

BRIDGETON Saturday Morning, March 5.

The Pioneer has a LARGER Circulation than any weekly Paper in this State!

Only \$1 00 per Year!

JAMES B. FERGUSON, Editor.

Hon. I. D. Clawson will please accept our thanks for Public Documents, and packages of Seed from the Patent Office.

By Divine permission, the Rev. J. W. Bradin will preach in the Court House, on Sunday afternoon next. Services to commence at 3 o'clock.

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It was our intention to have given the Legislative Proceedings this week, such as they were, but there has been nothing of interest but Senator Sharp's Speech on the passage of the bill to charter the Millville and Winslow Railroad Company. It will appear in next week's Pioneer, with some editorial remarks.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Fithian for the following report of the Cumberland County Prison. Mr. F. has been keeper of the prison for nearly eight years. He leaves the present season, after which Peter Paris takes charge. This position is by no means a desirable one. The present incumbent is deserving of praise for the many good qualities displayed during his term of office.

From March 1, 1858, to March 1, 1859, the total number of inmates was 51; as follows: Disorderly, 39; Assault, 14; Theft, 12; Rape, 8; Felony, 1; Vagrancy, 4; Damage, 2; Tax, 1; Incorrigible, 1; Supplied with lodging, 4; White Males, 63; Black, 16; Black Females, 2. Number over last year, 88.

Young Men's Christian Association. This Association, organized a few weeks since in this place, is progressing admirably. On Saturday evening of last week, a prayer meeting was held at Grosvenor's Hall. The room was well filled, principally with Young men, who took part in the exercises. At the close of the Union Prayer Meeting, in Sheppard's Hall, on Monday evening last, a meeting was held, at which time arrangements were made for leasing a room, for a library reading room, and place for holding meetings of the Association. A large and comfortable hall, on the second floor of Carl's Building, has been procured. A course of Lectures are to be delivered, by the Clergy of the county, due notice of which will be given.

LECTURES! Rev. Thomas Street

AND Rev. A. A. Willis.

These distinguished lecturers have been engaged to deliver the last two lectures of the present course, in this town. Rev. Mr. Street's lecture on "Influence," will be delivered this (Thursday) evening, in the Town Hall.

Mr. S. has the reputation of being an able and eloquent speaker. The subject chosen by him for this occasion is a grand one, and will doubtless be handled in a masterly manner.

The last lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening the 10th, by Rev. A. A. Willis. It is unnecessary to add a word of commendation to those who have ever had the pleasure of listening to this popular speaker. A crowded house is sure, on the simple announcement that he will lecture.

His services have been in such demand throughout the county, that it has been impossible to secure him any night within the last two months. He comes on Thursday of next week, to lecture on "Mental Dyspepsia," in compliance with an engagement made several months since, to lecture in Bridgeton about the 1st of March. The following notice we copy from a late number of the Plainfield Gazette, which will show how he is appreciated elsewhere:

"On Thursday evening last the Rev. A. A. Willis, of Philadelphia, lectured for the second time this winter to an audience even larger than the one that welcomed him in his first coming. We think the fact that Mr. W. has lectured already for us twice that our best citizens are wishing for a third lecture; the most flattering testimonial to his eloquence that can be rendered.

Mr. W. is a live man, thoroughly in earnest, using every right means to instill truth, not convincing the audience with laughter by pungent satire, and now bringing tears by paths and simple beauty. The genial, kindly humor, which like an airy mantle envelops the body of truth, renders the teachings of the lecturer acceptable to the most superficial minds, and such teaching is good and wholesome. While Mr. W.'s lectures have been as acceptable, if not more so than others, we think their practical teachings have done more good.

Whenever he visits us again, he will receive a welcome most cordial and sincere."

