parents; to a sister, to a confiding and tender lover, how they speak of the pain that rends their inmost soul, when called upon to receive the last blessing and admonition of a mother, to leave the hearth-stone of a sire, and the graves of their forefathers and kindred, how touchingly they refer to the school house, so intimately identified with their own history, the spot around which clusters so many hallowed and sacred reminiscences, that house which received but passed unrecorded their boyish yearnings and infantile dreams of future greatness and grandeur when manhood should sit indignantly enthroned upon them. Alas, ephemeral dream, and then the old church, that a space that occupies in their affection, leaf after leaf of the history of their life is filled with notings taken from that sacred spot; it is there with solemn ment and subdued feelings, they have often went to reward homage to the being whom they acknowledge as their creator and benefactor, it is there where their fathers and kindred have worshipped, in that high old-fashioned-pew, affections have had placed there when but a babe, and in maturer years they would still cling to it and there they had first met with that dearest object of their affections, a sweet-heart—how often within those very walls they have wooed the gentle smiles of her whom they have fondly hoped destiny would seal as their own, and other multitudinous visions would fit across the vision of their mind, thought after thought would in rapid succession chase each other over the varied scenes of the past, until unable longer to control their pent up feelings, they would find relief in a torrent of tears. But it was not within me, thus to moralize when passing the deck of the Reynold. Some sea-sick sentimentalists speak glowingly of the "sweeping down" but how could I thus speak when the party being sick fast to that course of Salem Rock, "the fair" how able equipped with sundry pills and salves to move but how vain. It was then that our senti-

Wagoner's Patent Washing Machine.
A day or two since while passing the Tin and Store Store of friend Pogue, on Commerce St., our attention was directed to an article which should be in every household. Not one of his superior Cook Stoves, or any of the innumerable variety of Tinware which no well regulated household is without a supply. The article referred to, was nothing less than one of "Wagoner's Patent Washing Machines," which have already been so highly recommended by those who have used them, that it is unnecessary to "add a word in their behalf." No circular or card was at hand from which an explanation of the merits of the machine could be derived, but fortunately Pogue, Jr., was about, who entered into the merits of the case, and gave more information relative to the machine and its advantages over all others, than the most elaborate card could portray. It is not only a labor-saving implement, but it saves the goods placed under its purifying process; being very simple in its construction, and easily worked by a person whose strength would give out in the ordinary process of washing, while it does not injure the goods as most other machines do, combined with many other desirable qualities, which space forbids mentioning; it is destined to meet with favor from all who give it a fair trial. Call and see for yourselves, and if there is no one present to explain the merits of the machine, and convince you that five shirts can be washed with it in the best manner in seven minutes, that it never breaks off a button even when hanging on one thread, that the washing of a large family can be done in about the same time that it generally requires the women folks to give a "good scolding" on wash day;—then the machine will speak for itself—convincing all that the half has not yet been revealed.

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ment willed like a starved collar in a thunder-shower, but as everything must have its end, so was it with our stay on the State, we at last moved, and if not exactly like a thing of life, like a thing of some considerable ambition and in two short hours we were at Arch St. Wharf; in a thrice more and the Philadelphia and Columbian Cars were honored or burdened (as you please) with a no less personage than your humble correspondent. Who ever heard of poetry or sentiment aboard of such business-like characters as the cars; yet we acknowledge as we sat all alone and unacquainted, that more than once a disposition to speculate upon the uncertainty of human calculations came over us. We could not in spite of all the philosophy of which we were master, in vent our thoughts of the fact that perhaps for the last time we have felt the embrace of our parents, and the grasp of familiar friends, and as we reflected we began to moralize thus—now we are moving at a pretty brisk rate—44 miles per hour, I should suppose, and now suppose if instead of keeping the road like a good horse, and true, these peety, snorting, smoking natives should like Oasis old blind Dix, go pitching from side to side, or suppose he should run away from the conductor, and break a trace, and kill a fellow, or what would be worse, tear the postal of his pants, or hurt him across the shoulder of his back, or some other tender place, or make his nose bleed, or sprain his shin, or some other dire calamity, and sour thoughts thus run over the list of casualties incident to railroad travel, we acknowledge it was anything but comfortable to the physical man. Again, we thought, (oh! unkindest cut of all) suppose Bill Socks should run away with our gal—she who had sworn eternal fidelity to our plighted vows—ah! harrowing thought, or how about Tom Jones, the fellow as tied to a log and got ourself in a scrape; suppose the cars should kill us, wouldn't it be glad and wouldn't it be sorry? And then there's Abe Revere, the fellow that gave us a whaling, we should die full to pay him up for it, if we should die full of such thoughts. We almost had a mind to turn back, when we were aroused from our reveries by the shrill whistle of the cars, and at the same moment a tall, gaunt, verdant looking fellow sprang to his feet, and to the utter degradation of an old lady's band box and certain fixtures of the fair, and at a moment's notice a poodle dog's tail, and a severest test of the strength of an old gentleman's beaver, our hero pressed his way through all opposing difficulties, and made tracks for the door; at this point he was intercepted by the conductor, a functionary of whose province he seemed utterly unacquainted, and where the following colloquy ensued.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
CUMBERLAND.
It is gratifying to know that the interests of Bible distribution among us, are in a prosperous condition. The policy of the American Bible Society is the opposite of centralization, its operations being carried on chiefly through co-operating associations. To each of these is committed the care of its own territory, and in proportion to their individual, and aggregate activity and fidelity, is the success of this enterprise. In our State there are twenty-one of these Societies, each bearing the name and covering of the territory embraced in a county. Some of these were co-temporaneous with the founding of our great National Bible Society in 1819, and some indeed have dates reaching back even farther, but most of them are of more recent formation. Associated with them as leading officers or active members, are very many of our most esteemed and distinguished citizens. These Societies have in charge the important work of keeping our population furnished with the Sacred Scriptures. This duty, which is not neglected, is performed through a system of Colportage constantly kept up. The Holy Volume is at suitable intervals, carried to the dwelling of the people and placed in Public Institutions, where the unfortunate or the vicious are assembled. It is not singular that an enterprise so wholly removed from political and sectarian views, and so purely Christian, should find favor among our people.

The Cumberland County Bible Society, has been long in operation. The County was supplied with the Bible about a year since. The Receipts from the County last year were \$567.90. B