Another Fire at Millville. We are informed by a friend from that place, that a frame building, about a mile this side of Millville, was entirely consumed by fire, on Monday morning last. The house was owned and occupied by a colored man, by the name of Wm. Thompson, who, by the industry of himself and wife, had succeeded in getting a roof over their head which they could call their own. It is supposed that the fire was caused by accident. He on that morning, was customary with him, went away to chop wood, his wife having gone out to work by the day, after leaving the fire, as they supposed, in a safe condition. The colored folks, who have met with this loss, are represented as being an industrious, temperate, honest, hard working couple, inoffensive, having no enemies that would be likely to commit such an outrage upon their property. It is to be hoped that there loss may be, partially at least, made up to them.

Pilgrims Progress.

The grand, sacred Panorama of Pilgrim's Progress, will be exhibited, in Sheppard's Town Hall, (this Friday) evening, which will be the last opportunity afforded our citizens, of witnessing this magnificent work of art.—When exhibited in this place, on Thursday evening of last week, the large hall was densely crowded, so much so, that scores were refused admittance, it being next to impossible to get into the room. The following evening being quite stormy, and the walking exceedingly bad, many were deterred, the pleasure of witnessing this noble painting. The managers have been prevailed upon to exhibit once more in Bridgeton, on this (Friday) night.

Having had the pleasure of beholding this splendid work of art, and listening to the instructive and interesting lecture, descriptive of the painting, we hesitate not in pronouncing it decidedly the handsomest, and most attractive Panorama, that has been exhibited in this section of country within the past twelve years. The paintings are magnificently executed, displaying a high degree of taste and ability on the part of the artists.

There is nothing in the painting, or in the accompanying lecture, in any way objectional. It has been exhibited throughout the country, in the best churches, where halls sufficiently large could not be procured, and would recommend it to the officers of all churches in towns and villages, where there is no better opportunity for exhibiting it.—The agent, Mr. S. W. Emery, having this Panorama in charge, is a gentleman in the true sense of the term, having acted the honorable part with all with whom he has had dealings, during his visit in this section of the State, and although, like pilgrim of old, he meets with many discouragements on his journey, he has the consolation that many warm hearts sympathize with him, and wish him a happy pilgrimage to the Celestial City.

Normal School.

About five years ago an act was passed establishing a State Normal School for the purpose of supplying the schools with teachers trained to the business. It was an experiment, founded upon the assumption, that the successful pursuit of any occupation required a training peculiar to it. If in order to become a good carpenter or blacksmith it is necessary to serve an apprenticeship to that trade; how much more essential for those dealing with, and guiding untrained mind to its development, to be themselves well qualified for the task. Although New Jersey was not behind many states in her educational facilities, it was felt by the friends of education that she did not occupy the position she ought upon this subject. Hence the law providing for the establishment of the Normal School. The time for which it was established will expire during the present year, so that without fresh legislation, the school must close. A proposition is before the legislature to continue the school for another period of five years. Although the press of the State have said little upon the subject, we suppose the measure will undoubtedly pass. Thus far the school has been very successful, though but in its infancy, numbers of well trained teachers have been distributed throughout the State, and we are satisfied the cause of education is progressing. With each year it has been increasing its usefulness. Like every thing else new, it had difficulties to overcome, systems of order and study to organize and arrange, now and perhaps incongruous elements to reconcile to the new order of things, those who had passed through school to convert into scholars again, whose tractability and attention to their studies should indicate that they knew what to expect of scholars, when they should be placed under their charge. A model school is attached in which the normal scholars are practised in the duties of teachers. Indeed all the arrangements seem to be admirably adapted to accomplish the design of its founders, and we hope to see it continued long enough to determine its full bearings and influence upon the cause of education.

Cumberland County has not failed to provide pupils and teachers who are an honor to the Institution and State. The Essay on "The First of the Tudor Queens" read at the close of the last term, by Miss Follanbee, of Essex Co., was composed by and drew credit given at the time Miss Marie Logue, of this town. The Composition evinces a degree of cultivation and ability on the part of the Author, equalled only by the most talented writers, who have had the advantage of many years study and research.

Everywhere through the State the people are demanding good schools, and better qualified teachers. In this county we believe the standard of education is higher than in most of the counties in the State. The most Academy at Shiloh, and the West Jersey Academy at this place have exercised a strong and favorable influence and have graduated a large number of able and successful teachers. Long may they continue to prosper under their present able conductors.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The State Temperance Committee of this State has drafted the bill for Prohibitory Liquor Law, which is now before the legislature. The bill prohibits the sale directly or indirectly of all intoxicating liquors, whether spirituous or malt, under a fine of from ten to fifty dollars for the first offense, and imprisonment for the third. All liquors of the character prohibited, kept for unlawful sale, are declared to be common nuisances, and all persons, keeping any place for their illegal sale, are to be punished by a law not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment for one year. This bill further proposes that a special election shall be held in October next, at which this bill and the license law will be submitted to the voters of the State to say which they will prefer. This measure seems to have been very quietly in preparation, and if it should pass will occasion an earnest canvass of its merits. As far as we understand the proposed law it is very similar to that passed a few years ago each township deciding for itself whether to allow license within its limits. If it should become law, of which there is considerable doubt, we shall say in detail before our readers so that each one can set according to his own judgment. The Rev. Thomas Sovereign, well known through the State as a fearless and active advocate of prohibition, has been appointed agent by the State Temperance Society.

Sermon to Young Men by Rev. Dr. Jones.

It was our pleasure to have listened last Sabbath evening, to the 4th of a series of discourses to young men, delivered in the first Presbyterian church of this place by its Pastor. The subject was "THE PROPER METHOD OF SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES." The passage of Scripture which furnished the subject of his discourse, was that found in the 5th chapter of John, and 8th verse. "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me." There were four things suggested by the text, to which the minister invited especial attention. First: *Our obligation to search the scriptures.* Second: *The object which we ought to have in view in searching them.* Third: *The method of searching, and* Fourth: *The spirit which should animate us.* All that this article will admit of, is a brief, and of course very imperfect outline of the discourse, of itself instructive, and made exceedingly interesting by the eloquent manner in which it was delivered.

In calling the attention of the congregation to the objects, "we should have before us, the preacher remarked, that there were some who read the scriptures merely because they were commanded so to do; not because they esteemed it an inestimable privilege, and a great benefit; not that they might be made fruitful unto salvation, but because they felt bound by the command of the Divine Author. Then again, some go superstitiously to their reading of the scriptures. They think if they read one chapter, they will receive so much benefit; if two chapters, twice the amount of good, and so on. They measure the benefit to be derived, by the labor which is performed. In reading any book, it is necessary that we should have a specific object in view—a distinct aim; and in searching this, the best of books, our aim should be to be made wiser, holier, and happier.—A knowledge of the Bible, aside from the spiritual benefits derived therefrom, is beneficial for our temporal interests. If any man will take the book of Proverbs, study them, laying up their truths in his heart, and reduce them to practice in his life, he will find them, even in his ordinary business transactions, truly useful in leading him on to success. He firmly believed that had men acted in accordance with the truths laid down in the simple proverbs of Solomon, "If that walketh uprightly walketh surely," and "If that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent," our nation and Europe would never have had occasion to suffer from the great financial convulsion which overtook us more than a year ago, spreading devastation and woe throughout our borders. It is a lamentable fact that there has been a manifest falling off of scriptural knowledge, since the early days of our forefathers; and when we consider how much better facilities we enjoy in this latter day, for studying the scriptures, the truth is indeed startling. The happiness which is derived from the reading of the Bible, more than compensates for the time devoted thereto. No devotee to romance reading, or fiction reading, knows the happiness of a child of God when he is searching the scriptures; and if there are those who think that the boldness and happiness which may be derived from searching the scriptures, is not sufficient to lay claim to their attention, the amazing sublimity and beauty which characterizes the word of God, is of itself sufficient to ensure the attention of every one. Foremost among the books of constant reference, upon the table of the gifted, but profane Lord Byron, was at all times found the Bible, which, as he himself related, he could not dispense with, as the grandeur and beauty of its poetry was unsurpassed. Sir William Jones, a man ever dear to the lovers of genius and learning, to whose comprehensive mind, universal science bowed, and seemed to delight in yielding the rich abundance of her treasure, thus speaks of the Bible. "I have carefully and regularly pursued these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, than can be collected from any other book, in whatever language it may have been written."

stand the proposed law it is very similar to that passed a few years ago each township deciding for itself whether to allow license within its limits. If it should become law, of which there is considerable doubt, we shall say in detail before our readers so that each one can set according to his own judgment. The Rev. Thomas Sovereign, well known through the State as a fearless and active advocate of prohibition, has been appointed agent by the State Temperance Society.

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Educational.

In our country, primary schools, academies, and colleges abound, and their number is steadily increasing. But with all our attention to education, we have been charged with giving too little to the elementary principles. And can we truthfully deny the charge? Many students seem to think it little business, and a waste of time, to stop to be drilled in the elementary principles of education; they must press forward to the higher branches of learning. Even graduates of colleges, are often sadly deficient in their knowledge of the elementary branches of education. Proof of this is often given in their epistolary correspondence. But the young man who is deficient at this point, upon leaving college, will be likely to carry the deficiency with him through life, as he now has no other time nor inclination to learn, what should have been acquired at an early stage of his school days.

Not long since, a young man who had spent three years in college, applied for a district school in a certain locality, for the laudable purpose of securing means to enable him to complete his collegiate course; but his examination proved that he was too deficient in his knowledge of the elementary branches of education, to be qualified to teach a district school. Had this same young man been requested to translate a paragraph in Cæsar or Homer, no doubt he would have performed the task.

Let every youth who aspires after an education, aim to be thoroughly drilled in the elementary principles. Let him be assured that a perfect knowledge of these principles, constitutes no small share of a liberal education.

REDACTION AND MURDER.

Philip R. Key, Killed by Daniel E. Sickles. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The community was thrown into an intense excitement to-day by the killing of Philip R. Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Sickles, becoming convinced of the truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife, resolved to redress his wrongs. At about two o'clock this afternoon, proceeding from his residence near the corner of Lafayette square, in the same neighborhood in which Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth, of New York, he charged Mr. Key with dishonoring him and destroyed his domestic peace, and shot him with a revolver. One of the balls entered the left side of the body and passed through to the corresponding point on the opposite side, lodging under the skin. Another shot took effect in the right thigh near the main artery, when Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him. The third shot was on the right side of the body, inflicting only a bruise. Death ensued in a few moments. The body was taken in to the National Club House, where a jury of inquest was held, who, after an examination into the circumstances of some length, returned a verdict merely stating that the death of Mr. Key was from the effects of pistol shots, as above stated, fired by Mr. Sickles. After Mr. Sickles had killed Mr. Key, he repaired to the residence of Attorney General Block, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, who subsequently conveyed him to Jail, to which he was committed for further examination.

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald has taken the pains to compile the following table, showing the comparative losses of life sustained in the Battles of the Revolution. He says he may have made some trifling errors, but that the statistics are mainly correct. The table should be preserved for future reference:

	British.	Amer.
Lexington, April 19, 1775.	273	85
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.	1850	408
Flintsbush, Aug. 12, 1775.	400	200
White Plains, Aug. 26, 1776.	600	400
Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.	1000	500
Princeton, Jan. 6, 1777.	400	800
Red Bank, Sept. 26, 1777.	18 000	100
Humboldtstown, Aug. 16, 1777.	800	100
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.	600	1100
Germantown, Sept. 26, 1777.	600	550
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.	600	1200
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. (surround)	6572	1300
Red Bank, Oct. 22, 1777.	600	350
Monmouth, June 28, 1778.	500	610
Rhode Island, Aug. 27, 1778.	270	411
Brier Creek, March 10, 1779.	13	300
Stony Point, July 18, 1779.	900	100
Camden, Sept. 11, 1781.	576	610
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 1781.	910	400
Coppens, Jan. 17, 1780.	600	72
Guilford Court House, 1780.	882	400
Hubb Hill, April 26, 1780.	400	600
Eatons Springs, Sept. 8, 1780.	1000	1500
Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1780. (sur.)	7072	2500

The Onion is a superior disinfectant.—Two or three good sized ones, out in halves, and placed on a plate on the floor, absorbs the noxious effluvia of a room, which are generated in the sick room, in an incredible short space of time. They should be changed every few (six) hours.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting was called at the hall over Johnson's News Depot, on Monday evening, for the formation of a debating association: it was organized by appointing a President and Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, and a committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. There was considerable interest manifested in favor of such a society, for the improvement of the mind and intellect of the young men of this town; and all young men would be benefited by joining such an association. There will be another meeting on Friday evening, March 4th, for the purpose of adopting a constitution, and electing permanent officers. All who have any desire of connecting themselves with the association, are invited to attend.

For the West Jersey Pioneer. Mr. Editor:—I noticed an article in your most excellent paper, of Feb. 19th, headed "Extension of N. J. Central Railroad, signed Jersey." Now sir, I could not really understand the article, until I substituted the State of Camden and Amboy, and then I saw right through it just like a book; for it is just the plan that that Company is taking to thwart every measure asked for at the hands of our Legislature, who will not pay tribute to them. Why sir, who does not know that the Camden and Amboy R. R. Company has paid agents (of whom no doubt, Jersey is one) in many parts of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, whose duty it is to keep a good look out that no Corporation, Company, or what not, shall obtain any grant or privilege from our Legislature, that will now or ever after conflict in the least with their interest. What is the reason that Jersey can not obtain a charter and build Railroads; is any one at a loss for an answer. In many parts of the United States, the name of New Jersey has stepped out, and the State of Camden and Amboy substituted; and why, because they control the State. "They make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness;" Jersey declares "the extension of the N. J. Central, to be a New Jersey measure, and is as an unmitigated nuisance as the Quarantine," when the facts are, that some of the strongest opposers of the N. J. Central, are found in New York; and why, because they are identified with the New Jersey Monopolies. Jersey acknowledges one fact, and I venture to say, he will be sorry for, when he sees his bearing. He says "Unlike the man at the show, they pay no money." It is true the New Jersey Central did not choose to buy what was their just due or right—they asked for their rights upon their own merits. The benefit arising therefrom, to a very large portion of the citizens of the State, and to the State itself, would have been sufficient with an unbiased Legislature; but if they had not adopted the plan of *pay no money*, but had been half as free with their money as the Monopoly Companies are with theirs, they might have had their extension three years ago. Does the State of Camden and Amboy ask for anything or our Legislature they do not get?—How was it when she asked for an extension of their charter, sixteen years before their old charter expired; (whereby the State sold themselves for another long term of years) was it not granted? did they ever ask for any privilege that was not granted them? any verily; and yet, if any other Company should, perchance, want any privilege, they must humble to them; and why not, since they carry the State in their breaches pocket. How prominently Jersey's agency stands out, when he says, giving peculiar preference to those roads which pay no transit duties, over those who do. If I do not tell us that the New Jersey Central R. R. pays tax to the State, to the amount of thirty thousand a year. Nay; the State of Camden and Amboy would not have paid him for that.

But, Mr. Editor, I have no time or taste for this kind of controversy, but must say I am somewhat astonished to see the article referred to in your columns, knowing, as I do, (having lived in your county fourteen years) that West Jersey has been so often folded in their attempts at internal improvements, from the very influences that is now brought to bear against the extension of the N. J. Central R. R. I now live on the line of the N. J. Central, and know, by sad experience, the difficulties attending fifteen miles steam boating, amid the ice in the Wjater, and fog in the Summer.

I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that if the citizens of Cumberland County knew the intrigues, deception, and wire pulling that is practiced at our elections, by that monster of monopolies, nineteen twentieths of them would be down on all such agents as Jersey, for they are just the men that do up their dirty work. I have no doubt, myself, that if the counties situated South of the line of the Camden and Amboy R. R., and those situated North of the same, were to unite their efforts and work for each other, we might have our rights, without being obliged to succumb to the uprices of all monied monopolies.

BRIDGETON PRESS CORNUT.

Corrected ready for the Pioneer. W. Wheat \$1 60 sta. 1 bush. 15 sta. per lb. Old Corn, 75 " Eggs, 14 " " do. Old Corn, 75 " Hams, 14 " " lb. Lard, 18 " " lb. Oats, 40 " Pork, 10 sta. per bush.

REARRED.

At Westmouth, Atlantic co., on the 10th ult., by Rev. O. C. P. Mayhew, Mr. ROBERT REXALL to Miss PAULINA E. PEARSON, both of the above places. Witnesses, H. W. BAKER, S. H. BAKER, and J. B. BAKER.

At Westmouth, on the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH B. BAKER to Miss M. PEARSON, both of the above places.

At the M. E. Parsonage, on Tuesday the 22nd ult., by Rev. W. Walton, Mr. Isaac Mayhew, to Miss JANE JAMES, both of Port Elizabeth.

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On the 22nd inst., by Rev. Isaac Hugg, of Port Elizabeth, to Miss MARY B. TAYLOR, both of the above places.

In Baynes Neck, on the 25th ult., at the residence of Mr. Jonathan Sheppard, by Rev. Charles F. Dwyer, Mr. THOMAS H. ELIAS, to Miss MARY THOMAS A. SMITH.

On the 24th ult., at the Parsonage in Pittsboro, by Rev. D. Kelsey, Mr. ISAAC BINGHAM, to Miss SARAH JANE HANCOCK, both of Salem Co., New Jersey.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of Mr. William Powell, Jersey City, by the Rev. W. Tunison, Mr. JAMES H. GORRILL, late of Missouri, to Miss LUCIA A. WEST, of Millville, New Jersey.

In Cedarville, March 1st, by the Rev. Charles P. Dwyer, Mr. ESOU WATKINS, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, to Miss RUTH DIAMANT, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Diamant, of Cedarville.

In Millville, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Gearheart Crane, Mr. Wm. Snapp, to Miss Margaret Harvey, both of Millville.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed an article in your most excellent paper, of Feb. 19th, headed "Extension of N. J. Central Railroad, signed Jersey." Now sir, I could not really understand the article, until I substituted the State of Camden and Amboy, and then I saw right through it just like a book; for it is just the plan that that Company is taking to thwart every measure asked for at the hands of our Legislature, who will not pay tribute to them. Why sir, who does not know that the Camden and Amboy R. R. Company has paid agents (of whom no doubt, Jersey is one) in many parts of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, whose duty it is to keep a good look out that no Corporation, Company, or what not, shall obtain any grant or privilege from our Legislature, that will now or ever after conflict in the least with their interest. What is the reason that Jersey can not obtain a charter and build Railroads; is any one at a loss for an answer. In many parts of the United States, the name of New Jersey has stepped out, and the State of Camden and Amboy substituted; and why, because they control the State. "They make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness;" Jersey declares "the extension of the N. J. Central, to be a New Jersey measure, and is as an unmitigated nuisance as the Quarantine," when the facts are, that some of the strongest opposers of the N. J. Central, are found in New York; and why, because they are identified with the New Jersey Monopolies. Jersey acknowledges one fact, and I venture to say, he will be sorry for, when he sees his bearing. He says "Unlike the man at the show, they pay no money." It is true the New Jersey Central did not choose to buy what was their just due or right—they asked for their rights upon their own merits. The benefit arising therefrom, to a very large portion of the citizens of the State, and to the State itself, would have been sufficient with an unbiased Legislature; but if they had not adopted the plan of *pay no money*, but had been half as free with their money as the Monopoly Companies are with theirs, they might have had their extension three years ago. Does the State of Camden and Amboy ask for anything or our Legislature they do not get?—How was it when she asked for an extension of their charter, sixteen years before their old charter expired; (whereby the State sold themselves for another long term of years) was it not granted? did they ever ask for any privilege that was not granted them? any verily; and yet, if any other Company should, perchance, want any privilege, they must humble to them; and why not, since they carry the State in their breaches pocket. How prominently Jersey's agency stands out, when he says, giving peculiar preference to those roads which pay no transit duties, over those who do. If I do not tell us that the New Jersey Central R. R. pays tax to the State, to the amount of thirty thousand a year. Nay; the State of Camden and Amboy would not have paid him for that.

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On the 22nd inst., by Rev. Isaac Hugg, of Port Elizabeth, to Miss MARY B. TAYLOR, both of the above places.

In Baynes Neck, on the 25th ult., at the residence of Mr. Jonathan Sheppard, by Rev. Charles F. Dwyer, Mr. THOMAS H. ELIAS, to Miss MARY THOMAS A. SMITH.

On the 24th ult., at the Parsonage in Pittsboro, by Rev. D. Kelsey, Mr. ISAAC BINGHAM, to Miss SARAH JANE HANCOCK, both of Salem Co., New Jersey.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of Mr. William Powell, Jersey City, by the Rev. W. Tunison, Mr. JAMES H. GORRILL, late of Missouri, to Miss LUCIA A. WEST, of Millville, New Jersey.

In Cedarville, March 1st, by the Rev. Charles P. Dwyer, Mr. ESOU WATKINS, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, to Miss RUTH DIAMANT, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Diamant, of Cedarville.

In Millville, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Gearheart Crane, Mr. Wm. Snapp, to Miss Margaret Harvey, both of Millville.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed an article in your most excellent paper, of Feb. 19th, headed "Extension of N. J. Central Railroad, signed Jersey." Now sir, I could not really understand the article, until I substituted the State of Camden and Amboy, and then I saw right through it just like a book; for it is just the plan that that Company is taking to thwart every measure asked for at the hands of our Legislature, who will not pay tribute to them. Why sir, who does not know that the Camden and Amboy R. R. Company has paid agents (of whom no doubt, Jersey is one) in many parts of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, whose duty it is to keep a good look out that no Corporation, Company, or what not, shall obtain any grant or privilege from our Legislature, that will now or ever after conflict in the least with their interest. What is the reason that Jersey can not obtain a charter and build Railroads; is any one at a loss for an answer. In many parts of the United States, the name of New Jersey has stepped out, and the State of Camden and Amboy substituted; and why, because they control the State. "They make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness;" Jersey declares "the extension of the N. J. Central, to be a New Jersey measure, and is as an unmitigated nuisance as the Quarantine," when the facts are, that some of the strongest opposers of the N. J. Central, are found in New York; and why, because they are identified with the New Jersey Monopolies. Jersey acknowledges one fact, and I venture to say, he will be sorry for, when he sees his bearing. He says "Unlike the man at the show, they pay no money." It is true the New Jersey Central did not choose to

HARDWARE

The attention of Purchasers is invited to our large and well selected stock of Hardware...

Tri-Weekly Mail Line FROM CRUMPTON, Md. TO MIDDLETOWN, Del.

Flour, Feed and PROVISIONS. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he still continues at his old...

Richard, Himself Again. AND has just returned from the city with a good stock of...

GROCERIES. Prime and 1st quality Flour, 2nd quality Flour, 3rd quality Flour...

TO FARMERS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. Super Nitrogenous Phosphoric Acid...

New Fruit. New crop of Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc. from the West...

Fall Fashions for 1855. Just received at CROSS & CO'S LEADING HALL OF FASHION.

Farmers, Housekeepers, & the whole World—Attention!! WILLIAM POLGE will continue at his...

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New Arrangement. Coleridge, Bridgeton and Philadelphia. The subscribers have purchased...

Housekeepers. Requested to call and examine his articles, having altered his articles...

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